

Revision worksheet
Home assignment

Q1) Choose the correct answers

i) a) Sclerenchyma

ii) a) Muscles to bones

iii) c) blood and lymph

iv) a) Angiosperms and gymnosperms

v) a) Rohu

vi) d) starch

vii) a) ATP

viii) b) Adipose tissue

ix) b) Carboxylic acid

x) b) contractile vacuole

xi) c) Binary fission

Q2) A) 1) Phloem

2) Insecta

3) Fungi

4) Stomata

5) Bryophyta

Q B) 1) Tube feet

3) Spores

4) nephridia

5) Guard

Q3) A) Column A

1) Sponge

2) Snail

3) Butterfly

4) Toad

5) Lizard

Column B

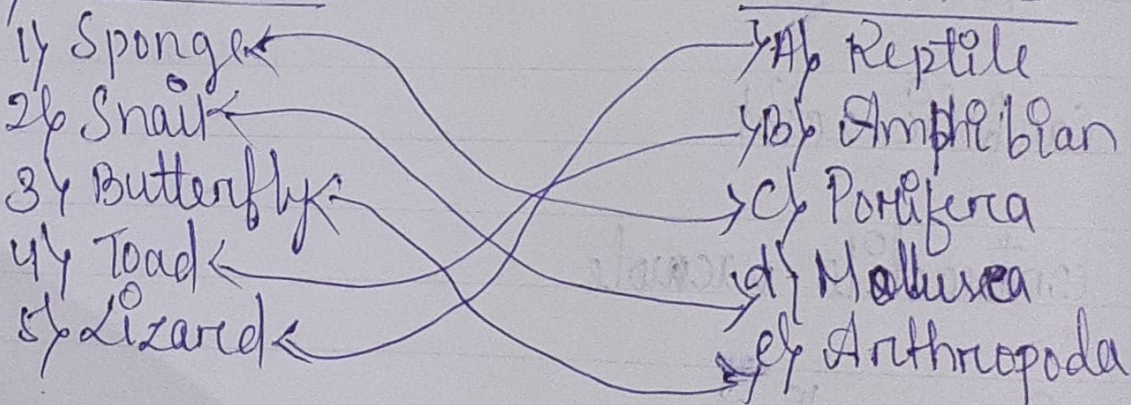
1) Reptile

2) Amphibian

3) Porifera

4) Mollusca

5) Arthropoda



B71) This is a chloroplast present in plant cells. They are the food producers of the cell. They are only found in plant cells. Chloroplasts are found in plant cells only because chloroplasts contain ~~chloroplast~~ chlorophyll which is essential for photosynthesis.

B72) A = Contractile vacuole
 B = Nucleus
 C = Food vacuole
 D = Cell membrane

S/A	Aerobic respiration	Anaerobic respiration
Oxygen requirement	It utilizes oxygen	It does not utilize oxygen
End products	Carbon dioxide and water are formed	Ethanol, Carbon dioxide and Lactic acid are formed
Energy released	38 ATP molecules	2 ATP molecules

B75) xylem, Parerenchyma, Meristem, Ligament

Q. 6) Photosynthesis :- Food is synthesized.
ii) Oxygen is released as a by-product.
iii) Occurs in plant cells containing chlorophyll.
iv) Occurs only during day.

Respiration :- Food is broken down.
ii) CO_2 is released as a by-product.
iii) Occurs in all cells of both plants and animals.
iv) Occurs both during the day and the night.

ii) Egestion :- Egestion is the act of excreting unassimilated or undigested material from a cell.

2) Tissue :- A group of cells, which are similar in structure and perform a specific function, forms a tissue.

3) Symbiosis :- Symbiosis is the interaction between two different organisms living in close physical association.

4) Monocotyledons :- Monocotyledons constitute the smaller of the two great divisions of flowering plants and typically have elongated stalkless leaves with parallel veins.

5) Breathing :- The process of respiration, during which air is inhaled into the lungs through the mouth or nose due to muscle contraction and then exhaled due to muscle relaxation. This is called Breathing.

1) Arthropoda :-

i) Body is divided into three regions - head, thorax and abdomen. In most cases, the body is covered by a tough covering of chitin.

ii) Body has jointed legs.

iii) Ex :- Shrimps, Centipede, Butterfly, spider etc.

2) Annelida :-

i) Body composed of rings or segments.

ii) They have soft, moist body wall through which they breathe.

iii) Ex :- earthworm, leech etc.

3) Mollusca :-

i) Soft body which is not segmented.

ii) Body enclosed in a hard shell.

iii) Ex :- Snail, oyster etc.

B) Yeast is also known as fermentation fungi because it helps in production of many useful products.

i) In bakeries or in bread industries yeast is used for the purpose of fermentation.

ii) Baker's yeast is also called as brewing yeast.

iii) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is used as fermentation agent in bakeries. So it is also known as baker's yeast.

2) Xylem :- i) Transports water and minerals absorbed by the roots to other plant parts.
ii) Consists mainly of dead cells.
iii) Conduction is unidirectional i.e. only upwards from the roots.

Phloem :- i) Conducts food manufactured in the leaves to other plant parts.

ii) Consists mainly of living cells.

iii) Bidirectional conduction i.e. both upwards and downwards from the leaves.