Autumn Holiday Homework

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I. One Mark Questions :-

Multiple Choice Questions -

① Who coined the term 'cell' ?

Ans - d) Robert Hooke

② Which of the following connects ~~than~~ 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 outer-most part of a rose flower is:

Ans- a) Sepals

(9) which of the following is the main source of energy?

Ans- d) carbohydrates

(10) which of these connects the leaf 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 tail in fish?

Ans- b) Changing direction

(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 dictyosomes?

Ans- c) Golgi apparatus

(15) During photosynthesis plants give out:

Ans- b) oxygen.

Fill in the blanks

(16) The enzyme maltase converts maltose into glucose.

(17) Frogs have webbed feet which allow them to swim in water.

(18) Fertilization results in the growth and transformation of the ovary into a fruit.

(19) Centrosome consists of one or two rod-like bodies called centrioles.

(20) One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called _____.

II. 2 Mark Question -

(21) Name the following:-

a) The organelle which digests old or injured parts of its own cell - lysosome

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

c) The pattern or arrangement of veins on a leaf - Venation

d) The surface of a tooth - Enamel

(22) Match the following :-

Column A	Column B
(1) Chloroplast	a) Converts starch into maltose (4)
(2) Cell Membrane	b) converts peptones into amino acids. (5)
(3) Ribosome	c) Manufacture of food in plants (1)
(4) Amylase	d) Synthesis of ~~protiens~~ proteins (3)
(5) Erepsin	e) Entry and exit of materials. (2)

(23) Name the following :-

a) The part of the plants which grows under the ground - Root System

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

III. 3 Mark Questions :-

(24) Mention the functions of the following :

i) Spines -
The leaves of some plants like Cactus ~~have~~ modify into spines to reduce the water loss from the plants.

ii) Tendril -
The leaves and ~~the~~ leaflets of ~~some~~ certain weak-stemmed plants modify into thin wiry coiled structures called tendril. These are sensitive to touch. Thus, ~~they~~ whenever they touch any object they ~~coil around~~ coil around it and support the plant to climb up.
Eg - Sweet Pea.

iii) Scale leaves -
In some plants like onion and ginger there are thick and fleshy or thin and dry scale leaves. These scale leaves protect the bud within them.

(25) Answer the following questions :-

i) Name the types of teeth seen in humans.

Ans- On the basis of their shape and function, human teet have been classified into four types -

→ Incisors : These are chisel-shaped teeth, used for cutting and biting the food.

→ Canines : These are the pointed teeth, used for tearing the food.

→ Premolars : These teeth are used for crushing and grinding the food.

→ Molars : These ~~a~~ teeth have broad uneven surface and are used for finer crushing and grinding of the undigested food.

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

Ans- The last part of small intestine, called ileum, has digestive glands which produce intestinal juices. There are some enzymes in these juices. Due to the action of the enzymes, the food is completely digested in ileum.

In the inner lining of the small intestine there are a larg no. of finger-like projections called villi, which greatly increases the surface area for absorption. The amino acids and glucose are absorbed by the villi to pass them into the blood stream. The fatty acids are passed into special tubes called the lymph vessels. The vitamins and minerals can directly be absorbed by the intestinal wall.

(26) Food are classified into three groups on the basis of the function they perform in our body. Name the three categories and briefly give their functions. Also give their two sources each.

Ans - The three categories -

→ Energy-giving food : These food provide us energy to work. Energy-giving food like carbohydrates and fats give us energy. Two sources are - rice and cheese.

→ Body-building food : These food help in the growth and in repairing of damaged cells and tissues. Body-building food contain proteins in them. Two sources are - meat and pulses.

→ Protective food : These food help us in keeping ourselves healthy and disease-free. Protective food contain vitamins and minerals. Two sources are - fruits and vegetables.

IV. 5 mark Questions :-

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

Ans- Seed dispersal is the ~~movement~~ spreading of seeds away from the parent plant to a distant place. Seed dispersal is very important because if all the seeds will fall and sprout into new plants near the parent plant, then they will compete for air, water, ~~and~~ minerals and sunlight. As a result they will wilt and die.

Agents of dispersal are -

Wind: Seeds that are scattered by wind are usually small and light. Some seeds also have wings attached to them which helps them to float in air.
Eg: Dandelion, cotton seeds, maple, etc.

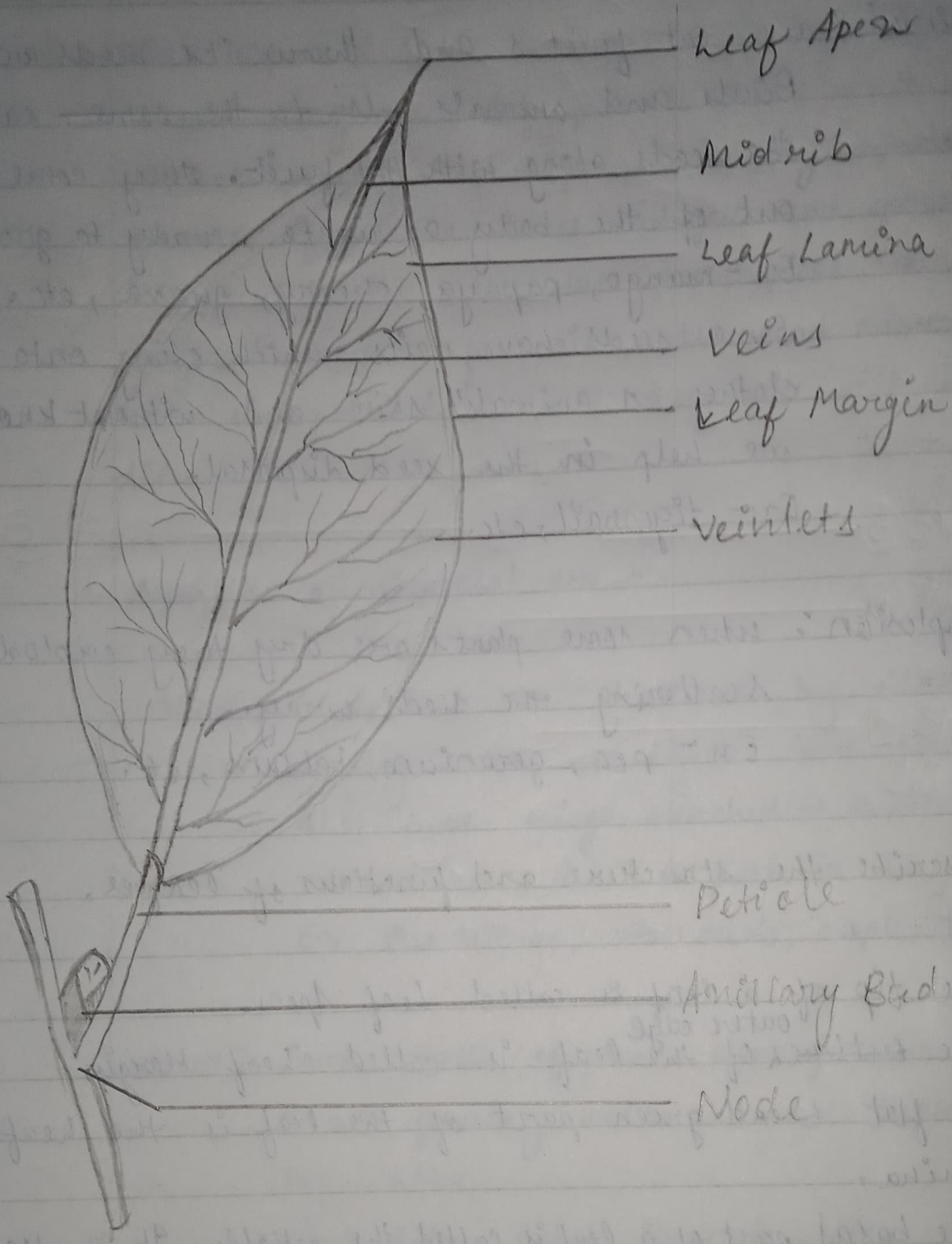
Water: Some seeds of plants that grow in or near flowing water may get dispersed by water.
Eg: Lily, lotus, coconut, etc.

Animal: We eat fruits and throw its seeds away. Birds and animals ~~also do the same~~. eat the seeds along with the fruit. They come out of the body as waste, ready to grow.
Ex- mango, papaya, cherry, guava, etc.
Some seeds have nails which cling onto our clothes or animals' skin and without knowing we help in the seed dispersal.
Ex- tigernail, etc.

Explosion: when some plants are dry they explode, scattering the seeds away.
Ex- pea, geranium, balsam, etc.

(29) Describe the structure and functions of leaves.

Ans- The tip of a leaf is called leaf apex.
The outline (outer edge) of the leaf is called leaf Margin.
The flat broad green part of the leaf is the leaf lamina.
The basal part of a leaf is called the petiole. It is attached to the stem at a node.
The petiole continues into the lamina as midrib. The midrib gives out fine branches called veins.


Leaf Apex
Mid rib
Leaf Lamina
Veins
Leaf Margin
Veinlets
Petiole
Axillary Bud
Node

Functions of a leaf :

•Photosynthesis :- The process by which a plant leaf prepares or synthesises food from water and carbon dioxide in the presence of chlorophyll and sunlight is called photosynthesis.

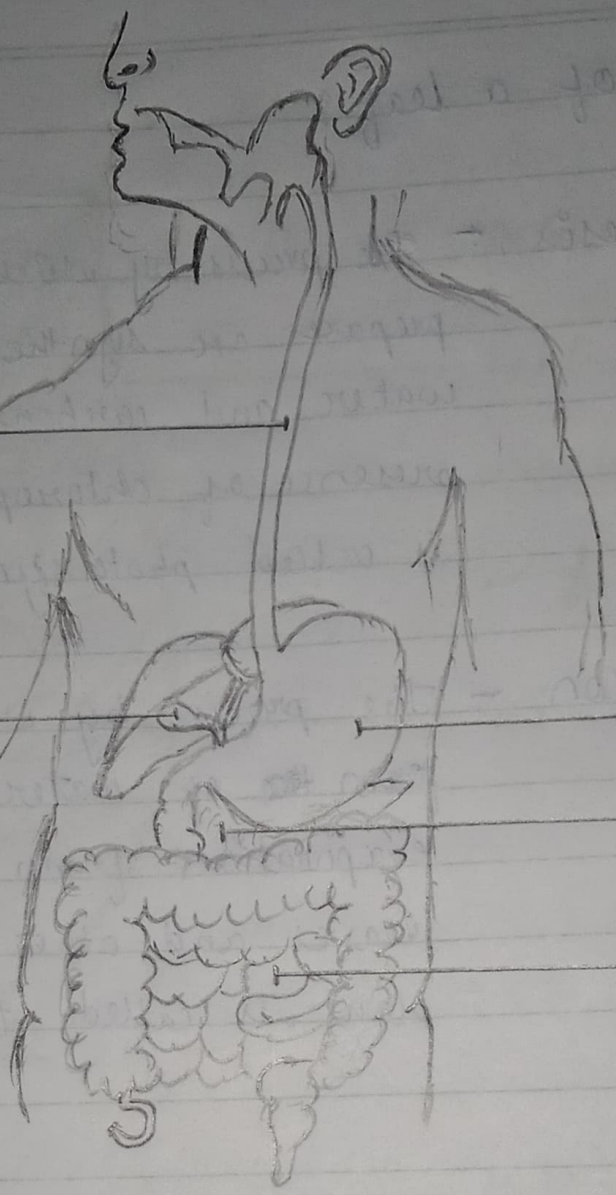
Transpiration - The process by which water is lost ~~form~~ of water vapour by evaporation from the surface of leaves and other aerial parts of a plant is called transpiration.

(30) Define :

a) Egestion -
The process of eliminating the undigested food ~~from~~ out of the body through anus is called egestion.

b) Breathing -
Taking in oxygen and giving out carbon dioxide is called breathing.

(28)



① Oesophagus

② Gall Bladder

③ Stomach

④ Pancreas

⑤ Small Intestine

(30) c) Internodes –

The part of the stem between two successive nodes is called an internode.

d) Plague –

The yellow coloured film formed by the food particles stuck in the teeth and the bacteria on teeth's surface is called plague.

e) Bisexual flower –

The flower which have both female (gynoecium) and male (androecium) reproductive parts are called bisexual flowers.

Bisexual flowers are also called hermaphrodite flowers.