



07. The function of respiratory roots is,

1. Absorption of water vapour in the atmosphere.
2. Exchange gases with atmosphere.
3. Supporting branches.
4. To support the stem to climb up.

08. This is not a function of plant stems,

1. Transportation of water and food.
2. Vegetative propagation.
3. Fixing the plant to the soil.
4. Bearing the upper parts of a plant.

09. A plant with a storage stem,

1. Beetroot
2. Carrot
3. Sugarcane
4. Sweet potatoes

10. A simple leaf,

1. Papaw
2. Kathurumurunga
3. Coconut
4. Tamarind

11. The number of terminals of an electric source is,

1. 4
2. 3
3. 2
4. 1

12. An instance where water is used as a medium of life,

1. Washing away the body when sweating.
2. Cooling vehicle engines.
3. Obtaining dissolved oxygen in water through the gills of fish.
4. Buffaloes sink in water during the daytime.

13. Acids can turn red litmus into,

1. Blue
2. Green
3. Purple
4. Colour does not change

14. A substance that can not be used to identify acids and bases,

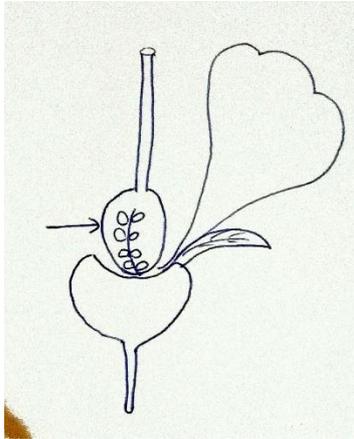
1. Phenolphthalin
2. Methyl orange
3. Sulphuric acid
4. pH papers

15. The venation of leaves are in,

- 1. One form
- 2. Three forms
- 3. Four forms
- 4. Two forms

16. Which one of the followings is not a main part of a flower?

- 1. Androecium
- 2. Gynoecium
- 3. Sepals
- 4. Stalk



17. The arrow head of the picture indicates,

- 1. Stigma
- 2. Style
- 3. Ovary
- 4. Ovules

18. Which one of the following fruits and seeds are not dispersed by the wind,

- 1. 'Wara'
- 2. 'Kapu'
- 3. 'Gammalu'
- 4. Cashew

19. There are ..... types of static electric charges,

- 1. 4
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 1

20. An ebonite rod rubbed with loamy cloth and a glass rod rubbed with silk cloth get attracted with each other. The reason for this is,

- 1. Both rods are positively charged.
- 2. Two rods have different charges.
- 3. Both rods are negatively charged.
- 4. Two rods have similar charges.

2 x 20 = 40 marks

## Part II

Answer five questions including the first one.

01. (A) The plants are subdivided into two groups according to the presence and absence of flowers.

1. What are the two types of plants? (02 marks)
2. Give an example for each flowering and non flowering plant. (02 marks)
3. Name the parts of the shoot system of a plant with a tap root. (02 marks)

(B) Static electric charges can be generated by rubbing substances.

1. Name an instances where static electric charges are generated naturally. (01 mark)
2. Name two instances where static electric charges are used in daily life. (02 marks)
3. Draw the circuit diagram that shows how an LED is charged. (02 marks)

(C) The electricity is used in many purposes of our day to day life.

1. Which name is given to the accessories that produce electricity? (01 mark)
2. Write two electric sources that produce electricity by chemical actions. (02 marks)
3. Name two devices that produce simple current and alternative current. (02 marks)

02. (A) The root system of the plants are normally in the soil.

1. What are the main types of roots? (02 marks)
2. Name two functions of plant roots. (02 marks)
3. Name two plants with root nodules. (02 marks)

(B) The diversity of plants is determined according to the nature of the plant parts. Some plants have branched stems. The plant leaves also show a great diversity according to the size, shapes and functions.

1. Write two functions of plant stems. (01 mark)
2. Draw a plant leaf and name the parts. (02 marks)
3. (I) What are the two types of leaf venation found in plants? (01 mark)  
(II) Name a simple leaf and a compound leaf. (01 mark)

03. (A) The electricity can be produced by cells, batteries, dynamos and solar cells.

1. Describe how a simple cell is made in the laboratory. (02 marks)
2. Write two disadvantages of simple cells. (02 marks)
3. Name the terminals of an electric source. (01 mark)

(B) The accessories that can store static electric charges are called as capacitors.

1. Write the words associated with followings.
  - (a) Storing charges in a capacitor ..... (01 mark)
  - (b) Removing stored charges from a capacitor ..... (01 mark)
2. Draw diagrams to show how a capacitor is charged and discharged. (02 marks)
3. Explain the process mentioned in (2). (02 marks)
4. What is the unit used to measure the amount of charges. (01 mark)

04. (A) Water is very important as a coolant, solvent and a medium of life.

1. Complete the grid given below by writing 02 for each.

Water as a solvent	Water as a medium of life	Water as a coolant
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.

Write a simple experiment to examine the cooling property of water. (02 marks)

(B) The substances used at home and for laboratory activities can be categorised as acids, bases and neutral substances.

1. What is the name of the substances that can be used to identify acids and bases? (01 mark)
2. What is the colour given by the acids with blue litmus? (01 mark)
3. Name two natural indicators. (01 mark)
4. Name two acids used in the laboratory. (01 mark)
5. Name 02 indicators used in the laboratory. (02 marks)
6. What is the colour change given by pH papers with acids and bases. (01 mark)

05. (A) The main function of flowers is formation of fruits. Fruits and seeds are formed as a result of pollination.

1. Name 03 main parts of a flower. (01 ½ marks)
2. What is the function of sepals. (1/2 marks)

3. Name a function performed by petals. (01mark)
4. Give another name for androecium. (01 mark)
5. Name the parts of the gynaecium. (01 ½ marks)
6. What is the function of the gynaecium of a flower? (1/2 marks)

(B) Dispersal of fruits and seeds is very important to produce new plants.

1. Write 02 methods of fruits and seeds dispersal. (01 mark)
  2. Name two fruits/seeds dispersed by the wind. (02 marks)
  3. Name two fruits/seeds dispersed by animals. (02 marks)
06. (A) The action of a motor is different when it is connected to a dry cell and a dynamo separately.
1. Name two types of electric current. (01 mark)
  2. a) What type of electric current is given by a dry cell? (01 mark)  
b) What type of electric current is given by a dynamo? (01 mark)  
c) Explain the difference between the above two types of current. (02 marks)
  3. Name the features of acids and bases. (01 mark)
  4. Write two neutral substances. (01 mark)
  5. Name the types of litmus papers. (01 mark)
  6. Which substance does give a colour range 1-6 with pH papers? (01 mark)
  7. Name two natural substances with acidic nature. (01 mark)
  8. Write two basic substances used in day to day life. (01 mark)

07. (A) Flowering plants can be grouped as monocots and dicots.

1. Introduce monocot and dicot plants. (01 mark)
2. Write examples for a monocot plant and a dicot plant. (02 marks)
3. Write two features of monocot plants and dicot plants. (02 marks)

(B) Leaves, flowers, stems, roots and fruits are basic parts of plants. There is a great diversity among the plants due to the differences of these basic parts.

1. Name the functions of respiratory roots. (01 mark)
2. Write two examples for storage roots. (01 mark)

3. Write two plants that store food in their aerial stems. (01 mark)
4. Write the main function of plant leaves. (01 mark)
5. Name a plant with fleshy leaves that can store water. (01 mark)
6. What is the special function performed by the leaves of 'Bryophyllum' plant? (01 mark)