

Biology - (Revision Worksheet / Question Bank)

g. MCQ (1 mark)

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans d) Alveoli

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

Ans c) Duodenum

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

Ans a) Tonoplast

8. The outermost part of a rose flower is \_\_\_\_\_

Ans Sep a) Sepals

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

Ans d) Carbohydrate

10. Which of these ~~is~~ connect the leaf to ~~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 the tail in fish?

Ans a) Swimming

13. The Corolla is made up of units called \_\_\_\_\_

Ans b) Petals

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

Ans a) e Golgi Apparatus

15. During photosynthesis plants give out \_\_\_\_\_

Ans b) Oxygen

Q. FIB (1 mark)

16. The enzyme ~~amylase~~ converts maltose into glucose.

17. Frogs ~~are~~ have ~~flat~~ feet which allow them to swim in water.

18. Fertilization results in the growth and transformation of the ovary into a seed.

19. Centriole consists of one or two rod-like bodies called centrioles.

20. One complete sequence of part ~~and~~ contraction and relaxation is called peristalsis.

21. ~~Q.~~ Name the following. (1 mark) (1 mark)

a) The organelle which digests old or injured parts of its own cell. lysosomes

b) A thin, sticky film composed of mucus, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of the teeth over a period of time.  
- plaque plaque

c) The pattern of arrangement of veins on a leaf.  
- venation

d) The surface of a tooth, - enamel

22. Match the following

#	Column A	Column B
1.	Chloroplast	- C. Manufacture of 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.	Enkepsin Trypsin	- B. Converts peptones into Amino Acids.

23. Name the following (1 mark)

a) The part of the plant which grows under the ground - root

b) The part of the plant which grows above the soil - shoot

24. Mention the four functions of the following (3 marks)

- (i) Spines: Leaves are modified into spines to reduce water loss, like cactus. In prickly poppy, leaves bear spines on the margin.
- (ii) Tendril: In case of certain weak-stemmed plants, leaves or leaf leaflets are modified into wiry, coiled structures called tendrils.
- (iii) Scale leaves: In some plants like onion, and ginger, thick and fleshy or thin and waxy scale leaves are present respectively. Their function is to store food and ~~it~~ protect the bud bud.

25. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Name the types of teeth seen in humans.

Ans The types of teeth seen in humans are

Incisors, Canine, Premolars and Molars

There are 4 incisors, 2 canines, 4 premolars and 4 molars in both the jaws

~~There is also a tooth~~ There is also a tooth

~~There are also a~~ There are also a wisdom tooth in

each jaw in

There is also a last molar called the wisdom tooth in both the jaws.

(ii) How is the small intestine best suited for the digestion and absorption of food?

The inner lining of the small intestine contains a large number of tiny finger like projections called villi. The surface of villi absorbs the amino acids and glucose to pass them into the blood system, whereas the fatty acids pass into special tubes called lymph vessels. Vitamins and mineral salts are mostly soluble in water and are directly absorbed through the walls of the intestine.

- The short upper 'U' shaped part of the small intestine, continuing from the stomach, is called duodenum. Duodenum receives a common duct that brings secretions from both the liver (called bile juice) and the pancreas (pancreatic juice). The pancreatic juice contains enzymes namely amylase, trypsin and lipase which help in the digestion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats respectively.

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27. Why is ~~seed~~ dispersal important? Explain the different methods of seed dispersal. (5 mark)

~~27.~~ 5 mark Questions

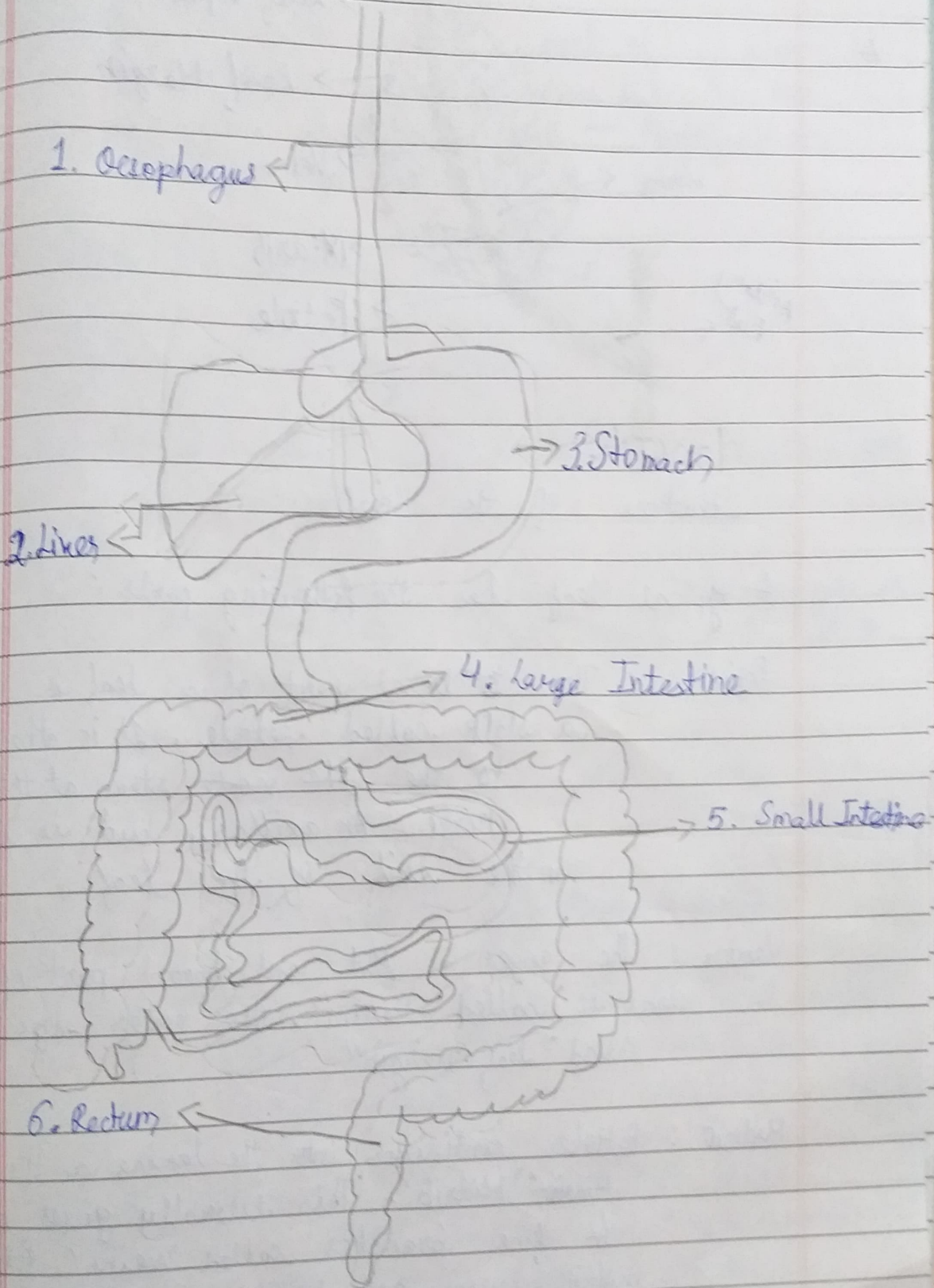
27. Why is seed dispersal important? Explain the different methods of seed dispersal.

~~27.~~ Dispersal is distribution of seeds of a particular plant. It is very important dispersing a seed at vast vast areas. Dispersal is made by birds, air, water.

★ When a air blows through a flower (having seeds on it), the seeds blow in the direction from which the air is coming.

★ When a ~~coconut~~ coconut ~~is~~ (on an island) fell ~~drop~~ in the water it is travelled by the water, it is travelled by the water to a different island and grow there.

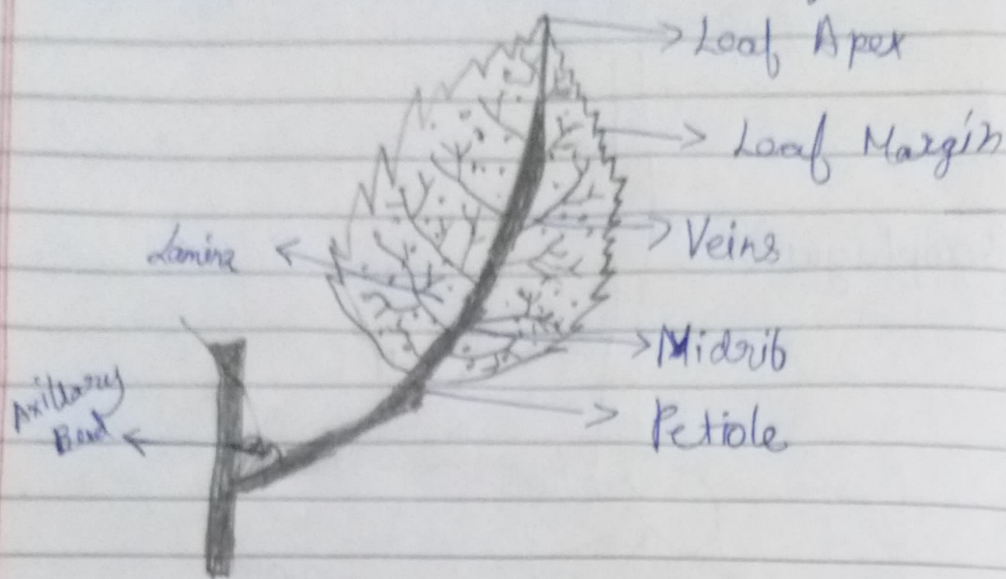
28. Label the parts in the given diagram.





29. Describe the structure and function of leaves.

Ans



### Structure of the Leaf

A typical leaf has the following parts:

**Petiole** : The basal part of a leaf is a stalk called petiole. It is attached to the stem at the node. An axillary bud is present in the axil of the leaf.

**Lamina** : The green, flat and broad part of the leaf is called 'lamina'. Its outer edge is called "leaf margin".

**Midrib** : Petiole continues into the lamina as the ~~Midrib~~ 'Midrib'. This literally gives out fine branches called 'veins'. Petiole, midrib, veins and veinlets conduct water and food.

## Functions of the leaf

Leaves are an important part of a plant. They perform various functions but the two main functions are — Photosynthesis and transpiration.

30. Define the structure ~~are~~ and ✓

30. Define the following terms.

- a) Egestion : It is the removal of undigested food from body.
- b) Breathing : It is when a body that takes oxygen in and gives carbon dioxide out, it is known as breathing.
- c) Internodes ~ : Distance between 2 nodes is an internode.
- d) Plaque : The part of food stuck in teeth.
- d) Plaque : The bacteria on the teeth's surface form a yellow coloured film called plaque.
- e) Bisexual Flowers : The plants that have both male and female reproductive parts, i.e. androecium and gynoecium are called bisexual flowers.