

23/10/2021

## Biology

MCQ (7 mark)

1. Who coined the term cell?

Ans. d) Robert Hooke

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

Ans. b) Oesophagus

3. Transpiration is a function of the

Ans. a) leaves

4. Which of the following is known as is not good for 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 parts of the small intestine?

Ans. c) Duodenum

7. Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane  
Ans. a) Tonoplast

8. The outermost part of the rose flower is  
Ans. a) Sepals

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

Ans. d) Carbohydrates

10. Which of the following connects leaf to stem

Ans. d) Petiole

11. What is the shape of the trees found on mountains?

Ans. c) Cone

12. What is the function of 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 the smaller units called dictyosomes?

Ans. c) Golgi apparatus

15. During photosynthesis plants give out

Ans. a) Oxygen

16. The enzyme amylase converts maltose into glucose.

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

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

19. Centriosome consists of ~~one~~ two rod like bodies called centrioles.

20.

(5 Mark)

21. Name the following

a) The organelle which digests old or injured part of its own cell → lysosome

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

c) The pattern or arrangement of veins in a leaf → venation

d) The surface of a tooth → enamel

22.

Column A	Column B
1. Chloroplast	A. Convert starch into <sup>maltose</sup>
2. Cell membrane	B. Convert <sup>amino acids</sup> peptides into
3. Ribosome	C. Manufacture of food in plants
4. Amylase	D. Synthesis of proteins
5. Enzyme	E. Entry of and exit of materials

23. a) → Root  
b) → Shoot

(3 Mark)

24. i) Spines: Leaves are modified into spines to reduce water loss like cactus. In prickly poppy, leaves bear spines on their margin.

ii) Tendrils: In case of certain weak-stemmed plants, leaves ~~are~~ or leaflets are modified into thin wiry structures called tendrils. They are sensitive to touch. As they touch any object, they coil around it and support the plant to climb up.  
For Example: Sweet pea

iii) Scale leaves : In some plants like onion and ginger, thick and fleshy or thin and dry scale leaves are present ~~Respectively~~ respectively. For example: Puckly poppy.

25. i) Incisors, Canines, Premolars and Molars (all 4 types) are the teeth present in humans.

ii) There are 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 premolars and 12 molars.

4 incisors in both jaws, 2 canines, 4 premolars and 3 molars in each jaw.

ii) The small intestine is 7 metres long, so we can clearly see that food is in it for a long time and also the enzymes work for food. So, small intestine is best suited for digestion and absorption of food.

26. Ans There are three types of food :-

Carbohydrates :- They are the main source of energy. It gives our body strength.

Examples: Bread, pulses

Proteins :- They are the building blocks for source of energy.

Examples: Chicken, Eggs

Fats :- They also give us strength but less and also keep us warm.

Examples: Butter, Oil

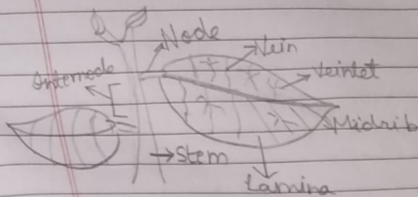
5 Mark

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

\* When a breeze of air blows through a flower (having seeds on it), the seeds blow in the direct direction opposite to the direction from which the air is coming.

\* When a coconut (on an island) drops in the water it is travelled by the water to a different island and grows there.

29. Ans



Function of leaves :-

- They help in the process 'photosynthesis' - making the food for a plant.
- They also help us provide oxygen through transpiration.

30. a) Egestion :- It is the removal of undigested food from body.

b) Breathing :- When a body take oxygen in and gives carbon dioxide out, it is known as breathing.

c) Internodes :- Distance between 2 nodes is a Internode.

d) Plaque :- The part of food stuck in teeth.

e) Bisexual flower :- It has both male and female reproductive part.

28.

