

FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND TERMINAL EVALUATION DECEMBER-2018

Part-III

Zoology-Answer key

Qn	Answer	Score
1	Museum	1
2	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	1
3	Epiglottis	1
4	a) Phylum Platyhelminthes b) Phylum Ctenophora c) Phylum Mollusca d) Phylum Echinodermata	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
5	a-4 b-3 c-1 d-2	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
6	a) <u>Homoiothermous</u> Rat, Dog, Ostrich <u>Homoiothermous</u> : they are animals that able to maintain a constant body temperature-Warm Blooded animal. b) <u>Poikilothermous</u> Fish, Frog, <u>Poikilothermous</u> : ., they are animals that lack the capacity to regulate their body temperature-Cold Blooded animal	1 1
7	a) Areolar tissue : supporting frame for epithelium c) Adipose tissue : Fat storing tissue	1 1
8	a) Mosaic vision and Nocturnal b) Compound eye, Ommatidia	1 0.5+0.5=1
9	a) in the walls of blood vessels and air sacs of lungs b) Lining of stomach and Intestine	1 1
10	Lipids are present on the cell membrane . Cell membrane and other membranes are broken into pieces during the experiment , and form vesicles which are not water soluble. Therefore, these membrane fragments in the form of vesicles get separated along with the acid insoluble pool and hence in the macromolecular fraction	2
11	Bowman's Capsule-PCT-Descending limb of Henle's loop-Ascending limb of Henle's loop-DCT-Collecting duct	2
12	a) A-Gall bladder B-Pancreas b) Bile juice, <u>functions</u> i) Emulsification of fat ii) Activation of lipase	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
13	a) Maltase b) Lactose c) Fructose d) Lipase	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
14	a) Basophil Inflammatory reaction b) Lymphocyte secrete antibodies c) Neutrophil Phagocytosis d) Eosinophil Associated with allergic reaction	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
15	A. Class Cyclostomata B. Gnathostoma	0.5 0.5

	C. Tetrapoda	0.5
	D. Osteichthyes	0.5
	E. Reptilia	0.5
	F. Mammals	0.5
16	a) A-Glycine	0.5
	B-Serine	0.5
	C-Trihydroxy propine /Glycerol	0.5
	D-Ribose	0.5
	b) Triglyceride	1
17	a) A-SAN B-AVN	1
	b) The SAN can generate the maximum number of action potentials, i.e., 70-75 min ⁻¹ , and is responsible for initiating and maintaining the rhythmic contractile activity of the heart. Therefore, it is called the pacemaker	1
	c) Normal activities of the heart are regulated intrinsically, i.e., auto regulated. It is done by specialised muscles (nodal tissue), hence the heart is called myogenic	1
18	a) PO ₂ =104mmHg pCO ₂ =40mmHg	1
	b) the thin squamous epithelium of alveoli, the endothelium of alveolar capillaries and the basement substance in between them	1
	c) Diffusion	1