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Solution of science class 7 chapter 1

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Solutions NCERT Class 7 Science Chapter 1 Nutrition in the plants provided below to help students in the 7th standard to understand concepts more effectively. NCERT Class Science Solutions 7 Chapter 1 are prepared by experienced teachers according to the latest Class 7 cBSE Science program. Students should practice regularly to excel in their Class 7 cBSE Science Solutions 7 Chapter 1 are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the subject thoroughly. The solutions are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the theme of plant nutrition. These designs in Plant Exercise Questions 7 Chapter 1 are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the theme of plant nutrition. These solutions 7 Chapter 1 are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the theme of plant nutrition. These solutions are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the theme of plant nutrition. These solutions 7 Chapter 1 are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the theme of plant nutrition. These solutions 7 Chapter 1 are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the subject thoroughly. The solutions are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the subject thoroughly. The solutions are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the subject thoroughly. The solutions are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the subject thoroughly. The solutions are prepared by our team of experts to help you understand the subject thoroughly. The solutions of NCERT Class Access to periods. Solutions are prepared to the plant and subject thoroughly.

(a) green plants are called autotrophic because they synthesize their food. (b) food synthesized by plants is stored as starch. (c) in photosynthesis, solar energy is absorbed by the pigment called chlorophyll. (d) during photosynthesis, plants take carbon dioxide and release oxygen gas. 7. Name: i) a parasite plant with yellow stem, slender and ramified. ii) a partially autotrophic plant. iii) pores through which it leaves the gas exchange. solution: (i) cuscuta ii) pitcher plant iii) stomata 8. reduce the correct answer: (a) Cuscuta is an example of: (i) autotroph (ii) parasite (iii) plant pot (iv) roses solution: (ii) parasite (iii) pitcher plant 9. match the elements given in column i with those in column ii: column i Colonna-II chlorophyll rhizobium nitrogen heterotrophs cuscuta pitcher plant animals leaf parasite insects solution: column- the Colonna-II chlorophyll leaf nitrogen rhizobium cuscuta parasite animals heterotrophi insects plant pitcher 10. mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false: (i) Carbon dioxide is released during photosynthesis. (T/F) (ii) plants that synthesize their food are called saprotrophies. (T/F) (iii) photosynthesis product is not a protein. (T/F) (iv) solar energy is converted into chemical energy during photosynthesis. (T/F) (iv) solar energy is converted into chemical energy during photosynthesis? (i) root hair (iii) stomata (iii) leaf veins (iv) petal solution: the answer is (ii) stored 12. choose the correct option from the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their: (i) roots (ii) stored 12. choose the correct option from the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their: (i) roots (ii) stored 12. choose the correct option from the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their: (ii) roots (iii) stored 12. choose the correct option from the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their: (ii) roots (iii) stored 12. choose the correct option from the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their: (iii) roots (iii) stored 12. choose the correct option from the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their: (iiii) stored 12. choose the correct option from the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their: (iiiii) stored 12. choose the correct option from the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their: (iiii) stored 12. choose the correct option from the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through the following: plants take carbon dioxide from the following: plants take carbon dioxide fro benefits for farmers? solution: fruit and vegetable crops are grown in large greenhouses because it protects crops from external climatic conditions and to provide the suitable temperature for crop growth. benefits for farmers while growing fruit and vegetable crops within greenhouses are protecting crops from adverse weather conditions and diseases. protects crops from wind and rodent important topics treated in ncertfor Class 7 Science Chapter 1- Nutrition in plants The alternative way of nutrition in plants Saprophytes Nutrient stuffed in the NCERT Class 7 Science Chapter 1 is colored as it introduces you to the world of plants around you. The curriculum has a variety of projects that will be introduced to many new concepts, which will make you wait to study this chapter. In class 7 Nutrition in Plants chapter, students will be introduced to many new concepts related to plants and how they get nutrition for themselves, they will also get to know about photosynthesis-process of food preparation in plants such as insectivorous plants. This chapter will teach the basics of plant nutrition for themselves, they will also get to know about photosynthesis-process of food preparation in plants, chlorophyll, stomata. Various other modes of nutrition in plants such as insectivorous plants. This chapter will teach the basics of plant nutrition in plants such as insectivorous plants. understand the concepts of botany at the highest standards. Therefore it is highly recommended to prepare to note so that students will also learn how nutrients are replenished in the soil, as we all know that the nitrogen content is very high in the air, but plants cannot take nitrogen through the air and need nitrogen in a soluble form. The bacterium called Rhizobium can take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into usable form. Students are also invited to solve previous year's questions and sample cards and cards from the previous year will also help you to know the exam pattern and the marking system. The important topics discussed in Chapter 1 of the NCERT solutions for class 7 science are â 1. Nutrition mode in plants 2. Photosynthesis â food production process in plants 3. Alternative way of nutrition mode in plants 4. Saprophyte 5. Nutrient supply in the soilThe benefits to farmers of growing fruit and plant crops inside greenhouses are â 1. Crops are protected from diseases and adverse climatic conditions. 2. Crops are protected from rodents and wind. To learn more about this concept, students can access the NCERT solutions for all the questions in the textbook are present accurately to help students pass the exam without fear From Chapter 1 of NCERT's Class 7 Science Solutions, you will be introduced to the plant world. Several projects are included in the curriculum which makes students enjoy the learning process. New terminology and concepts are included in the curriculum which makes students to take the exam. The basics of plant nutrients and how plants make their food are the other concepts discussed in this chapter. It will provide a solid foundation of fundamentals among students who will help them in their higher levels of education. These NCERT solutions for class 7 Science Chapter 1 Nutrition in plant questions and answers are prepared by the Highly qualified subjects to help students while preparing for their exams. Nutrition in Ncert Plants Class Solutions 7 Science Chapter 1 Class 7 Science Chapter 1 Nutrition In Plants Text Text Questions and answers 1. Why do organisms take food? Answer: Food is essential for all living organisms to survive. It is necessary to perform life processes such as breathing, growth, repair and replacement of damaged body cells or tissues. All living organisms require a continuous supply of energy for various activities. The various components in our food such as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals provide energy to our body. So all living organisms must take food for their survival. Question 2. They distinguish between a parasite and a saprotroph. Answer: Parasite Saprotroph 1. The organism that grows on the body of another living organism that gets nutrients from the dead or decayed organic matter is called saprotroph. 2. Parasite develops special organs such as juices, hooks or haustoria to obtain nourishment from the guest. 2. Saprotroph secretes digestive enzymes on decomposition matter to digest complex molecules of in simpler forms and then absorb them. 3. Examples of parasites are Cuscuta, orchids, etc. 3. Examples of saprotrophies are fungi, some bacteria, etc. Question 3. How would you test the presence of starch in leaves? Answer: To test the presence of starch in the leaves, perform the following experiment: Method: Take two potted plants of the plants. Boil the two leaves in the water for about 10 minutes. Once again boil the two leaves in alcohol using a water bath for about 10 minutes to discolor them. Now wash the leaves thoroughly under running water and keep them in two separate petri dishes. Put a few drops of iodine solution on each of the leaves thoroughly under running water and keep them in two separate petri dishes. Put a few drops of iodine solution on each of the leaves thoroughly under running water and keep them in two separate petri dishes. Put a few drops of iodine solution on each of the leaves. Note: The leaf held in sunlight will turn into black-blue due to the presence of starch. The leaf held in the dark will not turn blue-black due to the absence of starch. Conclusion: The plants prepare starch in the process of photosynthesis in green plants. Answer: The process of synthesis of food in green plants is called photosynthesis. This process takes place in cells containing green pigment chlorophyll. The water and minerals present in the soil are absorbed by the roots and transported to the leaves. The carbon dioxide from the air is absorbed through the stomes present on the leaf surface. During photosynthesis, chlorophyll containing leaves cells, in the presence of sunlight, use carbon dioxide and water to synthesize carbohydrates. Thecan be represented as an equation below: Question 5. Show with the help of a sketch that plants are the final source of food. Answer: Plants are autotrophies since they doown food. Animals, yellow stem, slender tube. b. A partially autotrophic (ii) parasite (iii) saprotrofo (iv) guest b. The plant that captures and feeds on insects is (i) Dodder (ii) China roses (iii) pitcher plant (iv) rose Answer: a. ii) parasite b. iii) pitcher plant Question 9. Pay your entries in the column I Column II Chlorophyll Rhizobium Dodder Parasites Pets heterotrophic Insects pitcher plant Question Mark Ä «TÄ" lâ if education is real Ä "does" if it is false: a. Lâ carbon dioxide is released during photosynthesis. b. The plants that synthesis is not a protein. d. Lâ solar energy during photosynthesis. C. The product of photosynthesis is not a protein. to. B. False False c. True d. True question 11. Choose the correct option from the following: What part dellâ lâ plant absorbs carbon dioxide from the leaf veins (iv) Sepals Answer: (ii) Stomata Question 12. Choose the correct option from the following: Plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through: (i) roots (ii) stem (iii) flowers (iv) leaves Answer: (iv) leaves © Question 13. Why farmers grow many vegetables in large greenhouses? What are the benefits for farmers? Answer: A greenhouse is an enclosed area for fruit and vegetable cultivation. It consists of a structure which supports a translucent outer shell of glass or plastic. It's a protected place where you can control environmental factors such as temperature for optimum plant growth. The main advantages of greenhouses for farmers are: Increase production. The off-season production of vegetables and fruit possible. Disease-free and genetically superior crops can be produced continuously. The water requirement of these crops is very limited and they are easy to control. Production of The quality and quantity of crops are reached. NCert Extended Learning Activities and Projects Project 1. Take a pot plant with large leaves. Take two strips of black paper and cut a small square in their centers. Cover a part of two leaves with these documents and fix them with paper clip. Keep the plant in sunlight for 2-5 days. Observe the difference in the color of the covered portions and discovered on the leaf. Perform iodine test on this leaf. Did the two parts show any difference in results? Now take the second leaf. Remove the strip and expose the covered part in sunlight for 2-3 days and do the iodine test again. Describe your comments. Tip: a. The covered part will become pale while the discovered part will be bright green. B. The covered part for testing with iodine solution that indicates the presence of starch. C. If the strip is removed from the covered part and exposed to sunlight for 2 or 3 days and tested with iodine solution, it will become blue-black indicating the presence of starch. Project 2. Visit a green house if there's one near your place. Observe how they lift plants. Discover how they regulate the amount of light, water and carbon dioxide to cultivate plants. Tip: greenhouses are made of glass. When the sunlight enters this glass, it is reflected inside and is trapped that raises the temperature inside the greenhouse. Carbon dioxide is present inside the greenhouse and plants are watered regularly. Project 3. Try to grow a sweet potato only in the water. Describe your experiment and observations. Tip: Fill the glass or jar with water and place the tip of the potato plant in the water. Poke in four toothpicks, evenly spaced around the center of the sweet potato plant will begin to sprout several stems in a week. The leaves will appear shortly after. Activity 1 Objective: experimentally showing that light is essential for photosynthesis. Required materials: a healthy pot plant, a petri capsule, a beak containing water, clamp, a water bath, a piece of gauze of the wire, a easel, a burner, a box of matches, alcohol, a strip of black paper, iodine Solution and paper clip. Procedure: Take a potted plant and hold it in a dark place for 2-3 days so that the leaves are destarched. Cover a part of one of its leaves with the black paper strip. Make sure that you cover both sides of the leaf. Now place this plant in sunlight for 3-4 hours. Pluck the selected blanket leaf and remove black paper Covers it. Put this leaf in a glass containing water and boil for about 10 minutes. Remove the leaf and then boil in alcohol, with a bath of water, for 10 minutes. This removes chlorophyll. Remove the leaf and wash it under running water. Put this leaf in the Petri dish and put a couple of of iodine solution about it. Now observe the color change. Remarks: The leaf turns blue-black except in the covered region. Because this covered region has not received sunlight, photosynthesis has not occurred. So no starch was formed there due to photosynthesis. Conclusion: This activity shows that it is essential for photosynthesis. Crotone leaves, alcohol, iodine solution, Petri dish. Pluck one or two leaves from Crotone (colored plant) that was held outside the sun. Make a sketch of leaf sketch to mark green and green leaf areas. Boil the leaf in a dish of Petri and add enough quantity of iodine solution over the leaf. Remarks: Only that leaf part becomes blue-black that was green and part that was not green. It doesn't turn blue-black. Conclusion: Chlorophyll is necessary for photosynthesis of light: coming from the sun. Chlorophyll: present in green leaves. Carbon dioxide: taken from the atmosphere through stomata on the foglia surfaces. Water: Absorbed by the ground through the radical system of the plant and transported to the leaves through structures similar to tubes (Vessels) that run throughout the body of the plant. Mobile phone: The bodies of all living organisms consist of small microscopic units called cells. Each cell has an external border called a cellular membrane. There is a dark-colored spherical structure near the center of each cell membrane that is called cytoplasm. How do you get carbon dioxide? There are a large number of small pores called stomata (singular: stoma) on the surface of plant leaves. There are more stomated on the lower surface of a leaf compared to its upper surface. Each stomatal pore is surrounded by a pair of bean-shaped protection cells. The opening and closing of stomatal pores is controlled by these guard cells. How do plants get water for photosynthesis? The. The water absorbed by the roots of the plants is absorbed by the roots of the plants is transported upwards through the XYLEM vessels to the leaves where the photosynthesis? The. The water absorbed by the roots of the plants is absorbed by the roots of the plants is transported upwards through the XYLEM vessels to the leaves where the photosynthesis? materials such as nitrogen, phosphorus, iron, magnesium, etc., for the construction of their body. Nitrogen is an element Used by plants to produce proteins and other compounds. IV. Plants take these materials from the ground. These materials are dissolved in water absorbed by the roots of the plant. Photosynthesis can also occur in other green green parts plants, in addition to leaves, like green stems and green branches. In the desert floors, the leaves are reduced in thorns. In such plants, the green stems prepares food for the plant. Leaves, except green leaves, also contain chlorophyll and carry out photosynthesis. The large amount of colored pigments such as red, brown, etc., masks the green color of chlorophyll in such leaves. Algae are plants as organisms that can be seen growing in water bodies like viscous green spots. They also contain chlorophyll and carry out photosynthesis. Other ways of Nutrition in plants: i. Parasite organisms live / and derive their food from other organisms. The parasite organisms is called the parasite and the organism that lives is called host. Parasites produce special structures called food austors from the host. Parasites influence the growth of the host country by depriving it of essential nutrients. II. Insector nutrition: This mode of nutrition is observed in plants such as carnivorous plant and carnivorous plant. These types of plants depend on insects and small animals for their nutrition. sarracenies have modified leaves in a jug or similar structure vase with a lid. There are hair inside the launcher, which traps small insects entering the launcher. These insects are digested by the digestive juices secreted in the jug and the nutrients released are absorbed by the plant. insectivorous plants are green and carry out photosynthesis to get food and meet their nitrogen demands from insects. So insectivorous plants are sometimes called partial heterotrophies. III. Saprotrophic nutrition: How to feed in which organisms or plants get their nutrition from dead and in decomposition are called as saprotrophic mode of nutrition. Plants that present saprotrophic mode of nutrition are called as saprotrophic mode of nutrition. decaying matter to dissolve and then absorb nutrients from it. Examples of saprotrophs are mold, fungi, yeast and some bacteria. The white cottonous mass seen growing in decomposition pieces of bread are called mushrooms. They are savage and grow in conditions of moisture and wet. They are also seen growing on pickles, leather, clothes, etc., and spoil many items in rainy season. Activity 3 Objective: show that mushrooms grow on bread if it is left in hot for a long time. Material: a piece of bread and magnifying glass. Procedure: Take a piece of bread and wet withLeave in a warm damp place for 2-3 days or until the soft patches appear on them. These patches can be white, green, brown or any other colour. Observe patches under a microscope or a magnification Comments: You will most likely see cotton threads spread over the piece of bread. These are mushrooms called bread mold. Conclusion: This shows that mushrooms grow on pickles and other items that are left in warm and humid time for a long time. Symbique report: Some organisms live together and nutrients. This type of relationship between organisms in which both partners are benefited from each other is called symbiotic relationship. For example, licheni are a symbiotic association that has a fungus partner and an algae partner. The fungus partner provides shelter, water and minerals to the algae provides food that is prepared for photosynthesis. Supply of nutrients in the soil are reconstituted by adding fertilizers. Fertilizers contain essential plant nutrients and minerals such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Ii. The nutrients can also be reconstituted by adding manure to the ground. The manure is the organic matter and improves its fertility. Iv. Another way to replenish the soil is to cultivate leguminous crops (e.g. gram, peas, legumes, etc.) in it. Plants need nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form that can be used by the plant. But Rhizobium can't make his own food. So it lives in the roots of gram, peas, moong, beans and other legumes and provides them nitrogen. In return, plants provide food and shelter to bacteria have a symbiotic relationship here. Class 7 Science Chapter 1 Nutrition in plants Important questions and answers Additional questions Very short answer type question 1. What am I stoning? Answer: The small pores on the surface of the leaves that help in exchange for gas are called autotrophies? Answer: The organisms able to make food for themselves from simple substances are called autotrophies. Example, green plants. Question 3. What is heterotrophic nutrition? Answer: Heterotrophic nutrition is the way of nutrition in which organisms for their food. For example, animals. Question 4. What are insectivorous plants? Answer: Plants that eat insectivorous plants? Answer: Plants that eat insectivorous plants? Answer: Plants that eat insectivorous plants. Question 4. What are insectivorous plants? Answer: Plants that eat inse Nutrition is the way to take food from an organism and its use from the body. Question 7. Name a Plant with yellow, slender and tubular stem. Answer: Since the synthesis: to be combined.) Question 7. Name a Plant with yellow, slender and tubular stem. Answer: Cuscuta. Question 8. Name of a plant that traps and feeds on insects. Answer: Pitcher plants. Question 10. What are the fluffy umbrella stains that grow on rotating wood during the so-called rainy season? Answer: These organisms are called fungi. Question 11. How can you see cells? Answer: Most cells can only be seen under a microscope. Question 12. Where do plants get raw materials to prepare their food? Answer: Plants get raw materials to prepare their food? Answer: Plants get raw materials to prepare their food? Answer: Most cells can only be seen under a microscope. Question 13. Where does the synthesis of food into a plant usually take place? Answer: Food synthesis in plants usually occurs in leaves. Question 14. What is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms? Answer: The Sun is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms. Answer: Question 16. What nutrients, other than carbohydrates, are required by plants? Answer: Proteins and fats are the nutrients, other than carbohydrates, that plants require. Question 17. How do plants absorb nitrogen? Answer: Plants absorb a soluble form of nitrogen. Question 18. Why do farmers add nitrogen fertilizers to the soil? Answer: Farmers add nitrogen fertilizers to the soil to meet the nitrogen to plants. Nitrogen to plants. Nitrogen to plants absorb nutrients other than carbohydrates from the soil? Answer: Other nutrients are available in the soil in the form of minerals. Plants absorb these minerals from the soil along with water. Question 21. What are the essential factors for photosynthesis? Answer: Carbon dioxide, water, chlorophyll and sunlight are the essential factors for photosynthesis. Question 22. Why do the leaves look green? Answer: The leaves look green due to the presence of chlorophyll which is a green pigment. Ouestion 23. Why is Cuscuta is called a parasite? Answer: They live in root nodules of legumes such as grams, peas and other impulses. Question 25. What is a cell membrane? Answer: The cell is enclosed by a thin outer boundary called the cell membrane and uses that soil for her garden plants. Why do you think I did that? Answer: He used this due to the presence of organic matter in the soil that has increased its fertility, water retention capacity and made it porous. All these factors are good for plant growth. Question type of short answer 1. What are the nutrients? Answer: Food is essential for all living organisms. Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are the components of food. The chemicals present in the food components that are necessary for our body are called nutrients. Question 2. Where and in what conditions do mushrooms grow? Answer: Mushrooms grow on pickles, skin, clothes and other items that are left in warm and humid time for a long time. Question 3. Why are the algae green? Answer: Algae contain chlorophyll that gives them green color. They can also prepare their own food from photosynthesis. Question 4. The insectivorous plants perform photosynthesis? Answer: Insectable plants have green leaves, so they can photosynthesis, which means they can prepare their food in the presence of sunlight. Question 5. What are the algae? Answer: We often see green and thin spots in ponds or other stagnant water bodies. These are generally formed by the growth of photosyntetic organisms of vegetable green color called algae. Question 6. Some plants have deep leaves of red, purple or brown. Do these leaves also carry out photosynthesis? Answer: The leaves different from the green also have chlorophyll. The large amount of red, brown and other pigments mask the green color. The photosynthesis also takes place in these leaves. Ouestion 7. How do you get raw materials from the surrounding area? Answer: The water and minerals present in the soil are absorbed by the roots. The carbon dioxide from the air is absorbed through the small pores present on the leaves have a green pigment called chlorophyll. Helps the leaves capture the energy of sunlight. In this way, plants get the various raw materials for photosynthesis. Question 8. Whether food is made in all parts of a plant or just in some parts? Answer: Only some parts of the plant, such as leaves, having chlorophyll of green pigment can make food. So, the leaves are called plant food factories. In addition to the leaves, photosynthesis also takes place in other green pigment can make food. So, the leaves are called plant food factories. In addition to the leaves, photosynthesis also takes place in other green pigment can make food. So, the leaves are called plant food factories. In addition to the leaves, photosynthesis also takes place in other green pigment can make food. to reduce water loss by breathing. These plants have green stems that carry out photosynthesis. Question 9. How are raw materials transported to plant food factories? Answer: The plants have green stems that carry out photosynthesis. Question 9. How are raw materials transported to plant food factories? Answer: The plants have green stems that carry out photosynthesis. Question 9. How are raw materials transported to plant food factories? Answer: The plants have green stems that carry out photosynthesis. Question 9. How are raw materials transported to plant food factories? water and mineral transport plant is called xylem. Vascular tissue for the transport of food and nutrients in the plant is called phloem. Thus, xylem and phloem transport of small units called cells. Therefore, cells are called the building blocks of living organisms. Cells can only be seen under a microscope. Some organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They're called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They are called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They are called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They are called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They are called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organisms consist of a single cell. They are called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organism consist of a single cell. They are called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The living organism cells of a single cell. They are called unicellulars. Examples: Ameba, Paramecium, etc. The livi Autotrophic Nutrition Heterotrophic Nutrition 1. The way in which organisms prepare their food using inorganic substances is called autotrophs, for example most green plants. 1. The mode of feeding in which organisms cannot produce their food and depend directly or indirectly or in and fungi. 2. The raw materials needed for food preparation are carbon dioxide and water. 2. They do not need raw materials as they do not produce their own food. 3. Chlorophyll and sunlight are not needed for this diet. Question 12. How does the fungus feed? Answer: The fungus is a saprotroph. Its mode of nutrition is called saprotrophic mode of nutrition. It takes its food from dead, decaying matter. Question 13. Write about the importance of Rhizobium bacteria for farmers. Answer: The rhizobia bacteria live in the nodules of the roots of legumes. It converts atmospheric nitrates and nitrates a Yes, food is a necessity for all living organisms. Food is needed for the following purposes: It provides energy for the various metabolic processes of the body. It is essential for the growth of new cells and repair or replace worn cells. You need to develop resistance against various diseases. You need to carry out various life processes. Question 15. Without green plants life is impossible on earth. Explain it to me. Answer: Without green plants, there will be no food from plants. The survival of almost all living organisms depends directly or indirectly on the food produced by plants. If all the green plants disappear from the earth, all the herbivores will starve and so will the carnivores. In addition, during photosynthesis you Essential oxygen for the survival of all living organisms. So, we can say that life on earth would be impossible without photosynthesis. Question 16. Why? Why? and the sleeves are necessary to be added periodically to the ground? Answer: plants absorb minerals and other nutrients from the soil. So the amount of these substances has decreased in the soil. Fertilizers contain nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium while manure contains organic matter. Therefore, to overcome the deficiency of these nutrients in the soil, we must add these fertilizers and sleeves from time to time. Question 17. Explain the parasite mode of nutrition. Also give some examples. Answer: Parasite nutrition is that nutrition where an organism that gets food is called parasite and the organism from whose body was obtained food is called host. A parasite usually damages the host. The host can be a plant or animal. The parasite mode of nutrition is seen in different fungi, bacteria, some plants like Plasmodium. Long-term answer questions Question 1. Explain the process of photosynthesis. The green parts of a plant have green colored bodies called chloroplasts. These chloroplasts have a green pigment in them known as chlorophyll traps energy and uses to make food. The plants receive light energy from the sun, carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and water from the ground. As a result of photosynthesis, carbonydrate synthesis plants and give oxygen. Therefore, green plants convert these raw materials into food with the help of light energy. Here, the carbohydrate at the end is converted into starch and is stored in the plant. Question 2. Why are the leaves called plant food factories? Explain. Answer: The leaves are called plant food factories due to the following functions: green leaves have all the raw materials necessary to bring the process of photosynthesis. They have chlorophyll (green pigment) that captures the energy of sunlight. The leaves consist of small pore states on their surface. Carbon dioxide from the ground and transported to the leaves from ships. Question 3. "All animals depend on plants for their food." Justification for the statement. Answer: animals cannot produce or make their own food. Plants on the other hand can make food by fixing solar energy in the form of chemical energy by the process of photosynthesis. This chemical energy is blocked in food molecules that are taken by animals. This food gives energy to animals to work and grow. Therefore, heterotrophic organisms such as animals depend on plants directly or indirectly. Question 4. What are theimportant ways of nutrition? Explain. Answer: Below are the two modes of nutrition: Automatic mode of nutrition: the mode of nutrition organisms. nutrition in which organisms make their own food food from simple substances it called autotrophic way of nutrition. For example: green plants. Policies heterotrophic nutrition in which the organisms for their food is called heterotrophic mode of nutrition. For example, humans and other animals. Question 5. What do you mean symbiotic relationship between organisms? Answer: Some organisms live in the roots of the trees. Lâ tree provides nutrients to the fungus and, in return, receives help from it to absorb water and nutrients from the soil. This association is very important for while tree. In organisms called lichens, chlorophyll containing a partner who is una alga and a fungus live together. The fungus provides shelter, water and minerals alla seaweed and, in return, la seaweed provides food preparing for photosynthesis. Question 6. Explain the mechanism of eating insects from a pitcher plant. Answer: The leaves of pitcher plants are modified in a jug-like structure of the leaves form a lid that can open and close the mouth of the jug, the lid closes and lâ trapped insect gets caught in your hair. Lâ insect is digested by the digestive juices secreted into the pitcher. These are called partial heterotrophic. Questions based on the image A. Question 1. Identify lâ following picture and label the parts marked A and B. b. Which position of the stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to. The figure represents the stomata of the leaf. A is the guard cell and B is the stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to. The figure represents the stomata of the leaf. A is the guard cell and B is the stomata of the leaf. A is the guard cell and B is the stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to. The figure represents the stomata of the leaf. A is the guard cell and B is the stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to. The figure represents the stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to. The figure represents the stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to. The figure represents the stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to. The figure represents the stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to. The figure represents the stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or closed is shown in the figure? Answer to a stomata open or c Pitcher II. Cover b. What is the way of nutrition of this plant? c. And 'an autotrophic or a partial heterotrophic? Answer to. b. The way power is insectivorous pitcher plant. c. It is a partial heterotrophic. NCERT Solutions for Science Class 7

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