

FIRST TERMINAL EVALUATION 2017-18
BIOLOGY
(ANSWER KEY-Eng medium)

STD: X

(Any 5 from the 6)

1. Progesterone (1)
2. (ii) b, c (1)
3. (b) Motor nerves carries impulses from the brain and spinal cord to various parts of the body (1)
4. (a) Somatotropin promotes growth of the body during its growth phase. (1)
5. Iris, Others are the receptors in organisms. (1)
6. a) Peripheral Nervous system (1)

(Any 6 from the 7)

7. a) The cerebrospinal fluid is formed from the blood (1/2)
b) (i) To provide nutrients and oxygen to the tissues of brain,
(ii) Regulate the pressure inside the brain,
(iii) To protect the brain from injuries. (1 1/2)
8. Eye Donation Life Donation, May your eyes glow for someone else (2)
9. a) Tympanum b) Oval window c) Cochlea d) Auditory nerve (2)
10. No. Synapse is the junction between (i) Two neurons (ii) Neuron and a muscle cell (iii) Neuron and a glandular cell. (2)
11. Glucose comes to the cell and undergoes respiratory pathways to produce energy. Merely the increase of glucose should not produce energy. (2)
12. a) Thymus gland- Thymosine (Thyroid gland(?)- thyroxine and calcitonin) (1/2)
b) Thymus gland control the activities and maturation of lymphocytes which helps to impart immunity. (1 1/2)
13. a) Hyper thyroidism (1/2)
b) Rise in body temperature, Excessive sweating, Increased heart beat, Sleeplessness, Emotional imbalance. (1 1/2)

(Any 5 from the 6)

14. a) Internal ear-parts (1/2)
b) A-Semi circular canal, B- Vestibule, C-Cochlea (1 1/2)
c) Semicircular canal and vestibule helps in balancing the body, Cochlea helps in hearing. (1)
15. a) Positive charge on outer surface and negative charge inside the plasma membrane in the resting stage. (1)
b) When stimulated ionic equilibrium in the particular part changes. As a result polarity changes and the outer surface become negatively charged while the inner surface become positively charged. (2)

16.

Sympathetic System	Parasympathetic System
Heart beat increases	Trachea constricts
Glycogen is converted to glucose	Pupil constricts

(2)

b) Epinephrine/Adrenaline, Norepinephrine/Nor adrenaline

(1)

17.

a) Alzheimer's.

(1)

b) Accumulation of an insoluble protein in the neural tissues of the brain. Neurons get destroyed.

(1)

c) We gave more attention and affection towards them.

(1)

18.

Cataract-lens become opaque Glaucoma- Lazer surgery

Colour blindness- Defects of cone cells,

(3)

19.

a) A-Calcitonin, B-Parathormone

b) **Calcitonin** maintaining the level of calcium in blood by depositing excess calcium in bones and by preventing the mixing of calcium with blood from the bones.

Parathormone helps to reabsorption of calcium to the blood from the kidneys and also prevent the deposition of calcium in bones.

(2)

(Any 2 from the 3)

20.

a) Diabetes insipidus

(1)

b) ADH/Vasopressin

(1)

c) The rate of reabsorption of water in the kidney is decreased when there is no sufficient amount vasopressin . Hence excess amount of urine excreted.

(2)

21.

a)No. The condition is called Night blindness.

(1)

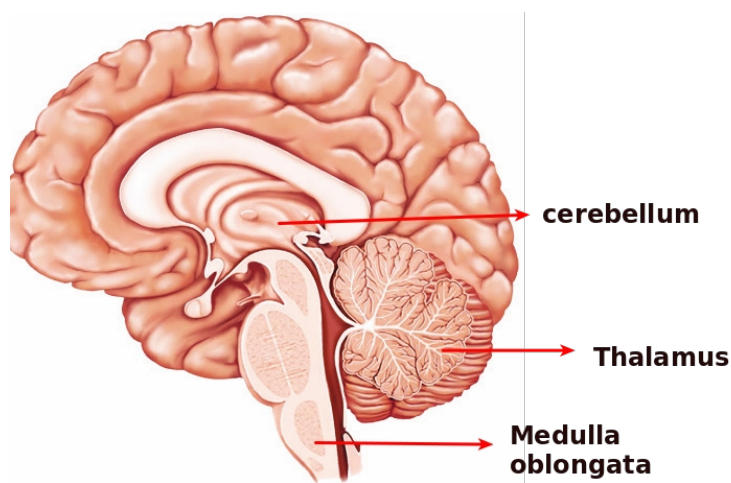
b) Include the food containing Vitamin-A in our diet.

(1)

c) The conjunctiva and cornea will become dry and opaque. This causes xerophthalmia and leads ultimately to blindness.

(2)

22.



Medulla Oblongata:- Control involuntary actions like heart beat, breathing etc.

Thalamus:- Acts as relay station of impulses to and from the cerebrum.

Cerebellum:- Coordinates muscular activities and maintain equilibrium of the body. (4)

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