

## NUTRITION – FOOD SUPPLYING SYSTEM

½ Mark Bits

1. The food synthesized by the plant is stored as ( )  
A. Carbohydrate B. Fats & Carbohydrate C. Proteins& Carbohydrate D. none
2. The movement of food in esophagus is ( )  
A. Brownian movement B. Peristaltic Movement C. A&B D. None of these
3. The finger like projections present in small intestine are ( )  
A. Villi B. Duodenum C. Large Intestine D. Appendix
4. The bacteria present in intestine is produce \_\_\_\_\_vitamin ( )  
A. Vitamin-B1 B. Vitamin-B3 C. Vitamin-B6 D. Vitamin-B12
5. In single celled animals like amoeba the food is taken \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A. Saprophytic B. Autotrophic C. Ingestion D. Parasitic
6. \_\_\_\_\_ part of the plant takes in carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis ( )  
A. Upper Epidermis B. Cuticle C. Xylem D. Stomata
7. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the assimilatory powers in light reaction ( )  
A. ADP, NADP B. ADP, NADPH C. ATP, NADPH D. ATP, NADP
8. The reagents used in starch test are \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A. Iodine B. HCL C. Beta din D. Chlorine
9. The gas released during photosynthesis is \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A. O<sub>2</sub> B. CO<sub>2</sub> C. NO<sub>2</sub> D. H<sub>2</sub>O
10. Photosynthesis takes place in \_\_\_\_\_ part of the plant cell ( )  
A. CHLOROPLAST B. Mitochondria C. Lysosome D. Centriole
11. The enzyme present in saliva is \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A. Pepsin B. Lipase C. Ptyaline D. Renin
12. Ridding itself of harmful substances from the stomach is called \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A. Digestion B. Excretion C. Absorption D. Vomit
13. A Plant is kept in dark for about forty eighty hours before conducting any experiment on photosynthesis in order to \_\_\_\_\_
14. End products of the light reaction are ( )  
i. ATP ii. NADPH iii. O<sub>2</sub> iv. H<sub>2</sub>O  
A. 1&2 B. 1,2&3 C. 2,3&4 D. 1,2&4
15. End products of the photosynthesis are \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
i. ATP ii. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub> iii. H<sub>2</sub>O iv. O<sub>2</sub>  
A. 1,3,&4 B. 1,2&4 C. 1,2&3 D. 2,3&4
16. Element present in the middle of chlorophyll molecule is \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A. Iron B. Copper C. Magnesium D. Calcium
17. The food in the mouth is in \_\_\_\_\_ state ( )  
A. Basic B. Acidic C. Neutral D. Non of these
18. The relationship between the candle, mouse and plant is \_\_\_\_\_
19. Food in the form of soft and slimy in stomach is called \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
A. Chime B. Lime C. Semisolid D. Semi Liquid
20. The carbohydrate in cane sugar sucrose is digested by the enzyme \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
i. Sucrase ii. Galactose iii. Fructose iv. Glucose  
A. 1 B. 1&2 C. 1,2&3 D. 2,3&4
21. Which Pair Correct ( )  
1. Ptyaline A.) Fat  
2. Pepsin B.) Carbohydrate  
3. Lipase C.) Proteins

- A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c      B. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b      C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a      D. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a  
 22. Match the Following ( )  
 1. Thiamin      a.) B3  
 2. Niacin      b.) B6  
 3. Pyridoxine      c.) B1
- A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a      B. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b      C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a      D. 1-b, 2-a, 3-b  
 23. Match the vitamin and it's Chemical name ( )  
 1. Vitamin-A      A.) Tocoferol  
 2. Vitamin-C      B.) Retinol  
 3. Vitamin-d      C.) Calciferol  
    D.) Ascorbic Acid
- A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d      B) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b      C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d      D) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b  
 24. Gland and Enzyme ( )  
 1. Liver      A.) Trypsin  
 2. Pancreas      B.) Sucrase  
 3. Duodenal Gland      C.) Pepsin  
    D.) No Enzyme
- A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d      B. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b      C. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b      D. 1-a, 2-c, 3-d.  
 25. Match the food collecting part to that animal ( )  
 1. Cuscuta      A.) Cilia  
 2. Amoeba      B.) Oral groove  
 3. Paramecium      C.) Pseudopodia  
    D.) Haustoria
- A. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b      B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d      C. 1-c, 2-b, 3-d      D. 1-d, 2-a, 3-c.

**1. Mark Questions:**

1. What is light harvesting complex? Name the Colored Pigments in light harvesting complex?  
 A. Two Major kinds of chlorophylls are associated with thylakoid membranes. Chlorophyll "A" and Chlorophyll "B". Around 250 to 400 pigment molecules are grouped as light harvesting complex.
2. Ravi said "The term dark reactions do not mean that they occur when it is dark at night." How do you support him?  
 A. This reaction does not require the presence of light. It occurs during day time and also at night time. So the dark reaction stated as light independent reaction.
3. Raju Said "Animals prepare their own food." How do you support him?  
 A. Animals do not contain chlorophyll pigment which performs the photosynthesis, So animals cannot synthesize the food materials as in plants.
4. What is the role of Acid stomach? (Or) Who kills the germs of our food in digestive system?  
 A. Hydrochloric acid which produced in the stomach kills the germs in our food which entered in the stomach. It also neutralized the food which is in alkaline medium.
5. How can you say that carbohydrates do not digested in stomach? Padma Said " There are no enzymes to digest carbohydrates in stomach." What is your opinion on that?  
 A. No enzyme produced in stomach which digests carbohydrates. So we can say that carbohydrates do not digested in stomach.
6. How do non green plants such as fungi and bacteria obtain their nutrition? What is called that some organisms break down the food materials outside the body and them absorb it ?  
 A. Non green plants such as fungi and bacteria break down the food materials from dead and decaying and then absorb them. This type of nutrition is called saprophytic nutrition.
7. What is the reason that litmus paper placed on the tongue changes its color? How can you test the nature of saliva? What is the nature of it?  
 A. Saliva in the mouth contains alkaline character. So red litmus paper changed into blue litmus.
8. What is meant by digestion? What is called the food taken by us has to be broken down into constituent substations for absorpation (assimilation) ?  
 A. The process of breakdown of complex molecules into molecules is called digestion.

**2 Mark Questions:**

1. What do you understand about the requirements of photosynthesis? (or)

Write the formation of glucose in an equation

2. Give examples for the following

i) Malnutrition diseases ii) Water soluble vitamins iii) Heterotrophs iv) Vitamin deficiency diseases

3. Kiran Said "if the rate of respiration increases animals will die." Do you support the statement, explain? (or) what happens when the rate of respiration is greater than that of the rate of photosynthesis

4. Explain any parasitic plant that you observed. (or) Write about a leaf less twining parasitic plant ?  
5

S.No.	Name of the enzyme	Name of the Gland	Secreted into	Secreted juices	Acts on	Products
1.	Ptyain	Salivary glands	Buccal cavity	Saliva	Carbohydrate	Dextrin & Maltose
2.	Amylase	Pancreas	Duodenum	Pancreatic juice	Carbohydrates	Maltose
3.	Sucrase	Small intestine	Small intestine	Intestinal juice	Cane sugar Sucrose	Glucose

1. Where do carbohydrates digested in the digestive system?

2. What are the enzymes secrete in the digestive system?

3. Name that Glands that secrete enzymes

4. Name the products formed at the end.

6. What is the undigested material in the digestive system? How it is useful to us?

(Or) What do you think that fiber is useful to us?

7. How small intestine is modified to absorb the digested food material? (Or) Describe structure of the intestinal villi.

8. What are the differences between autotrophs and heterotrophs?

9. Draw and labeled the diagram of the cell organelle in which dark and light reactions takes Place (Or) How the chloroplast is suitable for photosynthesis? (Or) Draw the diagram of Chloroplast and explain it

10. Which malnutrition disease effect if protein is absent in your diet? State the disease characters. (Or) Explain the characters of Kwashiorkor. (Or) "Children look like skeletons" what is the effect of the malnutrition. Explain about the deficiency disease.

11. Name the fat soluble vitamins that you know, mention their chemical names, deficiency diseases and the disease characters in a table.

12. Predict, What happens if plants are not there on the Earth? (Or) on which all the living things on the earth depends for their food purpose. How do you appreciate them?

13. What food habits you are going to follow after knowing the way of functioning of digestive system and enzymes? (Or) Explain the functioning of various enzymes in digestive system.

14. Some times food is not digested to you, what is the reason may be? What are the precautions do you take to avoid indigestion?

15. Write the differences between light and dark reactions. (Or) Write the differences between the reactions occur in grana and stroma of the chloroplast.

16. Question your family doctor on indigestion.

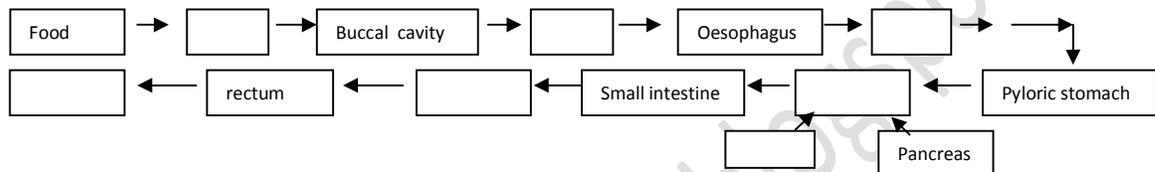
17. Appreciate the scientists, who worked on photosynthesis.

18. Which nutrient deficiency is caused to swelling in face and limbs and undergrowth in children? What is the disease and characters of the disease? (Or) Describe the malnutrition disease Marasmus.

#### 4 Marks Questions.

1. What are assimilatory powers? Write the three steps involved in forming them. ( or ) Explain the light reaction. ( or ) How light energy is changed into chemical energy?

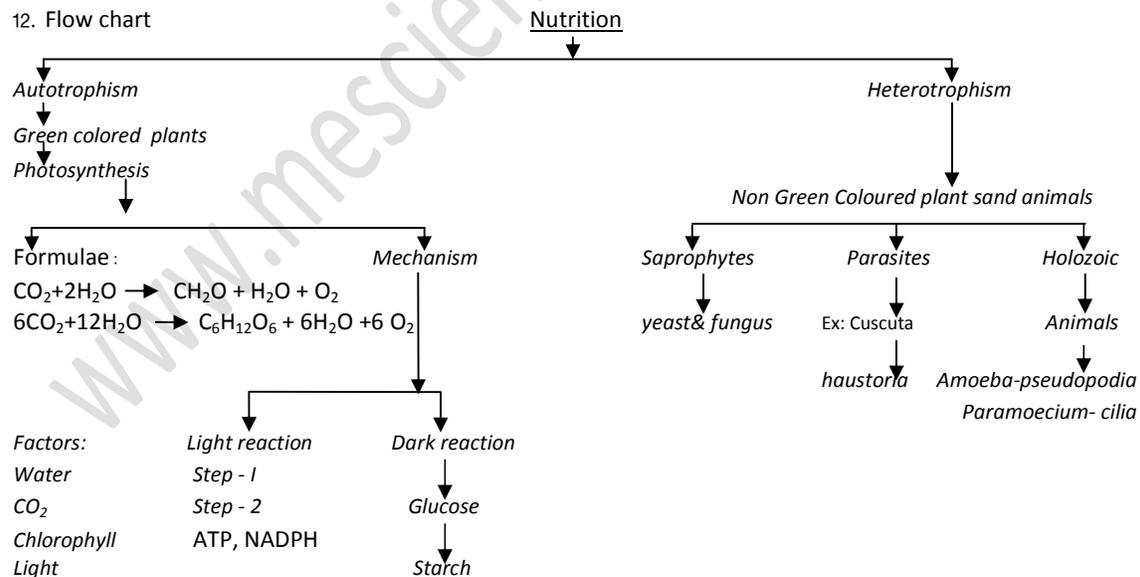
2. Draw and label the system which converts the food to absorb and explain. ( or ) Draw and label the human digestive system and explain.
3. Write the experiment to find out the presence of starch.
4. Write the experiment to prove that CO<sub>2</sub> is required for photosynthesis. (Or). Write the Mohl's half leaf experiment (Or)
5. Write the experiment to prove that light is required for photosynthesis.
6. In which experiment water plants are used and describe the experiment (Or) Write the experiment to prove that O<sub>2</sub> is evolved during photosynthesis.
7. Illustrate with a neat label diagram about the movement of food in esophagus. (Or) Draw and label the diagram of peristaltic movement.
8. Describe the dark reactions (Or) Explain carbon fixation (Or) Explain Melvin Kelvin's cycle.
9. Draw and label the structure of leaf part which is suitable to perform the process of photosynthesis (Or) Draw the T.S. of leaf and explain it.
10. Fill the given below flow chart.



11. Fill the blanks in the table

Part of the digestive system	Name of the Enzyme	Gland	Digestive juice	Act on	Product
Mouth	Ptyalin	Salivary gland	Saliva	Carbohydrates	Maltose
Stomach	Pepsin		Gastric juice		Peptones
	Amylase			Carbohydrates	Maltose
Duodenum		Pancreas		Protein	
	Lipase		Pancreatic juice	Fats	
	Peptidase				Amino Acid
Small intestine	Sucrose		Intestinal juice		

12. Flow chart



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