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## Revision Work - 3

1) a) Robert Hooke

2) b) Oesophagus

3) a) Leaves

4) b) Looking at the sun directly

5) d) Alveoli

6) c) Duodenum

7) a) Tonoplast

8) a) Petals

9) d) Carbohydrates

10) d) Petiole

11) c) Cone

12) a) Changing directions

13) b) Petals

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14) c) Golgi apparatus

15) b) Oxygen

Q) 2) A) 1) Lysosomes

2) Plaque

3) ~~Reticulate venation~~ Chylothory

4) Occlusal

5) Stomata

B) 1) Maltose

2) Webbed

3) fruit

4) Centriole

5) Respiration

Question 3) A)

1) - c

2) - e



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3 - d

4 - a

5 - b

4) a) seed dispersal is very much important for the plant. If the seeds will not disperse then they all will grow in a small amount of area. There space will be not there. They will not get enough sunlight and water and many other things. The different methods of seed dispersal are:

1) Insect → Ex → Lavender plant attracts bees to transmit their pollens from

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one flower to the next.

2) Wind → Eg → Cotton plant disperses its pollens into the air.

3) Water → Eg → Coconut, fruit floats and get carried away by water.

4) Animals → Eg → Hibiscus plant is pollinated by humming birds.

B) 1) Oesophagus

2) Gall Bladder

3) Stomach

4) Pancreas

5) Small Intestine

5) B) Tetanus

2) Dengue

3) Malaria

6) A) The structure of a leaf are:

Petiole → It connects the leaves to the stem.



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It is the basal part of the leaf.

Lamina  $\rightarrow$  It is also called the leaf blade. It is the green flat and broad part of the leaf.

Midrib  $\rightarrow$  This is the middle part of the leaf. It gives out fine branches called the veins.

The function of a leaf are:

Photosynthesis  $\rightarrow$  The process by which the leaf prepares or synthesizes its own food with the help of water and carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll is called as

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photosynthesis.

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

B) 1) Egestion → the process of eliminating the undigested food through the anus is called egestion.

2) Breathing → the process during which the air containing oxygen is drawn into the lungs and the air containing carbon dioxide is forced out from the lungs is called breathing.



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3) Internodes  $\rightarrow$  The part of the stem between two successive nodes is called an internode.

4) Plaque  $\rightarrow$  When the sugary food is stuck in the tooth, this along with bacteria on the teeth's surface form a yellow coloured film called plaque.

5) Bisexual flower  $\rightarrow$  They are also called complete flower. They contain both the reproductive parts.

7) A) 1) The modification in leaf are:

\* Leaf Tendril.  $\rightarrow$  In case of certain weak stemmed plants, the leaf or leaflets develop



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into tendril. they are sensitive to touch. They support the plant to climb up. Ex → sweet pea.

spines → Leaves are modified into spines to reduce water loss. Ex → cactus, prickly poppy.

scale leaves → In some plants like onion and ginger flesh or thin or very dry scales are present respectively.

B) 2) The importance of transpiration are:

Cooling effect → The water keeps on evaporating from the leaf surface during transpiration. This gives a cooling effect on a hot day.

transpirational pull → As water continually evaporates from the leaf surface, the roots pull up more and more water up for the water loss during transpiration. Plants also pull important minerals.

3) B) Endoplasmic reticulum transpires in two forms a type with ribosome-studded surface and another



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with a smooth surface. The latter is called the smooth endoplasmic reticulum, and the former is called the rough endoplasmic reticulum. These membranes form continuous folds, eventually joining the outer layer of the nuclear membrane. Except for sperm cells and red blood cells, the endoplasmic reticulum is observed in every other type of eukaryotic cell.

Rough ER  
Smooth ER

Rough endoplasmic reticulum has ribosomes embedded within its structure, giving a "rough" appearance. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum does not have these ribosomes, hence appear "smooth".



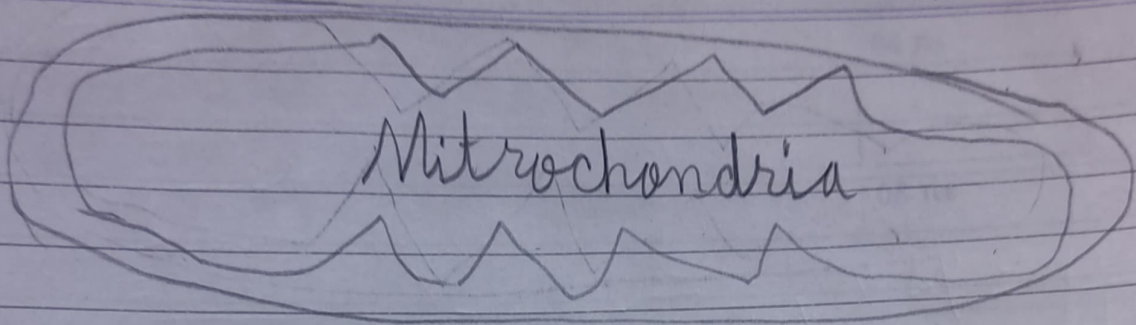


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Mitochondria are the membrane bound cell organelles that generate most of the chemical energy needed to power the cell's biochemical reactions. @