



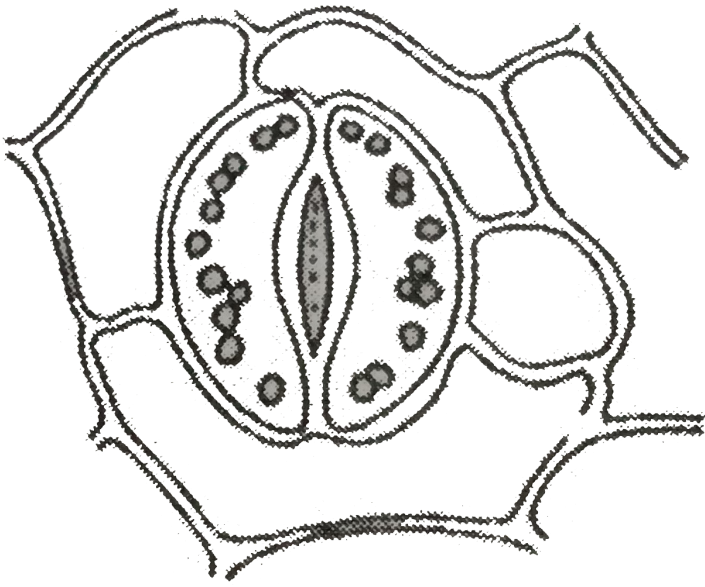
BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S CHAND BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

MCQ SECTION

Exercise

1. In the sketch of the stomatal apparatus given alongside, which one of the following is missing ?



- A. Cell membranes of the cells
- B. Cell walls of the cells
- C. Nuclei in the guard cells
- D. Chloroplasts in the guard cells

Answer: C



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2. A student focussed the leaf epidermal peel under the low power of microscope but could not see all the parts. He should:

A. use the coarse adjustment knob again to focus the slide.

B. use the fine adjustment knob to increase magnification.

C. focus under high power using coarse adjustment knob.

D. focus under high power using fine adjustment knob.

Answer: D



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3. The temporary mount of the leaf epidermal peel which looked pinkish red under the microscope was:

- A. stained in acetocarmine and mounted in glycerine
- B. stained in iodine and mounted in water
- C. stained in safranin and mounted in glycerine
- D. stained in methylene blue and mounted in water

Answer: C



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4. A well stained leaf peel mount when observed under the high power of a microscope shows nuclei in:

- A. only epidermal cells
- B. only guard cells
- C. guard cells and epidermal cells
- D. guard cells, epidermal cells and stoma

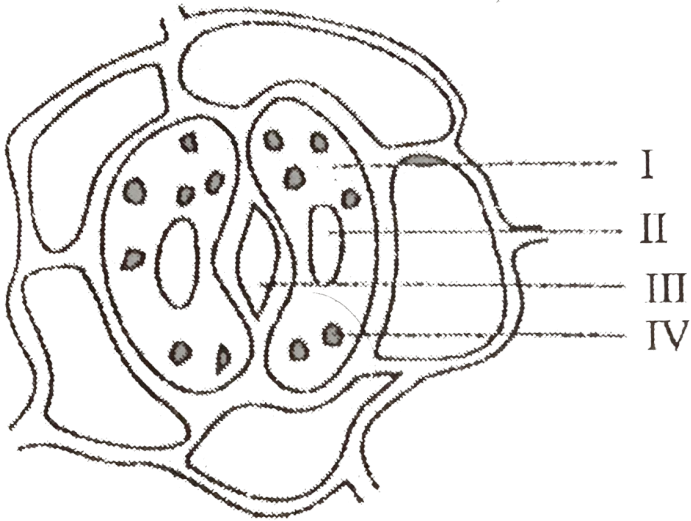
Answer: C



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5. Which structure out of I, II, III and IV marked in the given diagram of the epidermal peel of leaf should be labelled as

stoms?



A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

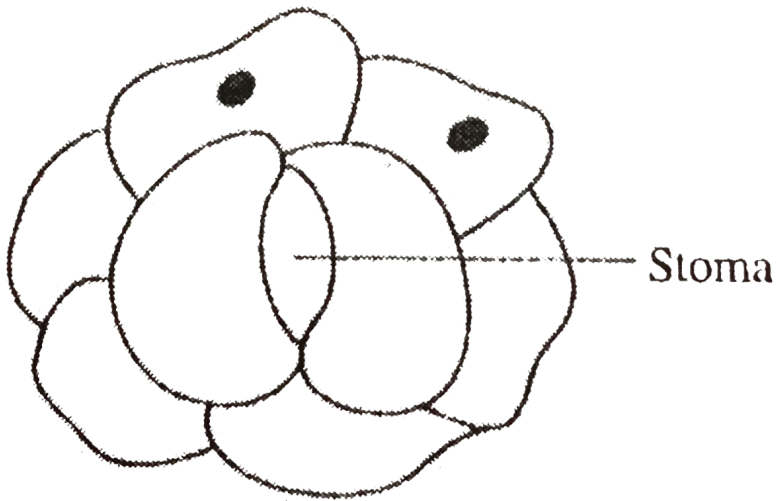
Answer: C



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6. A student had drawn the diagram of stomata in a hurry, as shown alongside.

He could not be given full marks as he:



A. forgot to draw nuclei in guard cells and also to label the diagram.

B. did not draw nuclei in guard cells and other cells.

C. should have drawn nuclei and chloroplasts in guard cells and nuclei in all epidermal cells.

D. did not label the stoma in its correct position.

Answer: C



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7. Bottle containing the undermentioned liquids were available in the laboratory. Which liquid did a student use for putting a drop on the slide before placing the coverslip while preparing the mount of leaf epidermal peel?

A. water

B. Safranin

C. Glycerine

D. Iodine

Answer: C



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8. To prepare a good temporary mount of the petunia leaf peel showing many stomata, the student has to get the peel from the :

- A. tip of the leaf
- B. upper surface of the leaf
- C. lower surface of the leaf
- D. point of attachment of leaf to its petiole

Answer: C



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9. While preparing a good temporary mount of leaf peel to observe stomata, care should be taken to avoid:

- A. adding glycerine to the slide
- B. using water to wash the slide
- C. having air bubbles in the slide
- D. staining the peel with safranin

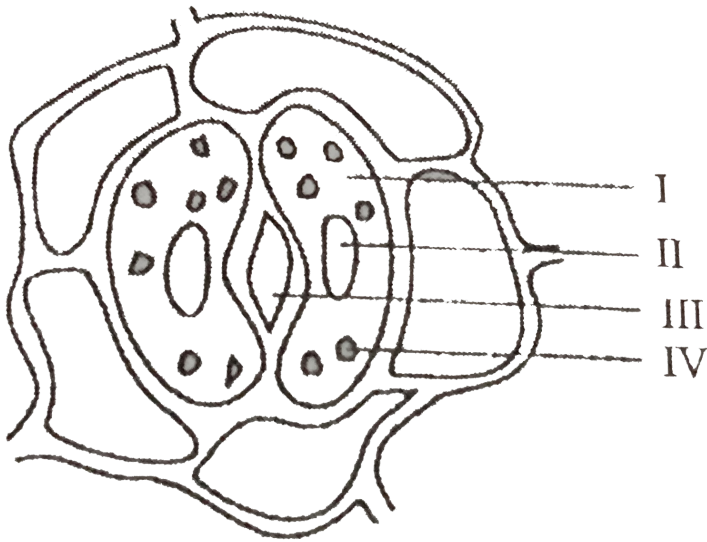
Answer: C



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10. In the sketch of stomatal apparatus given alongside, the parts I, II, III and IV were labelled differently by four students.

The correct labelling is shown in :



A. (I) guard cells, (II) stoma, (III) starch granule, (IV)

nucleus

B. (I) cytoplasm, (II) nucleus, (III) stoma, (IV) chloroplast

C. (I) guard cells, (II) starch, (III) nucleus, (IV) stoma

D. (I) cytoplasm, (II) chloroplast, (III) stoma, (IV) nucleus

Answer: B

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11. In the slide of an epidermal peel, the parts which appear pink coloured after staining with safranin are:

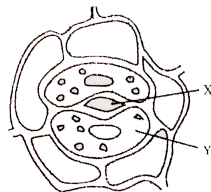
- A. stomata only
- B. nuclei only
- C. cell membrane and cytoplasm
- D. all parts in the peel

Answer: D

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12. Four students, A, B, C and D, make the records given below, for the parts marked X and Y in this diagram.

Student	X	Y
A	Stoma	Guard cell
B	Guard cell	Stoma
C	Epidermal cell	Stoma
D	Stoma	Epidermal cell



The correct record, out these, is that of student:

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A



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13. The steps involved in making a slide of epidermal peel of leaf are given as follows:

I. Pull out a thin peel from the lower surface of the leaf

II. Place a drop of glycerine on the slide

III. Stain the peel in safranin

IV. Place the stained peel on the glycerine

V. Remove the extra stain by washing with water

VI. Place the coverslip over the peel

Which one is the correct sequence on steps to be followed?

A. I,II,III,IV,V,VI

B. I,III,V,II,IV,VI

C. I,III,IV,II,V,VI

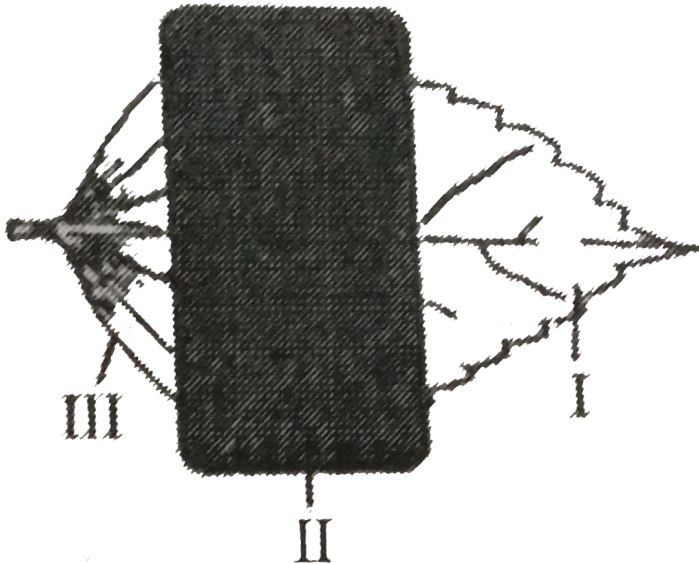
D. I,II,IV,III,V,VI

Answer: B



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14. Given alongside is a sketch of a leaf partially covered with black paper and which is to be used in the experiment to show that light is compulsory for the process of photosynthesis. At the end of the experiment, which one of the leaf parts labelled I, II and III will become blue black when dipped in iodine solution?



A. I only

B. II only

C. I and III

D. II and III

Answer: C



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15. Before testing the leaf for starch at the end of the experiment, 'light is necessary for photosynthesis', the experimental leaf should be boiled in:

A. Water

B. Alcohol

C. KOH solution

D. Hydrochloric acid

Answer: B

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16. Given below are the steps to be followed for performing 'starch test' on a green leaf.

(A) Boil the leaf in alcohol (B) Boil the leaf in water

(C) Dip the leaf in iodine solution (D) Wash the leaf in water

Which one of the following sequences should the students follow to get the correct result?

A. (A), (D), (B), (C)

B. (D), (A), (B), (C)

C. (B), (D), (A), (C)

D. (B), (A), (D), (C)

Answer: D



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17. The steps necessary for setting up the experiment, 'To demonstrate that light is necessary for photosynthesis' are not given here in proper sequence:

- I. Keep the potted plant in sunlight for 3 to 4 hours.
- II. Keep the potted plant in darkness for about 48 hours.
- III. Cover a leaf of the plant with a strip of black paper.
- IV. Pluck the leaf and test it for starch.

The correct sequence of steps is:

A. I, III, IV, II

B. I, IV, III, II

C. II ,IV,III,I

D. II,III,I,IV

Answer: D



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18. On completion of the experiment to demonstrate that 'Light is necessary for photosynthesis', four students reported the inference as follows. Identify the correct inference:

- A. Part of the leaf covered with strip can only undergo photosynthesis.
- B. Uncovered part of the leaf cannot synthesise starch
- C. Photosynthesis takes place only in the presence of sunlight
- D. Light is necessary for the synthesis of starch in green plants.

Answer: D

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19. In the experiment to show that light is necessary for photosynthesis, the plucked leaf is boiled in ethanol and then

washed with water. After this, it is tested for the presence of a carbohydrate by a chemical which is:

A. salt solution

B. sugar solution

C. iodine solution

D. starch solution

Answer: C



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20. In the experiment to show that light is necessary for photosynthesis, some of the steps of the experiment deal with the following activities:

I. Starch reacts with iodine and gives blue-black colour

II. Chlorophyll is dissolved in ethanol

III. Hot water makes leaf tissue soft
The correct sequence of these steps is:

A. *I – II – III*

B. *II – III – I*

C. *III – II – I*

D. *I – III – II*

Answer: B

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21. A portion of each of four destarched leaves of a plant was covered with paper strips of various kinds. The plant was exposed to sunlight for 5 hours. Thereafter, the strips were

removed and the leaves tested for starch in the covered portion. Which one of the four leaves gave the starch test in the covered portion?

- A. that covered with black paper strip
- B. that covered with green paper strip
- C. that covered with white paper strip
- D. that covered with transparent paper strip

Answer: D

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22. In order to destarch the leaves for an experiment to show that sunlight is necessary for photosynthesis, the:

- A. leaves are kept in alcohol and boiled in a water bath
- B. leaves are soaked in iodine for two hours
- C. plant with the leaves is kept in dark room for 48 hours
- D. plant with the leaves is exposed to light of a lamp, a night before the experiment

Answer: C



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23. Which one of the following is the correct combination of relevant materials required for setting up an experiment to show that light is necessary for photosynthesis?

- A. destarched leaves, strips of black paper, starch solution, and iodine crystals
- B. a potted plant, strips of coloured paper, starch solution, iodine and potassium iodide
- C. destarched leaves, strips of black paper, starch solution and potassium iodide
- D. destarched leaves, strips of black paper and iodine solution

Answer: D



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24. A portion of destarched leaf of a potted plant was covered with a black strip of paper. The plant was then exposed to sunlight for six hours and then tested for starch.

It was observed that:

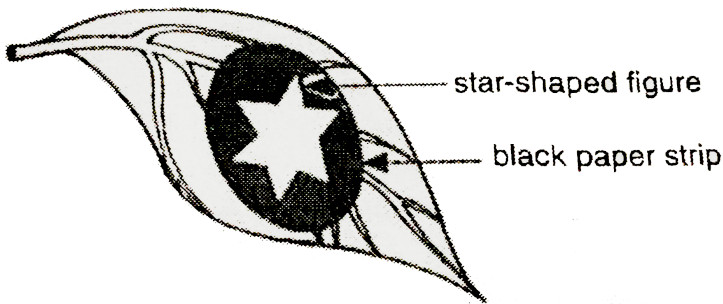
- A. both covered and uncovered parts of leaf turned blue-black
- B. both covered and uncovered parts of leaf turned yellowish-brown
- C. only the uncovered part of leaf turned blue-black
- D. only the covered part of leaf turned blue-black

Answer: C



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25. A star-shaped figure was cut in the black paper strip used for covering the leaf of a destarched plant used for demonstrating that light is necessary for photosynthesis. As the end of the experiment when the leaf was tested for starch with iodine, the star-shaped figure on the leaf was found to be:



- A. colourless
- B. green in colour
- C. brown in colour
- D. blue-black in colour

Answer: D



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26. In an experiment to test the presence of starch in a leaf, the leaf is boiled in alcohol for a few minutes using a water bath. This is an essential step in the experiment because alcohol:

- A. softens the leaf
- B. disinfects the leaf
- C. allows iodine to enter the leaf
- D. dissolves chlorophyll from leaf

Answer: D



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27. For the experiment 'Light is necessary for photosynthesis', the potted plant was first kept in darkness for a day. This is to:

- A. deactivate chloroplasts
- B. destarch leaves
- C. activate chloroplasts
- D. prepare leaves for photosynthesis

Answer: B

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28. When asked to set up an experiment to show that 'light is necessary for photosynthesis', a student ran to the school garden and set up the experiment by using a plant growing in the school garden. The experiment failed. His classmates made the following suggestions to get success in the experiment:

Student A: Safranin should be used instead of iodine

Student B: The leaf should not be boiled in alcohol to remove chlorophyll before testing for starch

Student C: Transparent paper should be used instead of black paper strip

Student D: The leaf should be destarched before before starting the experiment

The correct suggestion is given by:

A. student A

B. student B

C. student C

D. student D

Answer: D



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29. The steps taken for setting up an experiment to demonstrate that 'light is necessary for photosynthesis',

were as follows:

- A strip of black paper was clipped on the leaf of a potted plant
- The plant was kept in the sun for four hours
- The strip was removed and the leaf was placed in boiling

alcohol in a water bath

- The leaf was washed and tested for starch

The result was not as expected. Identify the step which had been missed out:

- A. The plant was kept in the dark for 24 hours before starting the experiment
- B. The leaf was boiled in water after placing it in boiling alcohol
- C. The leaf was sprinkled with water before placing the black paper strip
- D. A transparent strip was used to cover the black paper strip

Answer: A

30. Out of the following figures, choose the one showing the correct procedure for removing chlorophyll from the leaf in the experiment 'light is necessary for photosynthesis':



Leaf in boiling water

(A)



Leaf in boiling alcohol

(B)



Leaf in ethanol, heated
in a water bath

(C)



Leaf in water, heated
in a water bath

(D)

The correct procedure is:

A. A

B. B

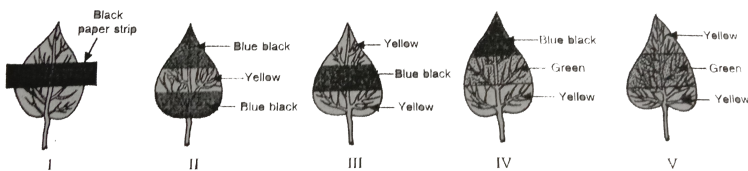
C. C

D. D

Answer: C

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31. A leaf of destarched healthy potted plant was covered by black paper strip as shown in Figure I, and kept in sunlight in the morning. In the evening, it was plucked off and tested for the presence of starch by using iodine solution.



The observation is matched with the Figure No.:

A. II

B. III

C. IV

D. V

Answer: A



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32. In an experiment to test the presence of starch in a leaf, the plucked leaf is first boiled in water for a few minutes. This is an important step in the experiment because it:

- A. converts glucose made in the leaf into starch
- B. dissolves chlorophyll present in the green leaf
- C. extracts starch to destarch the leaf
- D. makes the leaf more permeable to iodine solution

Answer: D



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33. Why is some KOH placed in a small test tube in the flask with germinating seeds in the experiment to demonstrate occurrence of respiration in germinating seeds?

- A. To provide oxygen required by the seeds for respiration.
- B. To absorb carbon dioxide and create partial vacuum in the flask.
- C. To absorb water from the seeds to make them dry.
- D. To make the air present in the flask alkaline.

Answer: B



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34. Which one of the following is the correct set of three precautions for setting up the experiment to demonstrate that carbon dioxide is evolved during respiration?

- A. Air tight set up, delivery tube dips in water in beaker, flask has seeds which have just germinated.
- B. Thread holding KOH test tube, air tight flask, delivery tube above surface of water in the beaker.
- C. Germinated seeds under water in the flask, experimental set up not air tight, delivery tube above water level.

D. Delivery tube touching bottom of water, KOH test tube

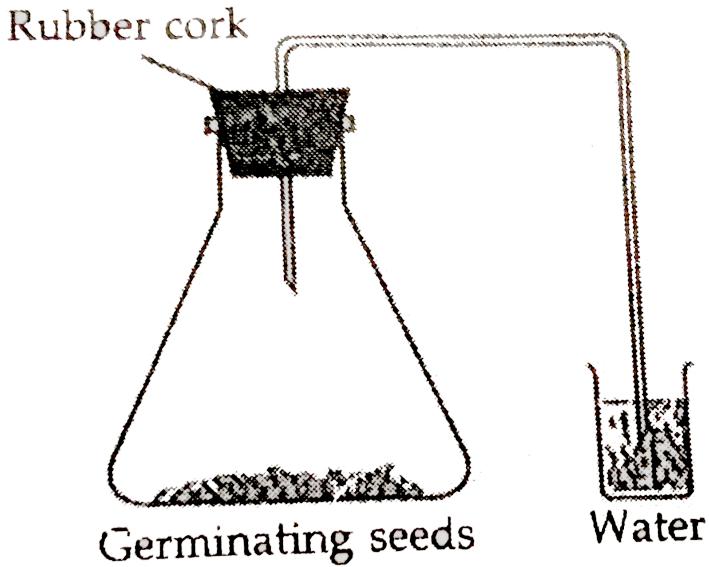
held by a thick wire, seeds covered by water.

Answer: A

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35. The experimental set up shown here to demonstrate that ' CO_2 is given out during respiration', did not yield expected

results because:

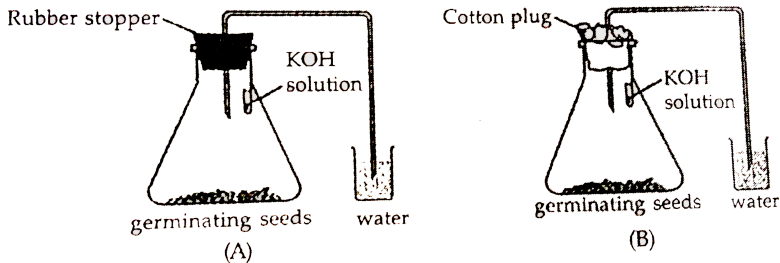


- A. the flask was not air tight
- B. there was no KOH in a test tube in the flask
- C. the delivery tube was dipped in water
- D. the germinating seeds were not immersed in water

Answer: B

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36. The following experimental set-ups were kept in the laboratory to show that ' CO_2 is given out during respiration'.



After two hours, students observed that water rises in the delivery tube:

- A. only in set up (A)
- B. only in set up (B)
- C. in both (A) and (B)
- D. neither in set up (A) nor in set up (B)

Answer: A



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37. In the experiment to show that CO_2 is given out during respiration by germinating seeds, the student uses:

- A. Lime water
- B. Alcohol
- C. KOH solution
- D. Iodine solution

Answer: C



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38. The most appropriate reason for taking germinating seeds in the experiment to show that carbon dioxide is produced during respiration, is:

- A. germinating seeds create high temperature
- B. germinating seeds are easy to handle
- C. germinating seeds are living things
- D. germinating seeds are in dormant state

Answer: C



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39. Before setting up an experiment to show that seeds release carbon dioxide during respiration, the seeds should

be:

- A. dried completely
- B. boiled to make them soft
- C. soaked in potassium hydroxide solution
- D. kept moist till they germinate

Answer: D



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40. Which of the following precautions are to be taken for a successful run of the experiment to show that carbon dioxide is given out during respiration?

- A. Cork should be air-tight
- B. Seeds in the flask should be totally dry

C. A small tube with freshly prepared KOH solution should be placed in the flask

D. The end of the delivery tube should be above water level

The correct answer is :

A. A and B

B. A and C

C. A, B and C

D. A, B and D

Answer: B



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41. The chemical required in the experiment to show that carbon dioxide gas is released during respiration is:

- A. potassium bicarbonate
- B. potassium dichroide
- C. potassium permanganate
- D. potassium hydroxide

Answer: D



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42. In the experiment to demonstrate that CO_2 is given out during respiration, what would you observe in the delivery tube dipped in water?

- A. Water level rises in the delivery tube
- B. Water turns milky and rises in the delivery tube

C. Water turns milky but does not rise in the delivery tube

D. Water level in the delivery tube remains unchanged

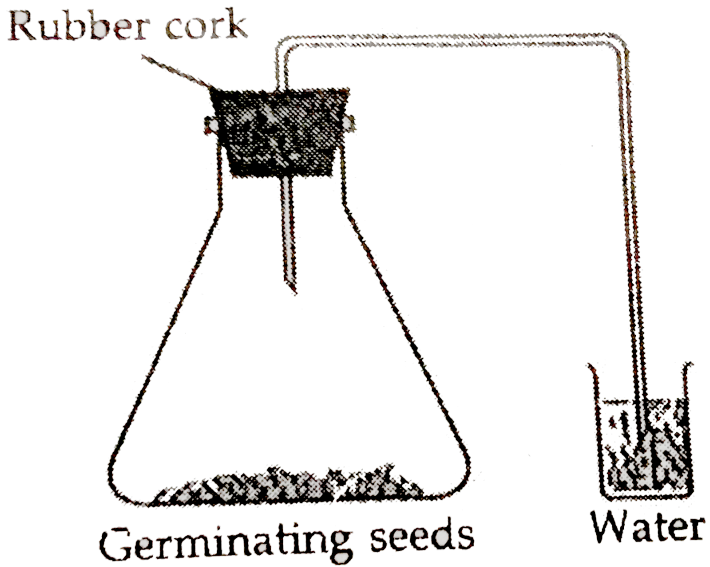
Answer: A



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43. The experimental set up shown here to demonstrate that ' CO_2 is given out during respiration', did not yield expected

results because:



- A. the set-up is airtight
- B. the beaker has coloured water
- C. carbon dioxide is not being absorbed
- D. no oxygen is available to seeds for respiration

Answer: C

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44. In the experiment to show that carbon dioxide is given out during respiration in humans, the student uses:

- A. lime water
- B. alcohol
- C. potassium hydroxide solution
- D. iodine solution

Answer: A



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45. An experimental set-up is given here to demonstrate that CO_2 is given out during respiration. Four students made the

following observations marked as I, II, III and IV.

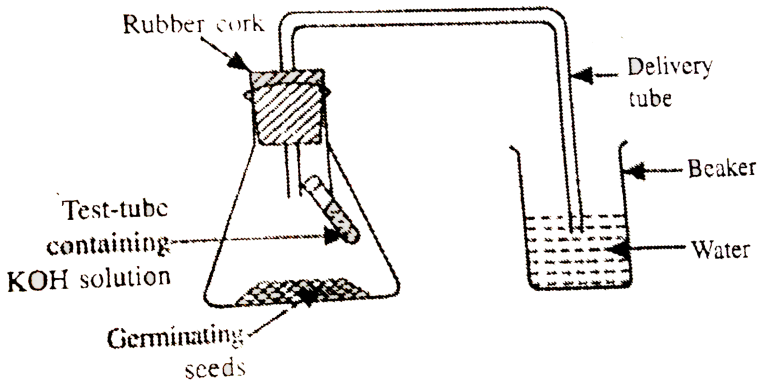
I. Level of water remained the same in both the beaker and the delivery tube

II. Level of water increased in the delivery tube

III. Level of water reduced in both the beaker and the delivery tube

IV. Water ascends into the delivery tube and back flows into the beaker.

Which one of the above is the correct observation?



A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

Answer: B

 **Watch Video Solution**

46. The given slides A and B were identified by four students, I, II, III and IV as stated below:



A

Slide A

- I. Binary fission in *Amoeba*
- II. Budding in yeast
- III. Binary fission in *Amoeba*
- IV. Budding in yeast



B

Slide B

- Daughter cells of *Amoeba*
- Buds of yeast
- Buds of yeast
- Daughter cells in *Amoeba*

Slide A

- I.** Binary fission in *Amoeba*
- II.** Budding in yeast
- III.** Binary fission in *Amoeba*
- IV.** Budding in yeast

Slide B

- Daughter cells of *Amoeba*
- Buds of yeast
- Buds of yeast
- Daughter cells in *Amoeba*

Of the above mentioned identifications of slide A and B, which one is correct?

A. I

B. II

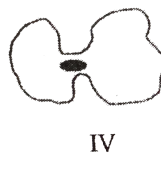
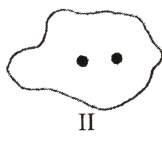
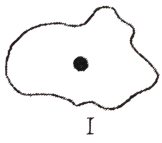
C. III

D. IV

Answer: A

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47. The correct diagram showing an Amoeba undergoing binary fission is :



A. I

B. II

C. III

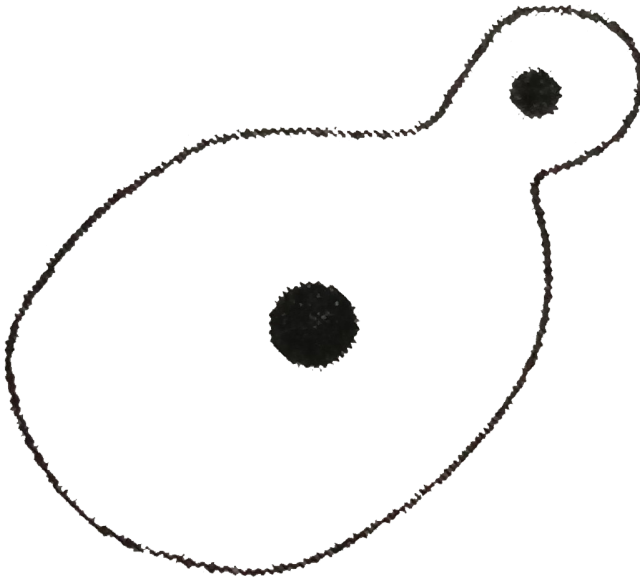
D. IV

Answer: C



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48. The figure given here shows:



- A. Amoeba undergoing binary fission
- B. Yeast undergoing binary fission
- C. Yeast undergoing budding
- D. Amoeba undergoing budding

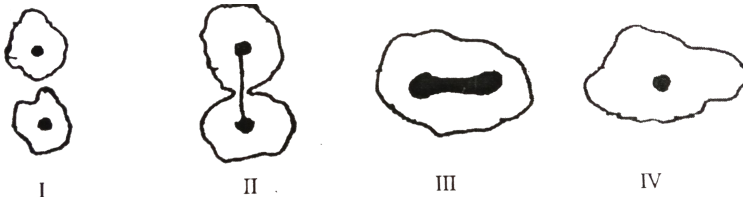
Answer: C



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49. Four stages of binary fission in Amoeba are shown below.

The stage at which nuclear fission and cytokinesis are observed is, stage:



A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

Answer: B



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50. In the slide showing binary fission in Amoeba and budding in yeast, the correct observations are:

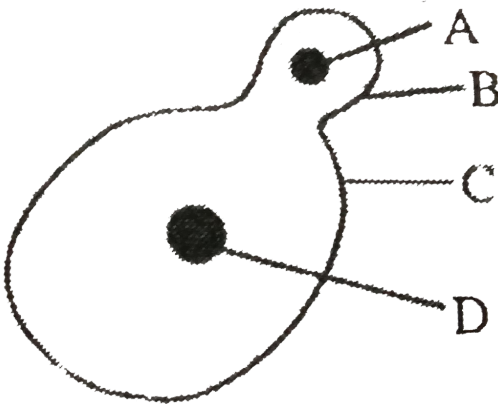
- A. the daughter cells of Amoeba and the bud of yeast are smaller than their respective parental cells
- B. the daughter cells of Amoeba and the bud of yeast are smaller than their respective parental cells
- C. the daughter cells of Amoeba are bigger than the parent but the bud of yeast is smaller than the parent
- D. the daughter cells of Amoeba are smaller than the parent but the bud of yeast is larger than the parent

Answer: A



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51. In the figure of budding in yeast given here, the structures A, B, C and D should be labelled respectively as:



A. nucleus of bud, bud, yeast, nucleus

B. dividing nucleus of bud, bud, yeast, nucleus

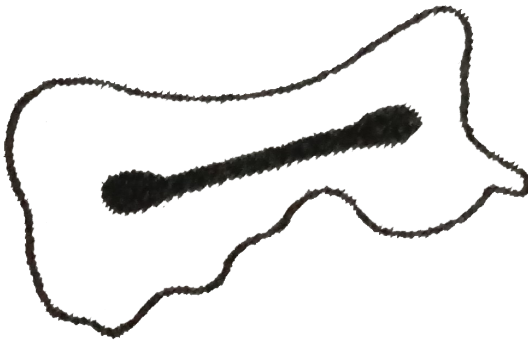
C. nucleus of bud, bud, yeast, dividing nucleus of yeast

D. dividing nucleus of yeast, yeast, bud, nucleus of bud

Answer: A

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52. The diagram given alongside illustrates:



- A. bud formation in yeast
- B. binary fission in amoeba
- C. formation of daughter cells in yeast
- D. formation of pseudopodia in amoeba

Answer: B



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53. Which stage out of those marked I, II, III and IV is showing the binary fission in Amoeba?



I



II



III



IV

A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

Answer: D



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54. The following figures illustrate the binary fission in Amoeba in an incorrect sequence :



I



II



III



IV

The correct sequence is :

A. I,III,IV,II

B. II,III,IV,I

C. IV,III,II,I

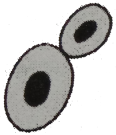
D. III,IV,II,I

Answer: B

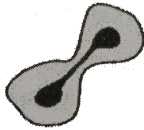


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55. Which one of the following sketches does not illustrate budding in yeast?



I



II



III



IV

A. I

B. II

C. III

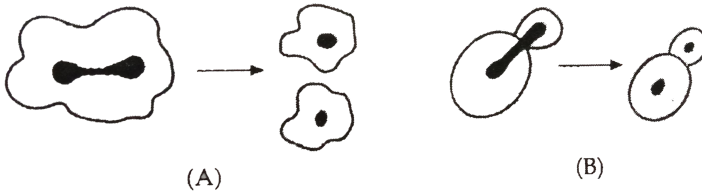
D. IV

Answer: B



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56. Slides A and B show stages of asexual reproduction in two different organisms:



The slides A and B are depicting:

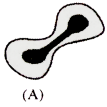
- A. binary fission in both Amoeba and Yeast
- B. budding in both Amoeba and Yeast
- C. binary fission in yeast and budding in Amoeba
- D. binary fission in Amoeba and budding in Yeast

Answer: D

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57. The given slides A and B were identified by four students

I, II, III and IV as stated below :



(A)



(B)

Slide A	Slide B
I. Binary fission in <i>Amoeba</i>	Daughter cells of <i>Amoeba</i>
II. Budding in Yeast	Buds of Yeast
III. Binary fission in <i>Amoeba</i>	Buds of Yeast
IV. Budding in Yeast	Daughter cells in <i>Amoeba</i>

Slide A

Slide B

I. Binary fission in Amoeba

Daughter cells of Amoeba

II. Budding in Yeast

Buds of Yeast

III. Binary fission in Amoeba

Buds of Yeast

IV. Budding in Yeast

Daughter cells in Amoeba

Of the above mentioned identifications of slides A and B ,

which one is correct?

A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

Answer: A



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58. Each of the three beakers A, B, and C contained 50 mL of distilled water. A student placed five raisins in each beaker. The raisins for each beaker weighed the same. The beakers were kept at room temperature. The raisins were removed from beaker A after 10 minutes, from beaker B after 20 minutes and from beaker C after one hour. On calculating the percentage of water absorbed by the raisins, it was found that:

A. maximum absorption of water by raisins was in beaker

C

B. maximum absorption of water by raisins was in beaker

B

C. minimum absorption of water was y raising in beaker C

D. absorption of water was equal in raisins of all the three
beakers

Answer: A



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59. The following data was obtained on performing an experiment for determining the percentage of water absorbed by raisins:

Mass of water in the beaker	= 50g
Mass of dry raisins	= 20g
Mass of raisins after soaking in water	= 30g
Mass of water left in the beaker after the experiment	= 40g

The percentage of water absorbed by raisins will be :

- A. 10 %
- B. 25 %
- C. 45 %
- D. 50 %

Answer: D

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60. At the end of the experiment, 'to determine the percentage of water absorbed by raisins', the raisins are

wiped just before weighing. This is to ensure that:

- A. hands do not get wet
- B. the raisins lose water before weighing
- C. the weighing scale does not get wet
- D. only water absorbed by raisins is weighed.

Answer: D



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61. A student soaked 5 g of raisins in beaker (A) containing 25mL of ice-chilled water and another 5 g of raisins in beaker (B) containing 25 mL of tap water at room temperature. After one hour the student observed that:

A. water absorbed by raisins in beaker (A) was more than that absorbed by raisins of beaker (B)

B. water absorbed by raisins in beaker (B) was more than that absorbed by raising of beaker (A).

C. the amount of water absorbed by the raisins of both beakers (A) and (B) was equal.

D. no water was absorbed by raisins in either of the beakers (A) and (B).

Answer: B



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62. Raisins are soaked in water for determining the percentage of water absorbed by raisins. The formula used by a student for calculating the percentage of water absorbed, is:

A. $\frac{\text{Initial weight}-\text{Final weight}}{\text{Initial weight}} \times 100$

B. $\frac{\text{Final weight}-\text{Initial weight}}{\text{Initial weight}} \times 100$

C. $\frac{\text{Final weight}-\text{Initial weight}}{\text{Final weight}} \times 100$

D. $\frac{\text{Initial weight}-\text{Final weight}}{\text{Final weight}} \times 100$

Answer: B



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63. A student soaked 10 g of raisins in 50 mL of distilled water in two beakers A and B each. She maintained beaker A at 25°C and beaker B at 50°C . After an hour, the percentage of water absorbed will be:

- A. the same in both A and B
- B. more in A than in B
- C. more in B than in A
- D. exactly twice in B than in A.

Answer: C



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64. A student dissolved 5 g of sugar in 100 mL of distilled water in beaker A. He dissolved 100 g of sugar in 100 mL of distilled water in beaker B. Then he dropped a few raisins of equal weight in each beaker. After two hours he found the raisins in A swollen and those in B shrunken. The inference drawn is that:

A. sugar concentration of raisins is lower than that of solution A and higher than that of solution B.

B. sugar concentration of raisins is higher than that of solution A and lower than that of solution B.

C. in B the cell membrane of raisins was damaged resulting in bleaching

D. in A the permeability of water of the cell membrane of raisins was enhanced

Answer: B

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65. Which of the following set of materials is required to set up an experiment to determine the percentage of water absorbed by raisins?

A. raisins, beaker of water, filter paper, petri dish, weight box, balance

B. raisins, petri dish, beaker, blotting paper, physical balance, weight box

C. raisins, beaker of water, blotting paper, physical balance, weight box

D. raisins, beaker, blotting paper, petri dish, weight box, balance

Answer: C

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66. An experiment was set up to determine the percentage of water absorbed by raisins. If the mass of dry raisins was 40 g, and the mass of wet raisins was 45 g, then the percentage of water absorbed would be:

A. $\frac{45g}{40g} \times 100$

B. $\frac{40g}{45g} \times 100$

C. $\frac{(45 - 40)g}{40g} \times 100$

D. $\frac{(45 - 40)g}{45g} \times 100$

Answer: C

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67. 5 dry raisins were placed in each of the two beakers containing 50 mL of water. After four hours, the raisins were taken out and wiped. For calculating the percentage of water absorbed by raisins, the raisins should have been weighed:

A. only before placing in water

B. only after four hours of their being in water

C. both before and after placing in water

D. before and at intervals of every hour

Answer: C

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68. Raisins swell up after being placed in a beaker containing water for some time because:

A. the concentration of water in the cell sap is higher than the water in the beaker

B. the concentration of water in the cell sap is lower than the water in the beaker

C. the concentration of water in the cell sap is the same as that of water in the beaker

D. water inside the raisins passed out of them when placed in a beaker of water

Answer: B



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69. A group of students performed an experiment to determine the percentage of water absorbed by raisins. The initial weight of raisins is 5 grams and final weight is 8 grams. The percentage of water absorbed will be :

A. 62.5

B. 160

C. 60

D. 20

Answer: C

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70. If the weight of dry raisins is W_1 and that of soaked raisins is W_2 , then the correct equation for calculating the percentage of water absorbed by raisins will be:

A. $W_1 - W_2$

B. $W_2 - W_1$

C. $\frac{W_2 - W_1}{W_1} \times 100$

D. $\frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_2} \times 100$

Answer: C



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71. In the experiment to show that carbon dioxide is produced during respiration by germinating seeds, the alkali solution kept in a small test-tube absorbs:

- A. only O_2 gas
- B. only CO_2 gas
- C. both O_2 and CO_2 gases
- D. neither O_2 nor CO_2 gases

Answer: B



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72. During the preparation of slide, a drop of glycerine is used so that:

- A. material sticks on the slide
- B. bacteria may not attack the material
- C. material may not dry up
- D. visibility of material through the microscope may improve

Answer: C



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73. During the preparation of a temporary mount of leaf peel, the excess glycerine is removed by:

- A. dipping slide in water
- B. a blotting paper
- C. a cotton cloth
- D. tilting the slide

Answer: B

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74. The apparatus required to perform the experiment to show the evolution of carbon dioxide during respiration includes:

- A. flat-bottom flask, rubber cork, small glass tube, water,
KOH solution, delivery tube, germinating seeds,
thread, vaseline, small beaker
- B. round-bottom flask, rubber cork, boiling tube, water,
NaOH solution, delivery tube, dry seeds, thread,
vaseline, small beaker
- C. measuring-flask, rubber cork, small glass tube, water,
 Na_2CO_3 solution, delivery tube, germinating seeds,
thread, vaseline, small beaker
- D. flat-bottom flask, rubber cork, small glass tube, water,
KOH solution, delivery tube, dry seeds, thread, vaseline,
small beaker

Answer: A



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75. In the experiment to demonstrate that starch is made as food by the process of photosynthesis, the plucked leaf is first boiled in water for about 3 to 5 minutes in order to :

- A. remove chlorophyll from leaf cells
- B. break down the cell membranes of leaf cells
- C. soften the brittle leaf
- D. convert starch into glucose so that it can be tested easily

Answer: B



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