

## BIOLOGY

### Multiple choice questions

#### ONE MARK QUESTIONS

- Who coined the term 'cell'?  
(a) Matthias Schleiden  
(b) Theodor Schwann  
(c) Charles Darwin  
 (d) Robert Hooke
- Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach?  
(a) Large intestine       (b) Oesophagus      (c) Caecum      (d) Small intestine
- Transpiration is a function of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Leaves      (b) Stem      (c) Flower      (d) All of these
- 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
- Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Nasal cavities      (b) Trachea      (c) Pharynx       (d) Alveoli
- Which of the following refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine?  
 (a) Jejunum      (b) Ileum      (c) Duodenum      (d) Caecum
- Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Tonoplast  
 (b) Chromoplast  
(c) Centriole  
(d) Cristae
- The outermost part of a rose flower is

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- (a) Sepals                      ~~(b)~~ Petals                      (c) Stamen                      (d) Style
9. Which of the following is the main source of energy?  
 (a) Proteins                      (b) Minerals                      (c) Vitamins                      ~~(d)~~ Carbohydrates
10. Which of these connects the leaf to the stem?  
 (a) Lamina                      (b) Veins                      (c) Midrib                      ~~(d)~~ Petiole
11. What is the shape of the trees found on the mountains?  
 (a) Rod                      (b) Spiral                      ~~(c)~~ Cone                      (d) Straight
12. What is the function of tail in fish?  
 (a) Swimming                      ~~(b)~~ Changing directions  
 (c) Respiration                      (d) Protection
13. The corolla is made up of units called \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Sepals                      ~~(b)~~ Petals                      (c) Stamens                      (d) Style
14. In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called dictyosomes?  
 (a) Cytoplasm                      (b) Cell wall  
 (c) Golgi apparatus                      ~~(d)~~ Centrosome
15. During photosynthesis plants give out \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) Carbon dioxide                      ~~(b)~~ Oxygen  
 (c) Nitrogen                      (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 seed.
19. Centrosome consists of one or two rod-like bodies called centrioles
20. One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called breathing

2) a. The organelle which digests the ~~of~~ old or injured parts of its own cell.

Lysosomes

b. A tiny, 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 of ~~of~~ veins on a leaf. venation

d. surface of a 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. Erepsin	E. Entry and exit of materials

13)a. Name the part of Plant which grows under the ground. **Root**

b. The part of the plant which grow above the ground. **shoot**

Explain the modification in the leaf.

Tendrils - In weak-stemmed plants, a leaf or a ~~plant~~ the leaf gets modified into green thread like structure called tendrils which help in climbing around the support.

Leaf - spines - Leaves of certain plants become wholly partially modified for defensive purpose into spines.

Scale - To protect their axillary bud some plant leaves changes into scale.

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

There are four types of teeth seen in humans :-

- Incisors
- canines
- Premolars and molars

26) • Function :-

- 1) energy giving food
- 2) body-building food.
- 3) Protective food.

- Nutrient -
- 1) carbohydrates and ~~protein~~ fats (sugar, cereals)
  - 2) Proteins (Pulses, milk, meat)
  - 3) vitamin and minerals. (Fruits and vegetable).

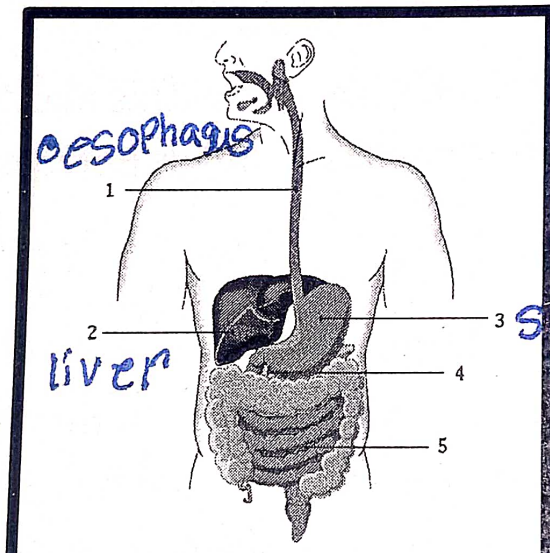
4) Why is seed dispersal important?  
Explain the methods of seed dispersal.

Seed dispersal helps the plant to reach favorable habitat for survival



through their movement. They are dispersed in following way -

- 1) Dispersal by wind - The seeds that are usually smaller in size or that have wings or hair like structures get dispersed by wind.
- 2) Dispersal by water - seeds that develop ~~floating~~ floating ability in the form of spongy or fibrous coat are dispersed by water.
- 3) Dispersal by animals - Spiny seeds get attached to the body of animals and birds and are carried to new sites by them.



oesophagus

liver

stomach

large intestine

small intestine

6)a Describe the structure and function of leaves.

The chief function of a leaf is to produce food via process call photosynthesis in plants. It is composed of stomata which are responsible for gas exchange and chlorophyll which catch the sunlight for photosynthesis. The structure of leaves are as follow-

- 1) Petiole - the stalk that supports a leaf in a plant and attached the leaf ~~blade~~ blade ~~with~~ to the stem.
- 2) Lamina - the green flat part of a leaf is specialized for photosynthesis.
- 3) Veins - The lines on the lamina that provide support for the leaf and transport both water and food.
- 4) Midrib - The central, thick, linear veins that runs along the length of a leaf is called midrib.

~~Egestion~~ <sup>Wastes</sup> - The elimination of ~~wastes~~ of digestion through the anus.

Breathing - the process of taking in fresh air from the environment and expulsion of foul air from the body.

Internodes - The portion of a stem between the level of insertion of two successive leaves or leaf pairs.

Plaque - a sticky, slimy substance made up mostly of germs that cause tooth decay.

Bisexual flower - one flower that contains both male and female reproductive organ.