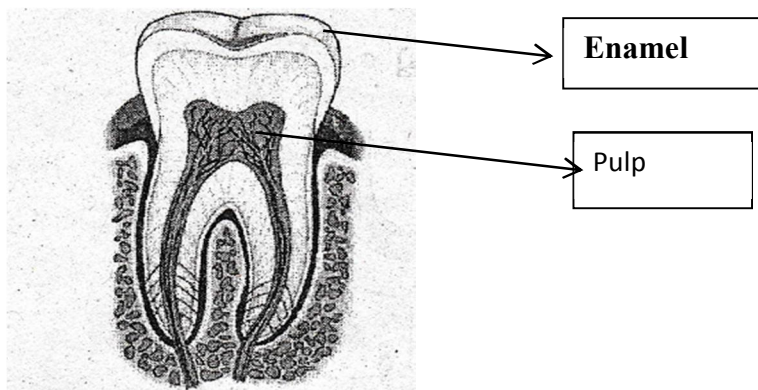


**FIRST TERM EVALUATION 2018**  
**STANDARD 9 – BIOLOGY**  
**SCORING KEY**

1. Lysozyme
2. (a) A and B correct
3. (c) Bile makes the food alkaline
4. Pancreatic lipase
5. (b) Structure of vein.
6. RBC
7. A - Oesophagus  
B - Liver  
C - Stomach  
D - Rectum
8. (a) - Donate blood - Donate life  
(b) - Donation of blood does not cause any health problem to the donor
9. (a) Sucrose  
(b) Fructose  
(c) Protein  
(d) Oil seeds
10. (a) Maintaining immunity  
(b) Transporting Oxygen and carbon dioxide  
(c) Carrying hormones to their target tissues.  
(d) Transportation of excretory materials.
11. (a) A - Grana B - Stroma  
(b) Formation of ATP and splitting of H<sub>2</sub>O
12. (a) Tongue compress the food into balls with the help of the palate.  
(b) Posterior part of the tongue allows food to move over the epiglottis into the oesophagus

- (c) Uvula closes the nasal cavity that opens into the pharynx
- (d) Trachea raises up and closed by epiglottis
- 13. Accumulation of fat roughens the wall of blood vessels, RBC may clump together to form thrombus.
- 14. (a) A - Pulmonary artery  
B - Pulmonary vein  
C - Aorta  
D - Venacava
- (b) Aortic valve prevent backward flow of blood.
- 15. (a) Light reaction
- (b) Oxygen is released by plants.  
glucose.
- (c) Yes, ATP production. Conversion of light energy to Chemical energy.
- 16. 70 to 80 % oxygen in atmosphere is contributed by algae in the ocean.  
Provide food and oxygen to both aquatic and terrestrial organisms, relevant message.
- 17. (a) Villus
- (b) Glucose, fructose, galactose and amino acids are absorbed into the blood vessels (any two) and fatty acids and glycerol into lacteal.
- 18. (a)



- (b) **Pulp**  
**Enamel**

19. (a) Colour turns in first expt.  
Presence of starch
- There is no colour difference in the second experiment because salivary amylase convert starch into maltose.
20. (i) Blood reaches the atrium from the lungs and other parts of the body. Blood fills in atria. Atria dilate fully.
- (ii) Atria contract. The remaining blood in the atria flows completely to the ventricles. Ventricles dilate fully.
- (iii) Ventricles contract completely. Cuspid valves close. Blood flows out through aorta and pulmonary artery.
21. a. Tissue fluid
- b. Glucose, O<sub>2</sub> and water from the blood goes to the cell through tissue fluid CO<sub>2</sub> and waste from the cell to blood goes through the tissue fluid.
- c. The tissue fluid that enters the lymph vessel is lymph. Helps in the absorption and transport of fatty acid and glycerol.
22. A. To prove that O<sub>2</sub> is released during photosynthesis.
- B. There will be no air bubble in the set up placed in dark room. No photosynthesis occur.
- C. O<sub>2</sub> is released during photosynthesis  
O<sub>2</sub> comes from water.
23. (a) A - Osmosis B - Diffusion
- (b)
- Diffusion is the movement of molecules from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration
  - By diffusion, molecules move across the cell through the cell membrane.
  - Osmosis is the movement of water molecules from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration across a semi - permeable membrane.
  - This process continues till the concentration becomes equal.
- (c) Need energy