



3. Match the organisms in Column I with their action in Column II.

Column I		Column II	
(i)	Bacteria	(a)	Fixing nitrogen
(ii)	<i>Rhizobium</i>	(b)	Setting of curd
(iii)	<i>Lactobacillus</i>	(c)	Baking of bread
(iv)	Yeast	(d)	Causing malaria
(v)	A protozoan	(e)	Causing cholera
(vi)	A virus	(f)	Causing AIDS
		(g)	Producing antibodies

Answer:

Column I		Column II	
(i)	Bacteria	(e)	Causing cholera
(ii)	<i>Rhizobium</i>	(a)	Fixing nitrogen
(iii)	<i>Lactobacillus</i>	(b)	Setting of curd
(iv)	Yeast	(c)	Baking of bread
(v)	A protozoan	(d)	Causing malaria

(vi)	A virus	(f)	Causing AIDS
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4. Can microorganisms be seen with the naked eye? If not, how can they be seen?

Answer:

Microorganisms are too small so they cannot be seen with naked eye. They can be seen with the help of a magnifying glass or microscope.

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5. What are the major groups of microorganisms?

Answer:

There are five major groups of micro-organisms:

- Bacteria - They are single celled disease-causing micro-organisms. They can be spiral or rod- shaped.
- Fungi - They are mostly multicellular disease-causing microbes. Bread moulds are common examples of fungi.
- Protozoa - They mainly include organisms such as Amoeba, Plasmodium, etc. They can be unicellular or multicellular.
- Virus - Viruses are disease-causing microbes that reproduce only inside the host organism.
- Algae - They include multicellular, photosynthetic organisms such as Spirogyra, Chlamydomonas, etc.

6. Name the microorganisms which can fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil.

Answer:

Bacteria such as Rhizobium and certain blue-green algae can fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil.

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