



Qn No	Choose the Correct Answer
1.	Find out the atomicity of NH_3 . (C) 4
2	Ca is the chemical symbol for which element? D) Calcium
3	What causes the browning of fruits and vegetables when left exposed to the air? c. Reaction with atmospheric oxygen
4	What are new substance formed from chemical reaction called C) Products
5.	Galvanization is a process used to prevent the rusting of which of the following? A) Iron
6.	What type of plant is Cuscuta? A) Parasitic
7	What are the finger-like projections in the small intestine called? B) Villi
8	What type of animals are known as ruminants? A) Those that chew cud
9	Who is considered as the father of Indian Green Revolution? A. M.S. Swaminathan

10	There are about 118 different (a) elements		
	Fill in the blanks:		
11	Left-over food in teeth and gum is called plaque		
12.	Rafflesia is the largest parasitic flower.		
13.	Iron + oxygen + water → Iron oxide (rust)		
14.	The number of atoms present in sulphuric acid H ₂ SO ₄ is 7 .		
15.	Solid copper sulphate can be formed through crystallisation .		
	State True or False if false correct the statement:		
16.	Rust can form in the absence of oxygen. F No, rust cannot form in the absence of oxygen		
17.	The process of digestion begins in the stomach. F. Mouth		
18.	The Sundew plant and Venus fly trap are examples of parasitic plant. F, Insectivorous plants		
	Match the following:		
19.	Column A	Column B	C
	i) Indian Pipe	Saprophytes	
	ii) Boiling of water	Physical change	S
	iii) Aluminium	Al	I
	iv) Oesophagus	Peristaltic movement	P
	Very Short Answer Questions:		
20.	Explain the reaction between copper sulphate and iron? When iron reacts with copper sulfate, the iron displaces the copper to form ferrous sulfate and copper metal.		
21.	Classify the following as physical and chemical changes: a) Rusting of Iron –Chemical change b) Cutting of fruits- Physical change		

	<p>c) Melting of wax- physical change d) Photosynthesis – chemical change</p>
	Short Answer Questions:
22.	<p>Write the name of first 10 elements with symbols according to their atomic number.</p> <p>Ans: The first ten elements are hydrogen (H), helium (He), lithium (Li), beryllium (Be), boron (B), carbon (C), nitrogen (N), oxygen (O), fluorine (F), and neon (Ne).</p>
23.	<p>Describe the role of small intestine in process of digestion.</p> <p>Ans: The small intestine is the site of complete digestion and absorption of food. It receives the partially digested food from the stomach. Bile juice secreted from the liver breaks down large fat globules into small droplets, thereby, helping to speed up the digestion of fats. Pancreatic juices (from pancreas) convert complex carbohydrates into simple sugars, fats into fatty acids and glycerols and proteins into amino acids. The inner walls of the small intestine have glands that produce a number of juices to help complete the digestion of food. The final products of digestion are absorbed through villi (present in the walls of small intestine) into the bloodstream to be delivered to the cells of the body.</p>
	Long Answer questions:
24.	<p>i) Derive the chemical formula of the following compounds:</p> <p>a) Potassium nitrate - KNO_3 b) Aluminium phosphate – $AlPO_4$ c) Calcium carbonate- $CaCO_3$</p> <p>ii) What is the atomicity of following molecules:</p> <p>a) H_2CO_3-6 b) $C_6H_{12}O_6$-24</p>
25.	<p>a) Name two parasitic plant. How do these plants get their nutrition from host plant?</p> <p>Ans: Non-green plants that obtain their nutrition by living on or inside another living plant. They send special feeding tubes into the phloem of the host plant and suck the readymade food from the host plant. For example, dodder, mistletoe. Mistletoe is a partial parasitic plant that obtains water and minerals from its host plant. Cuscuta is a total parasite that</p>

wraps its stem around the host and obtains all nutrients from the host plant.

b) Differentiate between insectivorous plants and symbiotic plants.

Ans: **Insectivorous Plant** -These plants, also known as carnivorous plants, get nutrients by trapping and consuming insects and other small animals. They are predators that have adapted to grow in areas with low soil nutrients, high humidity, and waterlogged conditions. Examples of insectivorous plants include the Venus flytrap and the pitcher plant.

- **Symbiotic plant** - These plants live in association with other organisms and share nutrients and shelter. The relationship between the plants can be mutualistic, parasitic, or commensalistic. Examples of symbiotic plants include

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