SUCCESS KEY TEST SERIES

IX (English)

(Unit test -1 Science-2 Ch-6,7,8)

Science And Technology 2-(6,7,8)

DATE: 30-09-19

TIME: 1.5 hrs

MARKS: 30

SEAT NO:

Q.1 Solve the following questions. **(5)**

1) Find the odd one out

In Nitrogen cycle:

a. Denitrification b. Ammonification c. Nitrification d. Decomposition

2) Spirogyra : Algae :: Yeast : ?

3) State True or False

Plants convert carbohydrates into carbon dioxide by the process of photosynthesis.

4) Malaria is a cause of ..... infection.

5) Name the two types of antibiotics.

B) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence **(5)**

1) Nitrogen is present in the form of a ..... in the atmosphere and in the form of ..... in the soil and sediments.

a. nitrogen gas, nitrogen oxide b. nitrogen oxide, nitrogen gas

c. nitrogen gas, nitrogen liquid d. nitrogen liquid, nitrogen gas

2) Which of the following is not a character of the given plant?

a. evergreen, perennial and woody
b. male and female flowers on different sporophylls of the same plant.
c. do not form fruits
d. cotyledonous seeds

3) Which of the following are decomposers.

a. Carnivores b. Herbivores c. Saprophytes d. Parasites

4) I am a plant with flowers. I have seeds but they cannot be divided in two parts. I bear fruits along with the season. Based on the description, which could be the following plant?

a. Pteridophyta b. Dicot c. Gymnosperm d. Angiosperm

5) Whenever a pathogenic micro-organism is definitely known, then narrow-spectrum antibiotics are used such as

a. tetracycline b. saccharomyces c. gentamycin d. ampicillin

Q.2 Solve the following questions. (Any three) **(6)**

1) Role and importance of rhizobium.

2) It necessary to safely store the pathogens of a disease against which vaccines are to be produced.

3) Distinguish between

Broad- spectrum antibiotics and Narrow-spectrum antibiotics.

4) Energy flow through an ecosystem is ‘one way’.

Q.3 Solve the following questions. (Any three) **(9)**

1) The presence or absence of organs is one of the criterion for classification of plants.

2) Why is it necessary to safely store the pathogens of a disease against which vaccines are to be produced?

3) Short Note on penicillin.

4) State the different types of bio-geochemical cycles and explain the importance of those cycles.

Q.4 Solve the following questions. (Any one) **(5)**

1) Explain with reasons the following criteria used for the classification of plants.

i. The presence or absence of organs.
ii. The presence or absence of separate conducting tissues for conduction of water and food.
iii. Depending upon the presence or absence of flowers, fruits, and seeds.
iv. Depending upon whether seeds are enclosed within a fruit or not.
v. Depending upon the number of cotyledons in the seeds.

2) There are different levels of energy exchange in the food chain. The initial quantity of energy goes on decreasing at every level of energy exchange. Similarly, the number of organisms also decreases from the lowest level to the highest level. This pattern of energy exchange in an ecosystem is called a ‘Pyramid of energy’. After the death of apex consumers, their energy becomes available to the decomposers. Fungi and other micro-organisms decompose the bodies of dead animals. They are called decomposers. In the process of obtaining food from the remains of organisms, decomposers convert them into simple carbon compounds. These substances easily mix with air, water and soil from where they are again absorbed by plants and incorporated into the food chain. Due to the food web formed by the various modes of nutrition, energy and various nutrients circulate continuously in the ecosystem. The sun is the most important source of energy in any ecosystem. Green plants of the ecosystem store some of the solar energy in the form of food. Before reaching the decomposers, this energy is passed on from one trophic level to the next. Decomposers dissipate some amount of energy in the form of heat. However, no part of the energy ever returns to the sun. Hence, such passage of energy is referred to as ‘one way’ transport.

i. Define 'pyramid of energy'.
ii. What is a trophic level?
iii. Which form of energy is converted into food?
iv. Why the energy transport called 'one-way' transport?