

Sample question

Q1 Who coined the term 'cell'?

Ans (d) Robert Hooke

Q2 Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach?

~~(a)~~ Ans (b) Oesophagus

Q3 Transpiration is a function of the

Ans (a) leaves

Q4. Which of following is not good for the eyes?

Ans (b) Looking at the Sun directly

Q5. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the

Ans (b) Trachea

Q6. Which of the following refers to the intestinal U shaped parts of the small intestine?

Ans. (c) Duodenum

Q7. Vacule is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as.

Ans. (a) Tonoplast

Q8. The outermost part of rose plant flower is

Ans (a) Sepals

Q9 Which of the following is the main source of energy?

Ans (a) Protein

Q10 Which of these connects the leaf to the stem?

Ans (d) Petiole

Q11 What is the shape of the trees found on the mountain?

Ans (c) Cone.

Q12 What is the function of tail in fish?

Ans (b) changing directions

Q13 The corolla is made up of units called

Ans (b) Petals

Q14 In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called dictyosomes?

Ans. (c) Golgi apparatus

Q15. During photosynthesis plants give out

Ans: (b) Oxygen

Q2. A. 1. Lysosome.

2. Plague

3. Venation

4. Enamel

5. Stomata

B. 1. Saliva

2. Webbed

3. Zygote

5. Oesophagus / heart

Q3. A. 1 - c

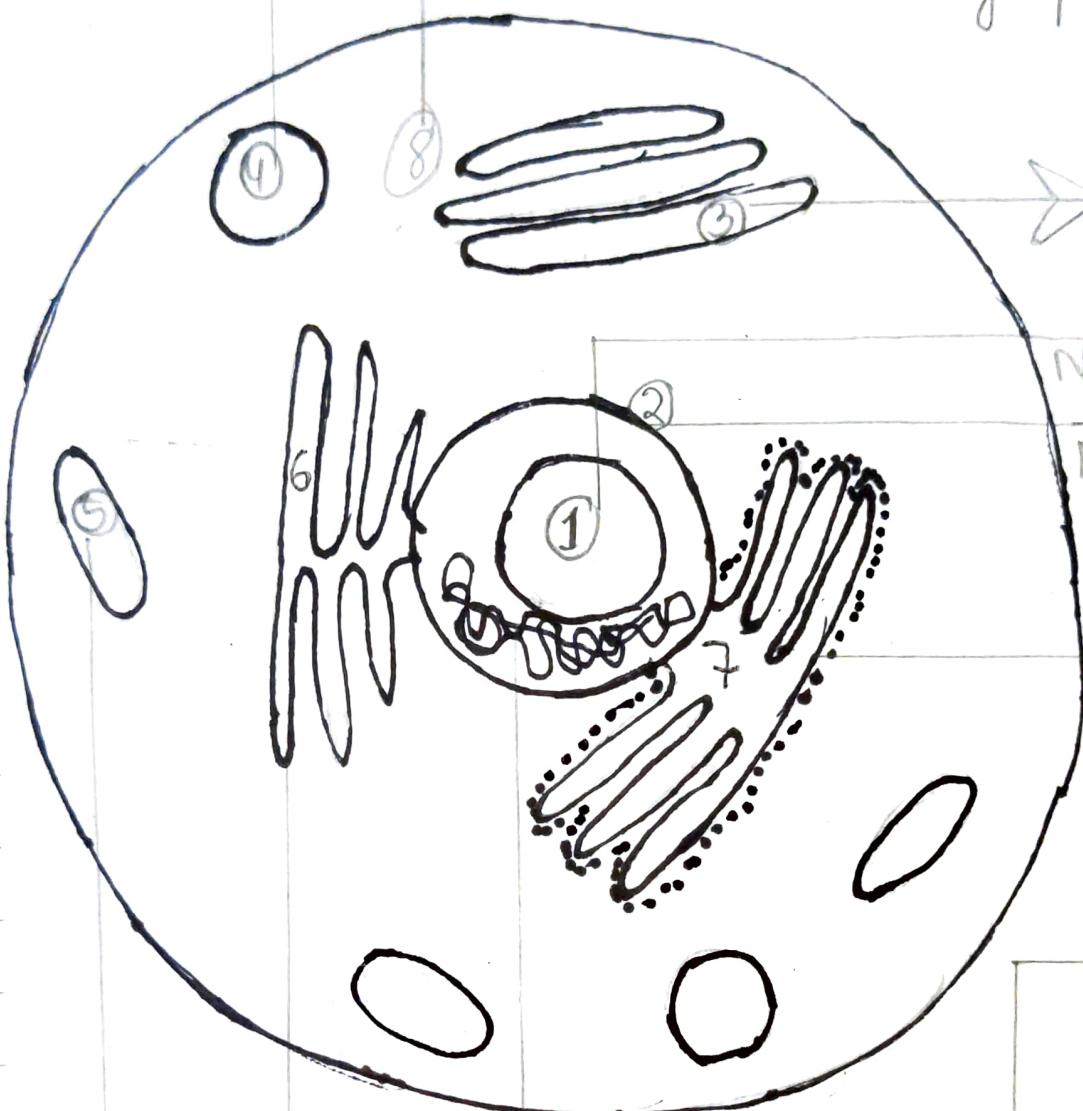
2 - e

3 - d

4 - a

5 - b.

B.



→ Vacule
→ Cytoplasm

→ Golgi Body
→ Nucleolus
→ Nuclear Membrane

→ Rough ER

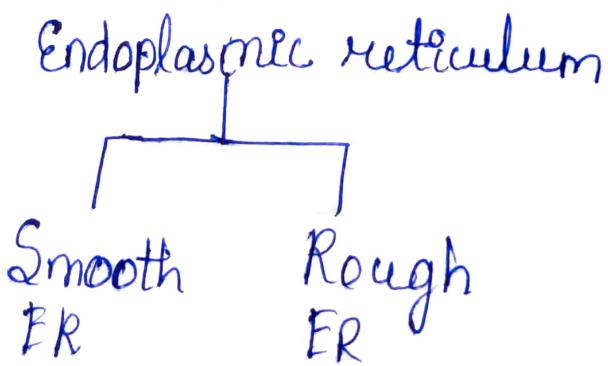
→ Smooth ER

→ Mitochondria

→ Genetic material

- ① Nucleus
- ② Nuclear Membrane
- ③ Golgi body
- ④ Vacule
- ⑤ Mitochondria
- ⑥ Smooth Endoplasmic reticulum
- ⑦ Rough ER
- ⑧ Cytoplasm.

Mitochondria: Mitochondria is called the power house of cell. Energy produced by the mitochondria is stored in a small molecule called ATP or Adenosine triphosphate.



The ER is the largest organelle in the cell, and in general its function is to produce proteins for the rest of the cell to function.

Q4. A. Why is seed dispersal important?
Explain the different methods of seed dispersal.

Ans Seed dispersal is the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant. Because plant cannot walk around and take their seeds to other places, they have developed other methods to disperse their seeds. The most common methods are wind and water animals.

Wind

Water: Seeds of some plant are light weight and some hair like or wing like structures are present on them. Such seeds float on air and are thus dispersed by wind.

Water: Dispersal by water takes place in some aquatic plant and in some which grow near a water body.

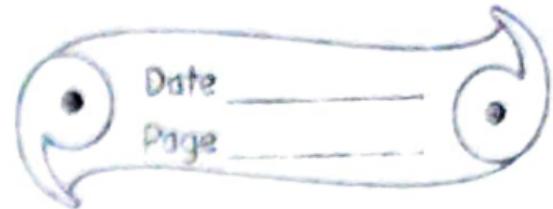
- Q4 B.
- ① Oesophagus
 - ② Gall Bladder
 - ③ Stomach
 - ④ Small intestine
 - ⑤ Pancreas

~~Q5 A. 2)~~

~~Q5 B. 1)~~

Q6. Describe the structure and function of leaves

Ans The main function of a leaf is to produce food for plant by photosynthesis. Chlorophyll, the substance that gives plant their characteristic green colour, absorbs light energy. A leaf consists mainly of two parts lamina and petiole.



Q61 Egestion: The process of ~~eliminating~~ eliminating the undigested food through the anus is called egestion.