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Lamina :- The green, broad part of the leaf is called 'Lamina' or 'leaf blade'. Its outer edge is called 'leaf margin'.

Midrib:- Petiole continues in the lamina as midrib. This give fine branches called 'veins' and 'veinlets', which conduct water and food.

Homework

1. Who coined the term 'cell'?
ans- Robert Hooke

2. Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach?
ans- Oesophagus.

3. Transpination is a function of the Leaves.
ans- Leaves.

4. Which of the following is not good for the eyes?
ans- Looking at the sun directly

5. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the
ans- Alveoli

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6. Which of the following refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine?
ans- duodenum.

7. Vascule is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as _____?
ans- Protoplast

8. The outermost part of a rose flower is
ans- Sepals

9. Which of the following is the main source of energy?
ans- Carbohydrates

10. Which of these connects the leaf to the stem.
ans- Petiole.

11. What is the shape of the leaves found on the mounting?
ans- Oval

12. What is the function of tail in fish?
ans- changing direction.

13. The cradle is made up of units called petals.
ans- Petals

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(14). In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called ~~dicty~~ dictyosomes?

ans Golgi apparatus.

15. During photosynthesis plants give out ~~oxygen~~

ans - Oxygen.

Question - 2

A. Name the following

1. The Organelle which digests old or injured parts of its own cell. Lysosome.
2. A thin, sticky film composed of mucous, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of the teeth over a period of time. Plaque.
3. The pattern or arrangement of veins on a leaf. ~~Blade~~ venation
4. The surface of a tooth - Crown
5. Tiny opening found on the lower side of the leaf for the exchange of gases - Stomata.

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The enzyme maltase converts maltose into glucose

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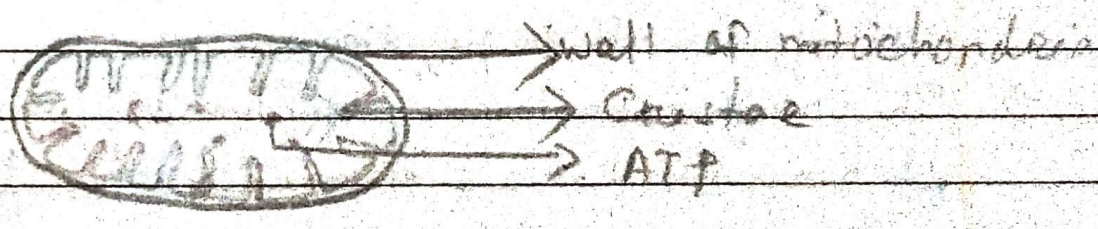
2. Frogs have webbed feet which allow them to swim easier.
3. Fertilisation results in the growth and transformation of the ovary into a fruit.
4. Centrosome consists of one or two rod-like bodies called centriole
5. One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called _____.

Question 3

A. Match the following.

1- chloroplast — Manufacture food in plant
2. cell membrane — Entry and exit of materials
3- Ribosome — Synthesis of proteins
4 Amylase — converts starch into Maltose
5- Trypsin — converts peptones into amino acids

B. With the help of a suitable diagram explain the structure and function of the Mitochondria and the endoplasmic reticulum.



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and function

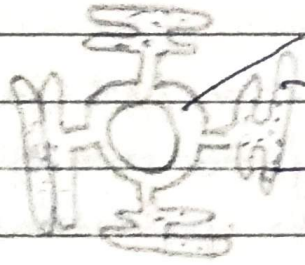
Structure of Mitochondria

→ The Mitochondria is surrounded by a called Mitochondria wall.

→ There are many finger like structures called cristae present inside Mitochondria.

→ Inside mitochondria ATP is present is present in which energy is stored. So Mitochondria is known as power house of cell.

Endoplasmic reticulum



Structure and functions of an endoplasmic reticulum

→ The endoplasmic reticulum can either be smooth or rough.

→ Its general function is to produce protein for the rest of the cell to function.

→ The rough endoplasmic reticulum has on it ribosomes which are small round organelles whose function is to make these

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Question 1

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

ans -> Seed dispersal is the process in which seed move from the parent plant to another distance place.

-> It is important because :-

(1) If all the seeds will grow closely together, they have to fight for light, nutrient and water.

(2) If there will be seed dispersal the plants will not compete for nutrients, light and ~~water~~ water and they can spread out from a wide area.

-> Different methods of seed dispersal are :-

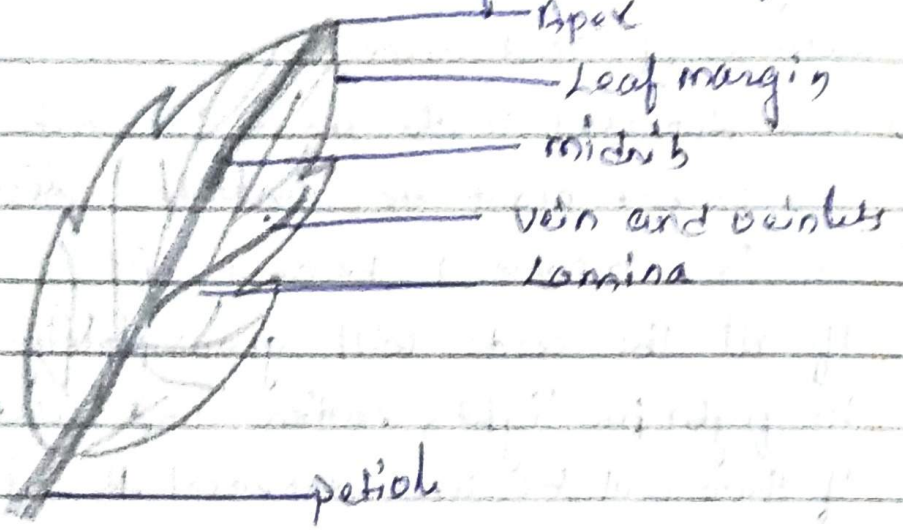
(a) wind
(2) water
(3) animals
(4) explosion etc.

B. Find the odd one out.

1. Typhoid, Diphtheria, tetanus, measles
2. Dengue, Conjunctivitis, chicken pox, measles.
3. Rose, Neem, Acacia, Mango
4. Night blindness, Beriberi, Diabetes, pellagra.
5. cell wall, Mitochondria, cytoplasm, cell membrane.

Question - 6

A. Describe the structure and functions of leaves.



The main parts of the leaf are lamina, petiole ~~leaf margin~~ midrib.

(1) Petiole - The basal part of the leaf is a stalk called petiole. It is attached to the stem at a node.

(2) Lamina - The broad, flatten and green part of the leaf is called 'lamina'. Its outer edge is called leaf blade.

(3) Midrib - The petiole continues into the lamina as the midrib. This laterally gives out fine branches called veins and veinlets which conduct food and water.

B. Define.

1. Ejection - It is the last process in food digestion. In this process the waste material is eliminated from the anus.

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

3. plaque - It is a thin, sticky film composed of mucous, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of the teeth over a time.

4. Bisexual flower - flowers having both reproductive system ie. gynoecium and ~~Androecium~~ Androecium is called bisexual flower on a complete flower.

Question 7

A. Answer in brief.

1. Explain the modifications in the leaf.

ans Some modification in the leaves are :-

tendril - In case of weak stemmed plants the plants or leaves are ~~modifiride~~ modified into wiry, coiled structures called tendril. They are very sensitive to touch as they touch any object they coil around it and support the plant to climb up. Ex - sweet pea.

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Spines - Leaves are modified into spines to reduce water loss. Ex - cactus.

Scale leaves - In some plants like onion and ginger - how thick and fleshy and dry scale leaves are present respectively. Their function is to protect the bud.

B. Label the parts in the given diagram.