## Chapter-1 Worksheet- 1

- 1. ..... bacteria in the soil can convert atmospheric nitrogen into soluble compound.
- 2. Cuscuta is an example of ..... type of plant.
- 3. All green plants possess ..... in their leaves.
- 4. Chlorophyll is present in an animal cell.
- 5. Fungi are green plants that can synthesise their own food.
- 7. The symbiotic association is seen in which of the following?
  - (a) Lichens(b) Algae
  - (c) Fungi
  - (d) Bacteria
- 8. Observe the given figure and label the following terms given in the box. Stomatal opening, guard cell



- 9. Organisms which prepare food for themselves using simple naturally available raw materials are referred to as
  - (a) heterotrophs
  - (b) autotrophs
  - (c) parasites
  - (d) saprophytes
- 10. 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.
- 11. What do you understand by saprotrophic mode of nutrition?
- 12. Algae and fungi form a unique association sharing benefits from each other. What is the name of association between them?
- 13. The tiny openings present on the leaf surface. What are they called?

- 14. Why do organisms need to take food?
- 15. How would you test the presence of starch in leaves?
- 16. If plant has a requirement for nitrogen, then from where will they obtain it?
- 17. Why do farmers grow many fruits and vegetable crops inside large green houses? What are the advantages to the farmers?
- 18. Some plants have deep red, violet or brown coloured leaves. Can these leaves perform the photosynthesis process?
- 19. Describe the process by which plants prepare their food using different raw materials.
- 20. Autotrophs and heterotrophs are two different organisms with distinct modes of nutrition state. How are they different from each other?