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.

6. Photosynthesis requires chlorophyll and a few other raw materials. Add the missing raw materials to the list given below:
   Water, minerals, (a) …… (b) ……..

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?