

SECOND TERMINAL EVALUATION 2017-18

BIOLOGY

Std: IX(Eng. Medium)

Score:40

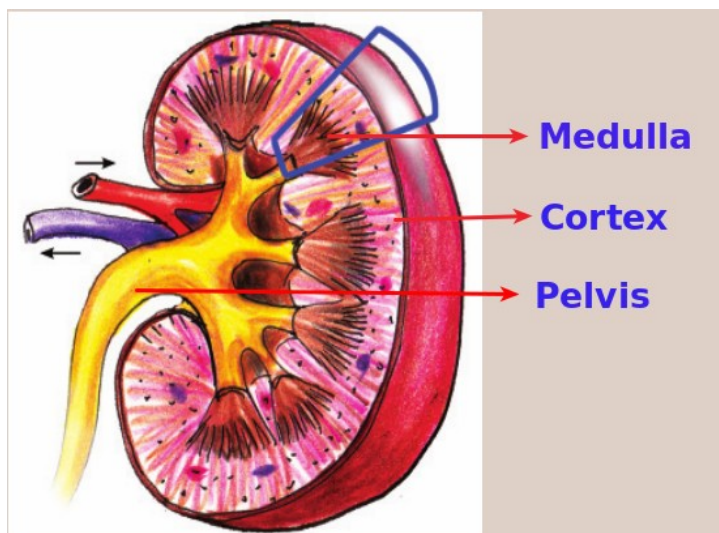
1. **d)** Sucrose-Fruit
2. **b)** Absorption of water in the small intestine takes place by **Osmosis**.
3. **b)** Transport of oxygen
4. **d)**Kreb's cycle
5. **B** **(5X1=5)**
6. **a)** Dark phase **b)**Grana **c)**Light energy converted to chemical energy and stored as ATP **d)**synthesis of glucose using ATP
7. **a)**Carbohydrates **b)**Glycerol **c)** Fatty acid **d)** Amino acids

8.

A	B
Blood plasma	Globulin
Leucocytes(WBC)	Monocytes
Lungs	Pleura
Heart	Pericardium

9. **a)** cilia of ciliary cells **b)** Nose, nasal cavity **c)** Macrophages
d) engulf dust particles and germs.
10. **a)** Glucose is anaerobically converted to lactic acid in curd makes sour taste.
b) Lactobacillus bacteria **c)** 2ATP molecules of energy
11. Haemoglobin content, water content in RBC, O₂ and CO₂ concentration (?)
12. 1.**d)** Blood from the artery is pumped into the dialysis unit
2.**b)** Heparin is added to prevent coagulation
3.**a)** Wastes from the blood are diffused into the dialysing fluid when it flows through the cellophane tube.
4.**c)**Purified blood is pumped back to the veins through another tube
(6X2=12)
13. **a)** A-Osmosis B-Transpiration
b) Transpiration reduces the pressure in the cells of leaves. In order to compensate this pressure difference, water enters these cells from adjacent cells through osmosis.
c) Vascular tissues in plants extend from the roots to leaves, in an interconnected manner. As the cell walls between the xylem vessels disintegrate, they look like long pipes.
14. **a)** B- combination with haemoglobin.
C- dissolving in RBC's water
b) B- carbamino haemoglobin C-bicarbonates

15. 1. Carcinogens present in tobacco cause lung cancer
 2. Alveoli rupture due to the loss of elasticity, by the deposition of toxic substances contained in tobacco
 3. The tar, carbon monoxide etc., in tobacco leads to the deposition of mucus and the swelling of lungs due to the proliferation of germs in the alveoli.
16. a) the concentration of oxygen inside the alveoli(A) is higher than that of blood capillaries(B).
 b) The wall of the alveoli is made up of a single layer of cells. Alveoli increase the respiratory surface area.
17. a) The ammonia formed in tissues. Ammonia formed by the metabolism of amino acids.
 b) In Liver c) Liver is the main organ which detoxifies the toxins that enter our body.
18. a) B-Hydathodes D-Stomata
 b) A-Formation of heartwood C-Abscission of leaves
 c) Plants have a lesser amount of waste products as they have a lower level of metabolic activities when compared to animals.
19. a) Uremia
 b) anaemia, loss of weight, dizziness, suffocation, diarrhoea etc., are symptoms.
 c) kidney transplantation or haemodialysis is the remedial measure.
- (5X3=15)
20. A-Right ventricle B-Left ventricle C-Aorta D-Pulmonary artery
 E-Pulmonary vein F-Venacava G-Bicuspid valve H-Tricuspid valve
21. a) Oxygen(A) is combined with Haemoglobin to form Oxyhaemoglobin(B)
 b) oxyhaemoglobin in the capillaries when it reaches tissues, it loses oxygen to the cells.
 c) Iron molecules are essential for the synthesis of haemoglobin(C).
- 22.



- a) Pelvis
 b) Medulla
 c) Cortex (2X4=8)

VINODKRISHNAN. T.V
 PCNGHSS Mookkuthala
 Malappuram Dist