Nutrition in Plants

<1M>

1.If the pitcher plant is green and carries out photosynthesis then why does it feed on insects?

2.Which of the following part/s of a desert plant perform the function of photosynthesis?

(A) Leaves.

(B) Stem.

(C) Both (a) and (b).

(D) None of these.

3.The green coloured pigment in the leaves is-

(A) Chlorophyll.

(B) Anthocyanin.

(C) Protoplast.

(D) Chloroplast.

4.Which of the following is a parasitic plant?

(A) Cuscuta

(B) Algae

(C) Pitcher plant

(D) Lichen

5.Saprophytic mode of nutrition is found in-

(A) Lichens.

(B) Pitcher.

(C) Mushroom.

(D) Cuscuta.

6.Which of the following is the function of stomata?

(A) Carbon dioxide enters the leaf through stomata.

(B) Nitrogen discharges into the atmosphere from the leaf through stomata.

(C) Food material synthesised in the leaf is discharged into the atmosphere from the leaf through stomata.

(D) Oxygen enters the leaf through stomata.

7.Which of the following raw material is not necessary for photosynthesis?

(A) CO_2

(B) H_2O

(C) Sunlight

(D) Nitrogen

8.Name a plant that has both autotrophic as well as heterotrophic mode of nutrition.<

9.Name the pores through which leaves exchange gases.

10.What is a lichen?

11.Which of the following statement is false?

(A) Green plants are autotrophs.

(B) Photosynthesis takes place mostly in green leaves which contain green pigment, chlorophyll inside chloroplasts.

(C) Non-green plants and animals are heterotrophs.

(D) Photosynthesis does not take place in deep red, violet or brown leaves.

12.Which of the following is not true about saprophytic plants?

(A) These plants are green in colour.
(B) These plants are commonly seen during and after rain.
(C) Yeast shows saprophytic mode of nutrition.
(D) These plants secrete digestive juices on the dead and decaying organic matter.

13.Pitcher plant is green in colour but it eats insects to complete the requirement of-
(A) Water.
(B) Carbon dioxide.
(C) Nitrogen.
(D) Oxygen.

14.Why our body cannot make food from carbon dioxide , water and minerals like plants do? <$>
<What is so special about the leaves that they can synthesize food a=but other parts of the plant cannot

15.Why our body cannot make food from carbon dioxide , water and minerals like plants do?
16.The bacterium calledcan take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form called
17.During photosynthesis plants take in ..... and release.....

18.In photosynthesis solar energy is captured by the pigment called
19.Green plants are called since they synthesise their own food.
20.Why fungi have a different mode of nutrition ?
21.Why insectivorous plants eat insects ?
22.Why only plants can make their food ?
23.Why all living organisms require food ?
24.What is the stored form of carbohydrates in plants?

25.During photosynthesis, carbohydrates get converted to-
(A) Proteins.
(B) Starch.
(C) Carbohydrates.
(D) All of them.

26.Identify 'X' in the following reaction :

$$CO_2 + \text{Water} \xrightarrow[\text{chlorophyll}]{\text{light}} X + \text{Oxygen}$$

(A) Vitamin.
(B) Protein.

(C) Carbohydrate.
(D) Minerals.

27.Why in the rainy season does a loaf of bread turn blue, brown or greenish?

28.In lichen, which of the following is autotrophic?
(A) Algal partner.
(B) Fungal partner.
(C) Both (a) and (b).
(D) None of these.

29.Slimy green patches are formed in ponds by-
(A) Fungi.
(B) Algae.
(C) Bacteria.
(D) Lichens.

30.Living organisms are made up of tiny units called-

(A) Nucleus.
(B) Cell.
(C) Cytoplasm.
(D) Cell membrane.

31.Which of the following does not help in providing nitrogen to the soil?
(A) Peas
(B) Gram
(C) Beans
(D) Wheat

32.Which of the following requires nitrogen for its synthesis?
(A) Carbohydrates
(B) Proteins
(C) Fats
(D) Vitamins

33.Two different organisms living together and both benefitted from each other, are known as-
(A) Saprophytic.
(B) Symbiotic.
(C) Parasitic.
(D) Heterotrophs.

34.Photosynthesis is a-
(A) Natural process.
(B) Chemical process.
(C) Natural chemical process.
(D) Physical process.

35.Which of the following season provides ideal conditions for a fungi to grow?
(A) Cold weather.
(B) Rainy season.
(C) Hot and humid weather.
(D) Both (B) and (C).

36.Which of the following is correct?
(A) Fungi like yeast and mushrooms are useful.
(B) Some fungi cause diseases in plants.
(C) Some fungi are also used in medicines.
(D) All of these.

37.Stomata is surrounded by-
(A) Guard cells.
(B) Chlorophyll.
(C) Carbohydrates.
(D) None of them.

38.Which one of the following organisms is a producer?
(A) Yeast.
(B) Cow.
(C) Grass.
(D) Paramecium.

39.Farmers need to add nitrogenous fertilizers to the soil in which-
(A) Moong beans are grown.
(B) Peas are grown.

(C) Gram is grown.
(D) Wheat is grown.

40.Which of the following is a false statement?
(A) Rhizobium can take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form.
(B) Though nitrogen gas is available in plenty in the air, plants cannot use it in the manner they can use carbon dioxide.
(C) Plants need nitrogen in a soluble form.
(D) Rhizobium feed on atmospheric nitrogen.

41.Match the given terms in list I with their definitions in list II:

I. Nutrition	A. Organism deriving its food from dead and decaying plants and animals.
II. Parasite	B. Association of two different organisms in which both are benefitted.
III.Saprophyte	C. Process of obtaining and utilising food.
IV. Symbiosis	D. Organism that derives its food from the living body of another organism.

(A) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A
(B) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B
(C) I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C
(D) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D

<2M>
42.What is Autotrophic nutrition? Give example of autotrophs.

43.Write chemical equation of photosynthesis

44.How are nutrients replenished in the soil?

45.Why does the pitcher plant feed on insects though it is green?

46.What do you mean by Heterotrophs?

47.What are nutrients?

48.How do fungi appear suddenly during the rainy season?

49.What are autotrophs ?
50.What are cells ?
51.How do plants prepare their own food?
52.How would you test the presence of starch in leaves?

53.Define nutrition.

54.Why do organisms need to take food?

<3M>
55.What is the difference between a parasite and a saprotroph? Give example.

56.What is photosynthesis?

<5M>
57.Why are leaves called the food factories of plants? Explain.

58.What are insectivorous plants? Explain with example.

59.What is Symbiosis? Explain with example.

60.What are insectivorous plants? Explain with example.

61.Draw the figures of:
(a) Stomata

62.What is Symbiosis? Explain with example.