

HOLIDAY HOME WORK

Biology

apsara

11/11/21

[1 mark question]

1. Who coined the term 'cell'?

ans → d) Robert Hooke

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

ans → b) Oesophagus

3. Transpiration is a function of the _____.

ans → b) All of these

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

ans → b) looking at the sun directly

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

ans → d) Alveoli

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

ans → c) Duodenum

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

ans → ~~Centriole~~ ~~Chloroplast~~ ~~Chromoplast~~ ~~Chromoplast~~

8. The outer most part of a rose flower is _____.

ans → b) Sepals Petals

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

ans → a) Proteins

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

ans → Petiole

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

ans → c) cone

12. What is the function of tail in fish.

ans → b) changing directions.

13. The corolla is made up of units called.

ans → b) petals

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

ans → a) cytoplasm

15. During photosynthesis plants give out

ans → b) oxygen.

Fill in the blanks

16. The enzyme maltase converts maltose into glucose.

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

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

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

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

II 3 mark questions

21 Name the following.

a) The organelle that digests old or injured parts of its own cell. Lysosome.

b) A thin, sticky film composed of mucus, food particles and Bacteria.

which develops on the surface of teeth. ~~of over a period of~~
time. Plaque

Q 8. The pattern or arrangement of veins on a leaf.
Venation

d) The surface of a tooth Enamel

22. Match the following

Col-A

Col-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 food. |
| 5) Erypsin | e) Entry and exit of material |

23. Name the following:

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

b) The part of the which grows above the soil. Shoot system

24. Mention the functions of the following

i) SPINES - Spines are modified leaves that help

radicels etc. are lost. In the case of weak stemmed plants, the leaves are modified into woody coiled like structures. These are called tendrils. They are sensitive to touch. If they touch any object, they coil around it and support the plant to climb up.

Tendrils - In case of certain weak stemmed plants, the leaves ^{on leaflets} are modified into woody coiled like structures. These are called tendrils. They are sensitive to touch. If they touch any object, they coil around it and support the plant to climb up.

Scale leaves - Some plants like onion ^{and} ginger have thin and dry or thick or fleshy scale leaves. Their function is to protect the buds.

25 Answer the following questions.

c) 25 Name the types of teeth seen in humans.

ans: Based on their different shapes and functions human teeth are of four kinds as following:-

- **Incisors** - These are pointed teeth used for biting and cutting the food.
- **Canines** - These are pointed teeth used for tearing the food.
- **Premolars** - They help in crushing and grinding the food.
- **Molars** - They have ^{broad} uneven and used for force crushing and grinding of food.

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

ans. The ~~best~~ part of the small intestine ^{called the ileum} contains glands which produce intestinal ~~juices~~ juices. The juice contains enzymes. Due to the action of these enzymes, the food completely digests in the ileum. The inner lining of the small intestine contains a large no. 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 ~~the~~ pass them into the blood system. The fatty acids pass into special tubes called lymph vessels. Vitamins and minerals ~~so~~ are directly absorbed through the walls of the small intestine.

26. Food are classified into three groups on the basis of functions 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:-

* Energy giving food :- These food gives us energy to do work. The carbohydrates and fats present in the food provides us energy. The main source of these food are rice, potato, oil and butter.

* Body building food :- These food help in ^{the} growth and repair of damaged cell and ~~the~~

tissues. ~~It~~ These food contain proteins. The main source of these food are pulses, milk, egg etc.

- * Protective food :- These food help ~~us to~~ ^{ourselves} keeping healthy and diseases free. These food contain minerals and vitamins. The main source of these food are fruits and ~~are~~ vegetables.

5 mark question.

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

ans. The dispersal of seeds is important because if all the seeds lie under the same plant then they will not get enough water, soil, minerals ^{and} sunlight. Some seeds may die. The methods of seed dispersal are:-

- * By wind - ~~There~~ some seeds have light body ^{or} wings to fly. Eg - Dandelion and dandelion seed.
- * By water - some seeds like lotus and coconut can float on water.
- * By animals - Animals, birds and we eat the fruits and throw their seeds. Eg Mango, and apple.
- * By insects - When a bee sits on ~~the~~ a flower, the pollen sticks on its feet and when ~~he~~ it sits on another flower, ~~it~~ the pollen grains

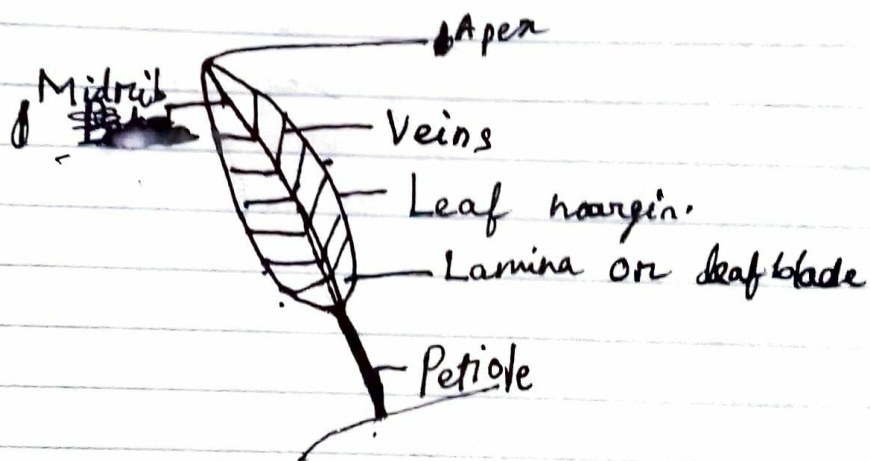
in its feet stick to the & another flower &

28. Label the parts in the given diagram.

- ans.
1. Oesophagus
 2. Gall bladder
 3. Stomach
 4. Pancreas
 5. Small intestine

29. Describe the structure and function of the leaf

ans.



A leaf has three main parts :-

- * Petiole - it is the basal part of the leaf and it
- * Lamina or leaf blade

* Midrib

The main functions of a leaf are -

- **Photosynthesis** - The process by which a plant prepares or synthesises food from water and carbon dioxide in the presence of chlorophyll and sunlight is called ~~photosynthesis~~ ^{photosynthesis} or ~~photosynthesis~~ ^{photosynthesis}. Photosynthesis is represented as follows -

$$\text{Carbon dioxide} + \text{Water} \rightarrow \text{Glucose} + \text{Oxygen}$$

- **Transpiration** - This is the process by which water is lost in the form of water vapour by evaporation from the surface of the leaf and other aerial parts of a plant. It has a ~~cooling~~ cooling effect and develops a suction force to make the roots absorb more water and minerals from the soil.

20 ~~Q~~ Define the following terms.

a) **Egestion** - The process of eliminating the undigested food through the anus is called egestion.

b) **Breathing** - This ^{is the} ~~is~~ physical process by which we take in oxygen and give out give out carbon dioxide.

c) **Internodes** - The part of the plant ~~stem~~ ^{between} two successive ~~nodes~~ ^{nodes which are} ~~called~~ ^{called} internodes.

- c. Internodes - The part of the ~~leaf~~ stem between two successive nodes is called an internode.
- d) Plaque - A thin, sticky film composed of mucus, food particles and bacteria which develops on the surface of the teeth is called plaque.
- e) Bisexual flower - ~~The~~ A flower having both male and female reproductive parts is called bisexual flower.