

Biology Autumn Break Revision questions.MCQs

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 leaves.

Ans a) Leaves

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

Ans b) Looking at the sun directly

5) Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the Alveoli.

Ans d) Alveoli

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

Ans a) Jejunum

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

Ans a) Tonoplast

8) The outermost part of a rose flower is:

Ans a) Sepals

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

Ans d) Carbohydrates

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

Ans d) 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 petals.

Ans b) Petals

14) In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called dictyosomes?

Ans c) Golgi apparatus

15) During photosynthesis plants give out oxygen.

Ans b) Oxygen

Fill in the blanks

16) The enzyme amylase 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 centrioles.

20) One complete sequence of part

contraction and relaxation is called respiration.

21) a) The organelle which digests old or injured parts of it's own cell.
lysosomes

b) As ~~entity~~ plaque

c) As Venation

d) As crown

22) As (Match the columns)

1) chloroplast - manufactures food in plants

2) cell membrane - e) Entry and exit of materials.

3) Ribosome - d) Synthesis of proteins

4) Amylase - a) Converts starch into maltose

5) Trypsin - b) Converts peptones into amino acids

23) Name the following:

a) As Root system

b) As Shoot system

24) Mention the functions of the following:

i) Spines: Leaves are modified into spines to reduce water loss, like, cactus. In prickly popple, leaves bear spines on the margin.

ii) ~~Leaf~~ tendrils: In case of some weak stemmed plants, leaf or leaflets are modified into wiry, coiled structures called tendrils. They are sensitive to touch. As they touch any object, they coil around it and support the plant to climb up. Eg, sweet pea. Always the upper part of leaf are modified into tendrils.

iii) Scale leaves: In some plants like onion and ~~ginger~~ ginger, thin and dry or thick and fleshy scale leaves are present. Their function is to protect buds.

25) Answer the following questions:

i) Name the types of teeth seen in humans.

A) The types of teeth seen in humans are: Incisors, canines, molars and premolars.

ii) A) The small intestine is good for absorption since it has a large inner surface area. This is possible because of small finger like structures called villi.

26) A) Function:

- * Energy giving food
- * Body-building food
- * ~~Protective~~ Protective food.

Nutrients:

- *) Carbohydrates and fats
- *) Proteins
- *) Vitamins and minerals

Food:

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

27) A) Seed dispersal is necessary
because:

- *) If a large number of plants will grow in a small ~~limited~~ limited space. The water and the minerals available to them in the soil will be limited.
- *) The air surrounding them will not be enough and less sunshine will be available to them. As a result, most of these sprouted plants will die.

There are ~~five~~^{some} methods of seed dispersal : wind, water, animals, insects, birds

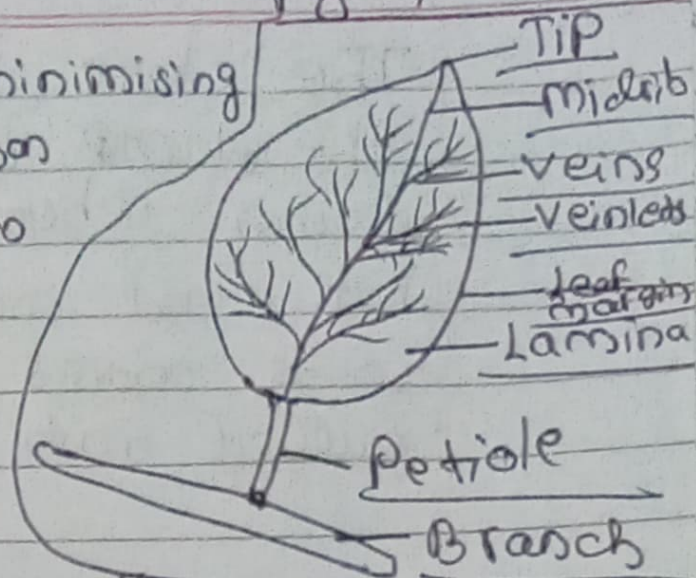
28) Ans

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

Structure

Pg-9

29) As leaves are thin, minimising the distance for carbon dioxide to travel into leaf cells. A midrib provides strength throughout the leaf, keeping it upright and steady in the wind. Chlorophyll is the green pigment that absorbs sunlight. Veins transport water and glucose around the plant.



Functions

* Photosynthesis: Photosynthesis is a process used by plants and other organisms to convert ~~big~~ light energy into chemical energy through cellular respiration.

* Transpiration: Transpiration is a process that involves loss of water vapour through the stomata of plants.

The loss of water vapour from the plant ~~cools~~ the plant down when the weather is very hot, and water from the stem and roots moves upwards or is pulled into the leaves.

30) Define the following terms:

a) Egestion: Act of excreting ~~was~~ unusable or undigested material is called egestion.

b) Breathing: The process of respiration, during which air is inhaled into the lungs through mouth or nose is called breathing.

c) Internodes: A part or space between two nodes is called internodes.

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

e) Bisexual flower: The flower which has all the parts including carpels and stamens is called bisexual flower.