

Different Types of Nutrition in the Plants

- A. 1. There are two modes of nutrition : (i) Autotrophic nutrition (ii) Heterotrophic nutrition.
2. The roots of saprophytes contain living organisms called fungi.
- B. 1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (a)
- C. 1. Autotrophs; 2. Starch; 3. Chlorophyll; 4. Parasites; 5. Mistletoe
- D. 1. True; 2. False; 3. True; 4. False; 5. True
- E. 1. (ii); 2. (v); 3. (i); 4. (iii); 5. (iv)
- F. 1. The entire process of taking in food and drink by living organisms and using it for the purpose of growth and daily activities is called nutrition.
2. Stomata are used to exchange gases in plants.
3. The process of using the energy of sunlight to convert water and carbon dioxide into carbohydrates (starch) and oxygen is called photosynthesis.
4. The plant which derive their food from the bodies of the host plants and animals are called parasites.
5. The two different plants which live together as parts of the same plant and mutually help each other are called symbionts and the relationship is called symbiosis.
- G. 1. The mode of nutrition in which the organism makes its food itself from simple inorganic substances called autotrophic nutrition.
2. Necessary five conditions for photosynthesis are :
- (i) The presence of sunlight
 - (ii) Nature of light
 - (iii) Temperature
 - (iv) The availability of carbon dioxide
 - (v) Availability of water
3. Activity 3
4. The bacteria called Rhizobium can take atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into a soluble form. It provides nitrogen to some plants like peas, gram etc.
5. The plants which derive their food from the dead and decaying organic matter are called Saprophytes, example is mushrooms.
- H. 1. Insectivorous plants need insects to fulfill the deficiency of nitrogen.
2. Green leaves contain chlorophyll and chlorophyll traps sunlight, so photosynthesis take place in the green leaves.