H.W

Revision test Biology

1. Who coined the term cell?

A. Robert Hooke

2. Which of the following connects the pharynx to the sto mach?

A Oesophagus

3. Transpiration is a function of the - Leaves

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

A. Looking at the sun directly

5 oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the

A. Alveoli

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

A. Duodenum

7. Vacule is a watery sac bounded by a membrane formed as

A. Tonoplast

8. The outer most part of rose flower

A Sepals

9 A
10 A
11 A
12
13
14
15
22
1.
2

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9 Which of the following is the main source of energy?
A Proteins
10 Which of these connects the leaf of the stem?
A Petiole
11. What is the shape of the tree found on the mountains?
A Cone
12. What is the function of tail in fish? A Swimming
13 The corolla is made up of units called ~~sepals~~ petals.
14. In plant cells, which of the following organelle has small unit called dictyosomes? Golgi apparatus
15. During photosynthesis plant give out oxygen.

Q2. Name the following

1. The organelle which digests old or injured part of its own cell. = Lysome.

2 A thick sticky film composed of mucous, food particle and bacteria, which develops on the surface of the teeth over a period of time. = Plaque

3. The partttern or arrangem of veins on a leaf. = venation

4. The surface of tooth = Crown

5. Tiny openings found on the lower side of the leaf for the exchange of gases. - Stomata.

B 1. The enzyme Maltase converts maltose into glocule
2. Frogs have webbed fret feet which allow them to swim in water.
3 Fertilisation results in the growth and transform ation of the ovum into a Embryo.

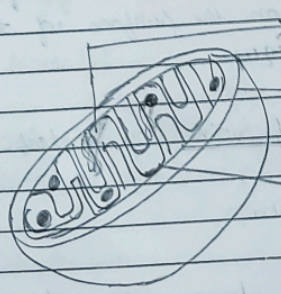
4 Centrosome consists of one or two rod like bodies called
2 Class B
5 Oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange is called Gaseous Cycle

Match the following

1 Chloroplast - Manufacture of food into starch
2 Cell membrane - Entry and exit of materials
3 Ribosome - Synthesis of proteins
4 Amylase - Converts starch into maltose
5 Erepsin - Coverts peptones into amino acids

B. With the help of a suitable diagram explain the structure and function of the mitochondria and the reticulum

A.

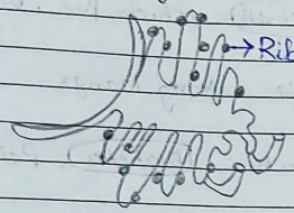


Mitochondria

- Mitochondria is a rod-shaped organelle that is called the power generators of the cell.
- Mitochondria performs cellular respiration, which converts glucose.

and oxygen to adenisine triphosphate (ATP). ATP is the biochemical energy "currency" of the cell for all activities.

- Endoplasmic reticulum: The endoplasmic reticulum is involved in the transportation of substance throughout the cell it plays a primary role in the metabolism of carbohydrates and proteins.



4) Seed dispersal important for pollination because it helps in transport of seeds away from their parent plant to ensure germination.

Type of seed dispersal.

i Seed dispersal by wind - This process of dispersal in the plant where the plants mainly bear very light seeds.

ii. Seed dispersal by water :- Seed float away from their parent plant eg. Coconut plam.

iii. Seed dispersal by Animal & plant :- Few animal and birds are attracted to bright colourful fruit

5. Camels adapted to survive in desert they have high body time temperature & low weight time temperature and very little water.

6. Mountain goat have strong hooves for running up on rocky slopes on the mountain.

B) 1. Typhoid, Diphtheria, Tetanus Tuberculosis

2. Dengue, Conjunctivitis Chicken pox, Measles.

3. Rose, Neem, Acacia, ~~Apple~~ Mango

4. Night blindness, Beri beri, Diabetes, Pellagra

5. Cell wall Mitochondria, cytoplasm, cell membrane

6. A. Leaves do not continuously grow like the stem that stop growing on attaining full size.
A typical leaf has the following parts. The basal part of a leaf is a stalk called petiole.

F. Answer the following in Brief

1. Leaves can be modified in the form of spines that reduce water loss and also are a defence. Some are modified into tendrils to provide support to the plant.

2a. They have hollow bones that make them light weight. They have streamlined body shape which reduces air resistance. They have wings made up of feathers. They are highly adapted for flight.

1A. In case of snow leopards, the elongated body size small ears help to minimize the body surface area.