



Support and movements of organisms

Part I

❖ **Underline the most correct answer.**

01. Unicellular organism who use flagella for the locomotion.

- (1). Paramecium (2). Amoeba (3). Yeast (4). Chlamydomonas

02. Appendages used for movement of dolphin is,

- (1). fins (2). flippers (3). scales (4). limbs

03. Number of bones connect to the human elbow joint.

- (1). 2 (2). 3 (3). 4 (4). 5

04. Type of animal tissue which has an ability of contraction and relaxation.

- (1). Nerve tissue (2). Blood tissue (3). Muscle tissue (4). Bones tissue

05. In-situ conservation is the,

- (1). Conservation of the environment
(2). Conservation of an organism in it's living environment
(3). Prevent organisms from extinction
(4). Protect living habitats of organisms

06. An instance where negative geotropism is occurred

- (1). Roots growing towards the water source
(2). Respiratory roots of mangrove plants grow upward
(3). Shoot apex of the plant grows toward the light
(4). Roots growing towards the ground

07. Blooming of flowers with the sunrise is,

- (1). nyctinastic movement (3). seismonastic movement
(2). haptinastic movement (4). photonastic movement

08. Plants without pulvinus

- (1). Kathurumurunga (3). Tamarind
(2). Coconut (4). Curry leaves

09. Consider following 03 statements

- a - Vertebrates use only muscles for the movements
- b - Bones and muscles help to maintain the body shape
- c - Bones supply rigidity or support to the body

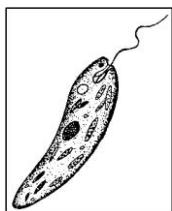
Correct statement/s is/are,

- (1). "a" and "b" (2). "b" and "c" (3). "a" and "c" (4). all a, b and c

10. To keep non-woody plants erect and alive it is vital to have,

- (1). water inside cells of the plant (3). winder cell walls
 (2). lignin inside cells (4). small size plant

11. Incorrect statement related to the given organism



- (1). A type of protozoa (3). use cilia for the locomotion
 (2). use flagella for the locomotion (4). unicellular microscopic organism

12. The system which is important to maintain rigidity of animals

- (1). Blood circulatory system (3). Nervous system
 (2). Muscular system (4). Excretory system

13. Clinging of the coiling of tendrils in passion fruit with the support is belonged to which type of plant movement

- (1). positive geotropism (3). positive thigmotropism
 (2). positive hydrotropism (4). positive phototropism

14. Type of plant movement occurs due to the effect of plant growth substances

- (1). Nyctinastic movement (3). Chemotropism movement
 (2). Haptonastic movement (4). Photonastic movement

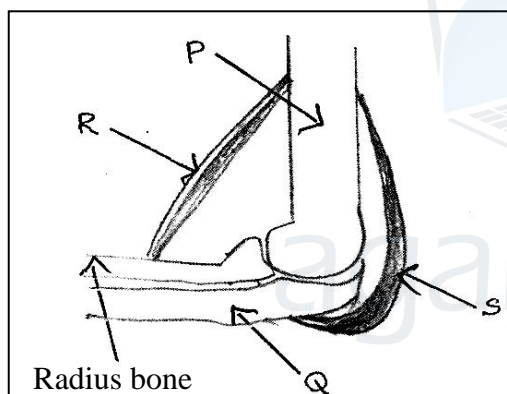
15. Not a feature of a muscle cell

- (1). Arrange as fibres (3). Ability to relax
 (2). Ability to ontract (4). Cannot reach to the original position again

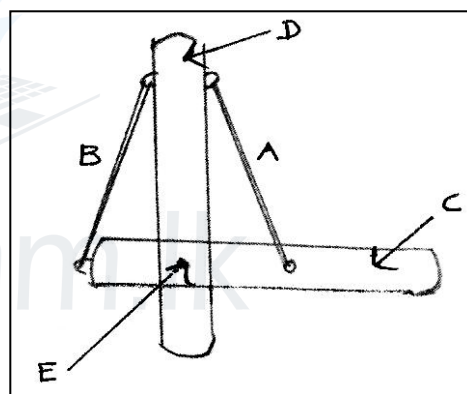
Part II

01. (i). What is known as a movement?
 (ii). Name the appendages used for movements of following animals.
 a). Paramecium
 b). Chamydomonas
 c). Amoeba
 d). Crow
 e). Dolphin
 (iii). Vertebrates use both muscles and bones for their movements
 a). State 02 functions of bones
 b). Mention 02 features of muscles important for the movements
 (iv). Name main 02 types of movements of plant.

02. Consider the following diagrams of human elbow joint and the model of human elbow joint.



(1)



(2)

- (i). Name the following parts which are used to make above model.
 a). A and B =
 b). C and D =
 c). E =
- (ii). Name the parts of human elbow joint relevant to the following parts of the model.
 a). A =
 b). B =
 c). C =
 d). D =
- (iii). Identify P and Q bones.
 a). P =
 b). Q =
- (iv). Name S and R muscles.
 a). S =
 b). R =

- (v). Explain changes happen in the S and R muscles when the hand bends and lifts up from the elbow.
- (vi). Mention the type of plant movements in the following instances.
 - a). Stem of the plant growing away from the ground.
 - b). Growth of the pollen tube towards the ovule.
 - c). Shrinking of leaves of Kathurumurunga plants when dark falls.
 - d). Blooming of flowers with the sunrise.
 - e). Roots moving towards the light.

03. In-situ conservation is the most suitable method of conservation of organisms.

- (i). What is known as in-situ conservation?
- (ii). State 02 favourable factors that can obtain from the organism from in-situ conservation.
- (iii). Mention 02 examples for the in-situ conservation.
- (iv). Name 02 indigenous plants to Sri Lanka.
- (v). What are known as strictly reserved forests?
- (vi). Name 02 such forests in Sri Lanka.



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