

1. Who coined the term cell?

A. Robert Hooke

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

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 U-shaped part of the small?

A. Duodenum

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

A. Tonoplast

8. The outermost part of rose flower

A. Sepals



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 gives out oxygen.



1. The enzyme Maltase converts maltose into glucose.
2. Frogs have webbed feet which allow them to swim.
3. Fertilisation results in the growth and transformation of the ovary into a fruit.

4. Centrosome consists of one or two rod-like bodies called

A. Cilia  
B.

5. Oxygen and carbon dioxide relaxation is called cardiac cycle



Q3.

Name the following

1. The organelle which digests old or injured part of its own cell. = Lysome.
2. A thick sticky film composed of mucus, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of the teeth over a period of time. = Plaque
3. The pattern or arrangement 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.



Match the following

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



artificially synthesized harmful drugs and their bulk processing like LSD, cocaine, brown sugar, heroin, angel dust, etc. that cripple the society. Chemistry has also developed deadly explosives such as TNT, RDX and the atomic and hydrogen bombs. The use of certain compounds such as ... major source

23.

Name the following

- a. The parts of the plant which grows under the ground - Root
- b. The parts of the plant which grows above the ground - Shoot

24. i. Spines - helps to reduce the loss of water by transpiration. Tendrils - when the leaf is modified into a thin thread-like coiled structure called a tendril.  
Scale leaves: Scale leaves may be thin and dry as in ginger or thick and fleshy as in the onion and they perform the function of protecting the bud.

5 Mark

28.

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- 2.
- 3.
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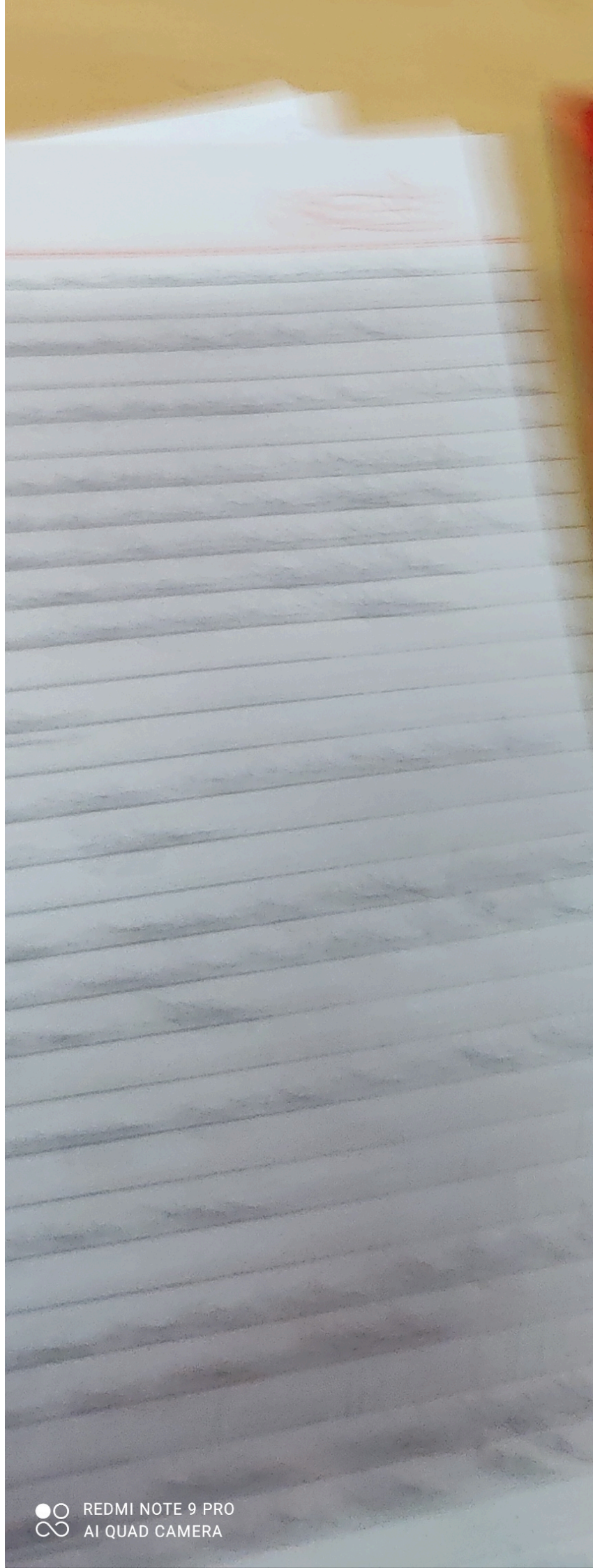


Seed dispersal is important for pollination because it helps in transport of seeds away from their parent plant to ensure germination.

Types 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 plant.
- iii. Seed dispersal by animal & plant: few animals and birds are attracted to bright coloured fruit







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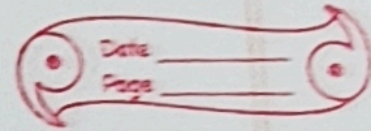
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