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Q1: Green plants are:
(a) herbivores
(b) autotrophs
(c) hetrotrophs
(d) omnivores
Q2: The tiny pores present in the leaves of the plants for exchange of gases are
called
(a) Stomata
(b) Tracheae
(c) Chloroplast
(d) Spiracles
Q3: Rhizobium is an example of
(a) Complete sign
(a) Symbiosis
(b) Parasites
(c) Insectivorous
(d) none of these
Q4: Which part of the plant gets carbon dioxide from the air for
photosynthesis?
(a) root hair
(b) stomata
(c) leaf veins
(d) sepals
Q5: lodine used to detect presence of starch. It gives starch
(a) red colour
(b) green colour
(c) blue-black colour
(d) colourless appearance
(a) colouriess appearance
Q6(NCERT): Amarbel ( <i>Cuscuta</i> ) is an example of:
(a) autotroph
(b) parasite

- (c) saprotroph
- (d) host

### Q7(NCERT): The plant which traps and feeds on insects is:

- (a) cuscuta
- (b) china rose
- (c) pitcher plant
- (d) rose

#### Q8: Green plants use which of the following to prepare food?

- (a) Carnon DiOxide
- (b) Sunlight
- (c) Water
- (d) All of these

#### Q9: Which of the following statements is *NOT* true?

- (a) Heterotrophs cannot prepare their own food.
- (b) Dodder is an example of parasite.
- (c) Saprophytes are green.
- (d) Pulses and Beans are legumes.

## Q10: The main function of a leaf is:

- (a) To prepare food
- (b) To prevent disease
- (c) To support the plant
- (d) To give a proper shape