



Note: (1) Think and Answer (2) I, II, III mains to be done in test paper

Name:

Date:

Areas of Improvement:

Maximum Marks Objective	
Marks Obtained Objective	
%	
Maximum Marks Subjective	
Marks Obtained Subjective	
%	
Maximum Marks	
Marks Obtained	
%	



I. Multiple Choice Questions:

[0.5 x 20 = 10]

1. Organisms which prepare food for themselves using simple naturally available raw materials are referred to as

- (a) heterotrophs
- (b) autotrophs
- (c) parasites
- (d) saprophytes

2. In the process of photosynthesis, which of the following energy conversions occur?

- (a) Solar energy is changed into chemical energy.
- (b) Solar energy is changed into mechanical energy.
- (c) Bioenergy is converted into chemical energy.
- (d) Chemical energy is changed into light energy.

3. The raw material used by plants during photosynthesis

- (a) N₂ and O₂
- (b) O₂, H₂ and CO₂
- (c) CO₂ and water
- (d) water and minerals

4. Insectivorous plant among the following is

- (a) lichen
- (b) Cuscuta
- (c) pitcher plant
- (d) bread mould

5. When we observe the lower surface of a leaf through a magnifying lens, we see numerous small openings. Which of the following is the term given to such openings

- (a) Stomata
- (b) Lamina
- (c) Midrib
- (d) Veins

6. In the process of photosynthesis, plants

- (a) take O₂ and release CO₂
- (b) take CO₂ and release O₂
- (c) take and release O₂
- (d) take O₂ and release water

7. The ultimate source of food on earth is

- (a) plants
- (b) sunlight



- (c) animals
- (d) proteins

8. Fungi is a

- (a) parasite
- (b) autotroph
- (c) saprotroph
- (d) insectivore

9. Parasites obtain their food from

- (a) insects
- (b) plants
- (c) animals
- (d) all of these

10. Which part of plant is called food factory?

- (a) Fruits
- (b) Seeds
- (c) Leaves
- (d) Flowers

11. Which of the following is a nutrient?

- (a) Fats
- (b) Vitamins
- (c) Proteins
- (d) All of these

12. The process by which green plants prepare their own food in the presence of sunlight is called

- (a) saprophytic nutrition
- (b) photosynthesis
- (c) cellular nutrition
- (d) nutrition

13. Ultimate source of energy is

- (a) chemical energy
- (b) wind energy
- (c) solar energy
- (d) water energy

14. Pitcher plant traps insects because it

- (a) is a heterotroph
- (b) grows in soils which lacks nitrogen
- (c) does not have chlorophyll
- (d) has a digestive system like human beings

15. Yeast, mushroom and bread-mould are

- (a) autotrophic
- (b) insectivorous



- (c) saprophytic
- (d) parasitic

16. Plants take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere generally through

- (a) flowers
- (b) stem
- (c) root
- (d) leaves

17. Photosynthesis occurs only in

- (a) green plants
- (b) fungi
- (c) all plants
- (d) aquatic plants

18. Opening and closing of stomata is controlled by

- (a) nucleus
- (b) accessory cells
- (c) stoma
- (d) guard cells

19. Traps the energy from sunlight.

- (a) Stomata
- (b) Guard cells
- (c) Chlorophyll
- (d) Xanthophylls

20. The substance synthesised during photosynthesis is

- (a) protein
- (b) maltose
- (c) fructose
- (d) glucose

II. Fill in the blanks:

[0.5 x 5 = 2.5]

- A. The food that is synthesised by plant is stored as _____.
- B. _____ plants traps insect and feed on them.
- C. The organisms that provides nutrients to parasitic organisms are known as _____.
- D. _____ derives nutrients from other organisms without benefiting them.
- E. Carbohydrates are the products of _____.



III. Match the Following

[0.5 x 10 = 5]

Column I	Column II	Answer
1. Parasite	(a) green pigment in leaves	
2. Autotrophs	(b) proteins, vitamins, fats, etc.	
3. Chlorophyll	(c) prepare their own food	
4. Stomata	(d) depends on host	
5. Nutrients	(e) tiny pores on leaves	
6. Heterotrophs	(f) food factory	
7. Leaves	(g) parasitic plant	
8. Saprotrophs	(h) Rhizobium	
9. Nitrogen fixation	(i) depends on other for food	
10. Dodder	(j) dead and decaying matters	

IV. Short Answer Questions?

[1 x 8 = 8]

1) Name the bacteria that can fix atmospheric nitrogen.

2) Algae are green in colour. Why?

A unique feature in leaves allows them to prepare the food while other parts of plants cannot.

Write the possible reason for this.

3) Algae and fungi form a unique association sharing benefits from each other. What is the name of association between them?

In a plant, photosynthesis occurs in a part other than leaf. Name that plant and the part where photosynthesis occurs.

4) Why insectivorous plants are called partial heterotrophs?

5) Mosquitoes, bed bugs, lice and leeches suck our blood. Can they be called as parasites?

6) Plants are considered an essential part of earth as they keep a check on lot of process occurring all over. What would happen if all the green plants are wiped from earth?

7) Nitrogen is an essential nutrient for plants growth. But farmers who cultivate pulses as crops like green gram, bengal gram, black gram, etc., do not apply nitrogenous fertilisers during t cultivation.

8) Water and minerals are absorbed by the roots and then transported to leaves. How?



V. Long Answer Questions.

[3 x 4 = 12]

1. Distinguish between a parasite and a saprophyte.
2. What are stomata? Explain their function.
3. Explain the saprotrophic mode of nutrition with an example.
4. What is symbiosis? Explain with help of an example.