

- (A) 1) Choose the correct answer out of the four available choice given below :- [15]
1. Who coined the term 'cell'? : Robert Hooke
  2. Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach? : esophagus
  3. Transpiration is a function of the : leaves
  4. Which of the following is not good for the eyes? : Looking at sun directly
  5. Oxygen and Carbon dioxide are exchanged at the : alveoli
  6. Which of the following refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine? : duodenum
  7. Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as? : tonoplast
  8. The outermost part of a rose flower is : Sepals
  9. Which of the following is the main source of energy? : Carbohydrates
  10. Which of these connects the leaf to the stem? : Petiole
  11. What is the shape of the trees found on the mountains? : Cone

12. What is the functions of tail in fish? :  
changing direction.
13. The corolla is made up of units called? :  
Petal
14. In plant cell, which of the following organelles has smaller units called dictyosomes?  
: Golgi Apparatus.
15. During photosynthesis plants give out? :  
Oxygen.

2) Name the following [5]

1. The organelles which digest old or injured parts of its own cell - lysosomes
2. A thin, sticky film composed of mucous, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface on the surface of the teeth over a period of time - plaque
3. The pattern or arrangement of veins on a leaf - venation.
4. The surface of a tooth - enamel
5. Tiny opening found on the lower side of the leaf for the exchange of gases - stomata

(B) 1) Fill in the blanks: -

1. The Enzyme maltase converts maltos into glucose.
2. Frogs have whebbed feet which allow them to swim in water.
3. Fertilization results in the growth and transformation of the ovary into a ~~seed~~ Fruit.
4. Centriosome consists of one or two rod-like bodies called centrioles.
5. One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called ~~respiration~~ Cardiac Cycle.

### 3 Mark Question

2) Name the following

- 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
- c. The pattern or arrangement of veins on a leaf. ∴ Venation
- d. The surface of tooth. ∴ Enamel

3) Match the following

Column Acolumn B

- |                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. chloroplast   | a. Convert starch into maltose.     |
| 2. Cell membrane | b. Convert peptone into amino acids |
| 3. Ribosome      | c. Manufactures of food in plants.  |
| 4. Amylase       | d. Synthesis of protein             |
| 5. Pepsin        | e. Entry and exit of materials      |

3 marks Question3) Name the followings

- a) The part of the plant which grows under the ground : Root System.
- b) The part of the plant which grows above the soil : shoot System

3 mark Question

(i) Mention the functions of the following :-

~~Tendrils - Tendrils are modified leaves which helps in reducing water loss.~~

In case of certain weak ~~stem~~ stemmed plants the leaves are modified into wiry and coiled structure they are very sensitive to touch, as they touch any object they coil around it. Ex- Sweet pea

Scale leaves - The plants of Ginger and onion have thin and dry <sup>or</sup> ~~and~~ thick and fleshy scale leaves. Their function is to protect the buds.

Spines - Spines are modified leaves which helps in reducing water loss.

4/ ~~Q~~ Answer the following Questions

(i) Name the types of teeth seen in human?

Ans - There are two types of teeth seen in human.

\* Temporary teeth - temporary teeth consist of 20 teeth (8 incisors, 4 canines, and 8 molars). Temporary teeth grow in the age of 5-6. They are smaller and weaker and also known as Milk teeth.

\* Permanent teeth - They are set of 32. These teeth grow in age of 12-13. Permanent teeth are stronger and permanent.

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

Ans - The small intestine are well adapted for absorbing nutrients during digestion by being very long, having villi that increases surface area, using muscular contractions to move and mix food, and receiving ~~the~~ digestive enzymes and bile that help in breaking of food.

5) 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 - Energy Giving food - These food give us energy to work. Carbohydrates and fats are the main sources of energy giving food. Ex - ~~butter~~ Rice, butter, ghee, etc.

Body building food - These food help in the growth and repair of damaged cells and tissues. These food help in growth and development of human. Ex - chicken, Milk, egg, etc.

Protective food - These food keeps us healthy and disease free. Vitamins and Minerals are present in this food. Ex - Vegetables and fruits.

### 5 mark Question

6) Why seed dispersal is important? Explain the different method of seed dispersal?

Ans. Dispersal of seed is important to avoid the competition of space, sunlight, water, air and nutrients among plant. So dispersal is important. The methods of water dispersal, wind dispersal, animals, human, etc.

\* Water dispersal - This dispersal occurs by rain.

\* Wind dispersal - When heavy wind blows seed move with wind and fall here and there.

\* Animals - When animals eat some fruits they throw their seeds here and there.

\* Humans - When we also eat something we throw seeds here ~~are~~ land there.

7) Label the parts of human digestive system?

Ans - 1 - Oesophagus

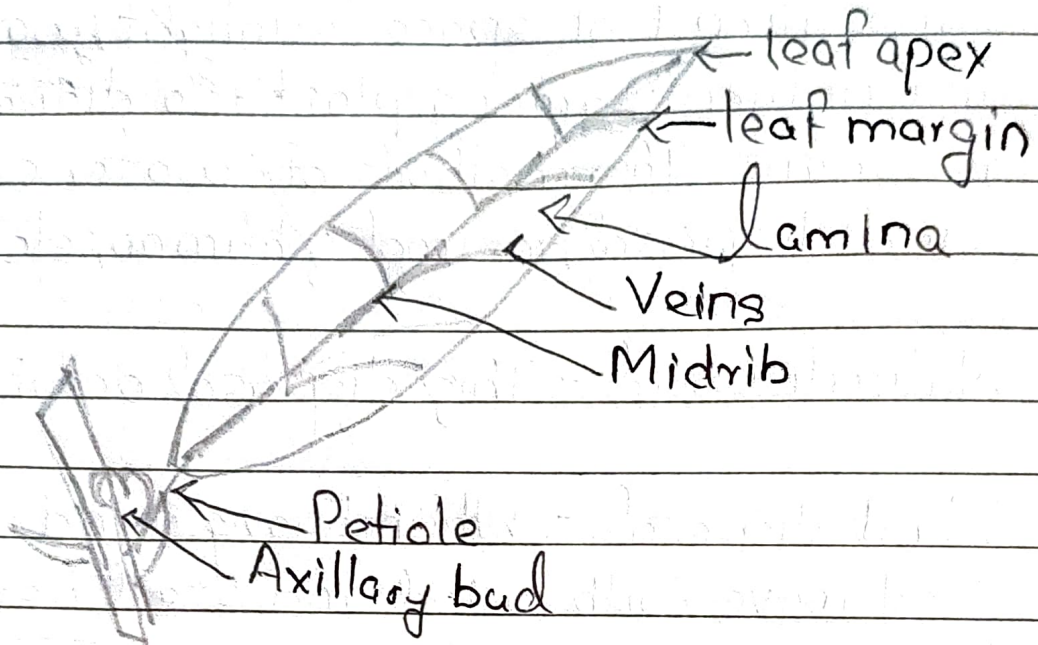
2 - Gall bladder

3 - Stomach

4 - ~~Small intestine~~ Bile duct

5 - Small intestine

9) Describe the structure and function of leaves?



- \* leaf - the flat and green portion of the shoot that grow from the ~~stem~~ nodes of the stem.
- \* It prepares food for the plant.
- \* It has tiny openings called stomata.
- \* Water vapour occurs with the help of leaf.

9) Define the following terms

- a) Egestion - The process of elimination of undigested food through anus. This process is called egestion.



Breathing - breathing means taking in air with oxygen and giving it out with carbon dioxide.

Internode - The part of the stem between two successive nodes is known as internode.

Plaque - The yellow substance that is present in our teeth is called plaque.

Bisexual flower - The ~~part of the~~ flower that has both male and female reproductive parts (Gynoecium and Androecium) is called a bisexual flower.

### 8) functions of leaf

1. Lamina: It is the flat, green ~~pro~~ portion of the leaf and is also known as the leaf blade.
2. Veins: They form a supporting framework and transport raw materials and manufactured food in and out of the lamina.

3. Petiole: It is a narrow, stalk-like structure connecting the leaf to the stem.

4. Midrib: It is the continuation of the petiole and the central vein of the leaf. Smaller veins grow from the midrib.