

# Practice Questions

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## Biology Classification of Plants

1. Ans. ✓(a) Sclerenchyma.

2. Ans. ✓(a) Muscles to bones.

3. Ans. ✓(e) Blood and lymph.

4. Ans. ✓(a) Angiosperms and Gymnosperms.

5. Ans. ✓(d) Alveoli.

6. Ans. ✓(a) Rotor.

7. Ans. ✓(d) Starch.

8. Ans. ✓(a) ATP.

9. Ans. ✓(b) Adipose tissue.

10. Ans. ✓(b) Carboxylic acid.

11. Ans. ✓(c) Urinary Bladder.

12. Ans. ✓(b) Contractile Vacuole.

13. Ans. ✓(c) Binary Fission.

14. Ans. ✓(c) Renal Pelvis.

15. Ans. ✓(d) swollen, red patches appear on the skin.

Question 2.

- A.
1. Xylem tissue
  2. Thymus
  3. Bread Mould (Rhizopus)
  4. Stomata
  5. Bryophyta.

B. Fill in the Blanks.

1. Tube feet
2. Bowman's Capsule
3. Spores.
4. Nephridia.
5. Guard Cells.

C. Match the following.

- Ans.
- 1 - C
  - 2 - D
  - 3 - E
  - 4 - B
  - 5 - A

B. Where are the following.

1. It is the cell structure of chloroplast. Chloroplast is a green pigment and Chlorophyll job in a plant is to absorb sunlight.
2.
  - Kidney
  - Ureter
  - Urinary Bladder.

Question 4.

a) Ans. Allergen is a substance that can cause an allergic reaction and it is a type of antigen that produces an abnormally vigorous immune response. Some of the names of allergens are dust, pet dander etc.

b) Ans. Prick test is mostly used for testing allergy because it is cheaper than IgE blood test and it is very easy to perform whereas blood test has to be performed very carefully and cautiously.

B. It is the figure of an amoeba.

A - Nucleus.

B - Contractile Vacuole

C - Food Vacuole.

D - Pseudopods.

Question 5.

A.	Aerobic respiration	Anaerobic respiration
Oxygen Requirement	Required	Not required
End products.	$\text{CO}_2$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	May Vary
Energy Released	36 ATP	2 ATP

B. 1. Tannin.

2. Spinal nerves.

3. Blue whale.

4. Asthma

5. Ligament.

Question 6A. RespirationPhotosynthesis

- \* Breakdown of glucose to release energy.
- \* Does not involve water and  $\text{CO}_2$  but needs oxygen in aerobic respiration.
- \* End product -  $\text{CO}_2$  and water and Energy (38-ATP).

- \* Formation of Glucose
- \* Involves water,  $\text{CO}_2$  and Sunlight.
- \* End product - Glucose
- \* By-Product - Oxygen and Water.

## B. Define the following terms.

- 1) Egestion :- The act of excreting undigested or waste material from a cell or organism.
- 2) Tissue :- It is a group of cells that have similar structure and function together as a unit.
- 3) Symbiosis :- The relationship between two dissimilar organisms is called symbiosis.
- 4) Monocotyledons :- They contain only one cotyledon or one seed leaf in their seeds.
- 5) Breathing :- The process of inhaling and exhaling of gases is called breathing.

Question 7

A. 1. \* Animals have jointed appendages or legs.  
\* Chitinous exoskeleton is present.  
Example :- Spider, ~~in~~

2. \* They are segmented worms.  
\* They are triploblastic  
Example :- Earthworm.

5) Mollusca:

- \* They have a soft body, which is covered with a hard shell made of calcium carbonate.
  - \* Kidney like organ is present for excretion.
- Example :- Snail.

B. Answer the following.

1. ans. Yeast is used in making bread. Carbon dioxide produced during fermentation is trapped in dough which helps the bread rise when baked.

- \* It is also used in making vinegar.
- \* It produces vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin).

2. ans. Xylem

- \* Transports water & minerals absorbed by the roots of other plant parts.
- \* Consists mainly of dead cells.
- \* Conduction is unidirectional. i.e. only upwards from the roots.

Phloem

- \* Conducts food manufactured in the leaves to other plant parts.
- \* Consists mainly of living cells.
- \* Bidirectional conduction i.e., both upwards and downwards from the leaves.