



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



## A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

### WORK SHEET – 20

Class: IX

Sub: LIFE SCIENCE

Date: 29.04.2020

**Topic: Photosynthesis:Components chlorophyll and sunlight**

**F.M. : 15**

**Choose the correct option:**

**(1x15=15)**

1. The types of chlorophyll in higher plants are:  
a) Chl a b) Chl b c) Chl c d) Both (a) and (b)
2. Major element of Chlorophyll is  
a) Carbon b) Hydrogen c) Magnesium d) All of these
3. Deficiency of Magnesium leads to the disease:  
a) chlorosis b) leaf curls c) mottling d) wart formation
4. Chlorophyll is an example of:  
a) Simple protein b) Chromoprotein c) conjugated protein d) Both (b) and (c)
5. The following is not an accessory pigment:  
a) carotene b) xanthophylls c) chlorophyll d) phycoerythrin
6. Photosystems or Light harvesting complexes are aggregates of:  
a) Only chlorophyll molecules b) only accessory pigments c) both chlorophyll and accessory pigments d) none of these
7. The energy packets of light are called:  
a) protons b) photons c) sun rays d) none of these
8. On capturing photons the chlorophyll molecules gets :  
a) oxidized b) reduced c) solarised d) remains unaffected
9. The source of sunlight in aquatic plants are:  
a) Direct sun rays b) reflected sun rays c) refracted sun rays d) All of these
10. The role of ejected electron from chlorophyll is :  
a) To liberate ATP b) To form  $\text{NADPH}_2$  c) To be taken by acceptor d) to be taken by acceptor and finally help in fixing Carbon dioxide
11. The process of addition of inorganic phosphate to ADP in presence of light is called:  
a) Photosynthesis b) photolysis c) photophosphorylation d) phosphorylation
12. Destruction of sunlight due to strong sunlight:  
a) photolysis b) photophosphorylation c) solarization d) none of these

13. The photolysis of water results in:

a) Formation of  $H^+$  ions b) formation of  $OH^-$  ions c) formation of  $O_2$  d) all of these

14. The energy released due to activation of chlorophyll is used for :

a) Synthesis of ATP b) Splitting of water c) formation of glucose d) none of these

15. The colour of carotenes is:

a) green b) yellowish orange c) red d) none of these

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