

Exercises

Section – A

Quick Response From Class

A. Oral questions:

1. Name one insectivorous plant.
2. Name the pigment present in the leaves due to which they are green in colour.
3. What is autotrophic mode of nutrition?

B. Science Quiz:

1. Which gas is released during photosynthesis?
2. What is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms?
3. Name the structure which carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves of a plant.

Worksheet

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. Rhizobium bacteria provide to the leguminous plants.
2. Plants store food in the form of
3. Cuscuta shows mode of nutrition.
4. The chlorophyll traps the and converts it into chemical energy.
5. In leaves, stomata are surrounded by cells.

B. Give answer in one word:

1. Name the bacteria which live in leguminous plants.
2. Name the process by which green plants prepare their food.
3. Name the mode of nutrition in green plants.

C. Circle the odd ones with appropriate reason:

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|------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Pitcher plant | Utricularia | Drosera | Lichens |
| 2. Sunlight | Water | Nitrogen | Carbon dioxide |
| 3. Soil | Nitrogen | Potassium | Phosphorus |

Section – B

A. Say whether the statements are true or false:

1. Organisms that depend on other organisms for their food are called autotrophs.
2. The beneficial relationship between two organisms is called symbiosis.
3. Saprophytes can trap and digest insects.
4. A parasite gets its nutrition from other living organism.
5. Venus fly-trap is an insectivorous plant.

B. Match the items given in Column A with that in Column B:

Column A

1. Lichens
2. Sundew
3. Mistletoe
4. Fungi

Column B

- (a) parasite
- (b) saprophyte
- (c) Symbiotic relationship
- (d) Insectivorous plant



C. Very short answer type questions:

1. Name two main modes of nutrition in plants.
2. Name any two leguminous plants.
3. Name the pores through which leaves exchange carbon dioxide and oxygen.
4. Give one example of a plant in which photosynthesis occurs in the part of the plant other than leaves.
5. Name the relationship between an alga and fungus in lichens.

D. Short answer type questions:

1. How can you decolourise a leaf?
2. How does a pitcher plant digest its prey?
3. Why is Mistletoe called partial parasite?
4. Why do some plants eat insects?
5. Why do farmers spread manures and fertilisers in their fields?

E. Long answer type questions:

1. How nutrients are replenished in the soil? How is the growing of leguminous crop in the fields beneficial to the farmers?
2. Write an experiment to show that carbon dioxide and sunlight are necessary for photosynthesis.
3. (a) What are the various modes of nutrition in plants? Explain with one example of each.
(b) What is the importance of photosynthesis for the existence of life on earth?
(c) What is symbiosis? Explain it with one example.
4. Differentiate between parasitic and insectivorous plants. Give two examples of each.

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| H | 1. Photosynthesis maintains balance between oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. How can you justify it? |
| O | |
| T | 2. Pankaj found a new non-green plant species that is found on the green plants. What is this non-green plant-a parasite, a saprophyte or an insectivorous plant? Give reason. |
| S | |

Some Interesting Activities

1. Collect some leaves of various colours from different plants and try to observe stomata in them through a magnifying glass.
2. List some organisms which are made of only single cell and which are made of many cells.

Field Visit

Visit a nursery near your home. Why are nurseries useful? What types of plants are grown there? Note down your views in your notebook.

Group Discussion

Discuss in the class:

1. Modes of nutrition in plants seen around your home.
2. Various types of plants and fungi.

