

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Define nutrients.

Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are essential components of food, these components are called nutrients.

2. Define chlorophyll.

Chlorophyll is the green colour pigment which helps leaves to capture energy from sunlight to carry out the food making process of plants by the leaves.

3. Name the food factories of plants.

Leaves are the food factories of plants

4. Why photosynthesis is named so?

Because the synthesis of food occurs in presence of sunlight.

5. Some organisms live together and share shelter and nutrients, this type of relationship is called Symbiotic relationship.

6. Name a parasitic plant with yellow, slender and tubular type of stem.

Amarbel

7. Name the edible fungi.

Mushroom

8. Name the organism responsible for converting atmospheric nitrogen into soluble forms.

Rhizobium bacteria

9. How are water and minerals transported to the plant?

Water and minerals are transported to the leaves by the vessels which run like pipes throughout the root, the stem, the branches and the leaves.

10. What are parasitic plants? Give an example?

There are some plants which do not have chlorophyll. They cannot synthesis their food such plants depend on the food produced by other plants.

Ex: Cuscuta

11. How do leaves help a plant make its food?

The leaves have a green pigment called chlorophyll. It helps leaves to capture the energy of the sunlight. This energy is used to synthesize (prepare) food from carbon dioxide and water.

12. What are the different types of heterotrophic nutrition in plants?

Saprotrophs, Parasite, Symbiotic relationship, Insectivorous plant

13. What is a variegated leaf?

A variegated leaf has some green and some non-green portion.

14. What are the raw materials required by the plants to carry out photosynthesis?

Plants need carbon dioxide, water, in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll pigment.

15. Why do we boil leaf in alcohol?

This will remove chlorophyll from leafs.