

FIRST TERMINAL EVALUATION 2018-19

STANDARD 10 - BIOLOGY

SCORING KEY

1. (c) Cortisol
2. (b) Can be rectified through Laser surgery
3. Rhodopsin
4. (a) Parasympathetic system - Trachea constricts
5. (d) Statement and reason are correct
6. (b) Thymus gland
7. (a) Thyroid gland
(b) Thyroxine
- 8.

(i)	Planaria	d	Eye spot
(ii)	Shark	c.	Lateral line
(iii)	Insect	a.	Ommatidia
(iv)	Snake	b.	Jacobson's Organ

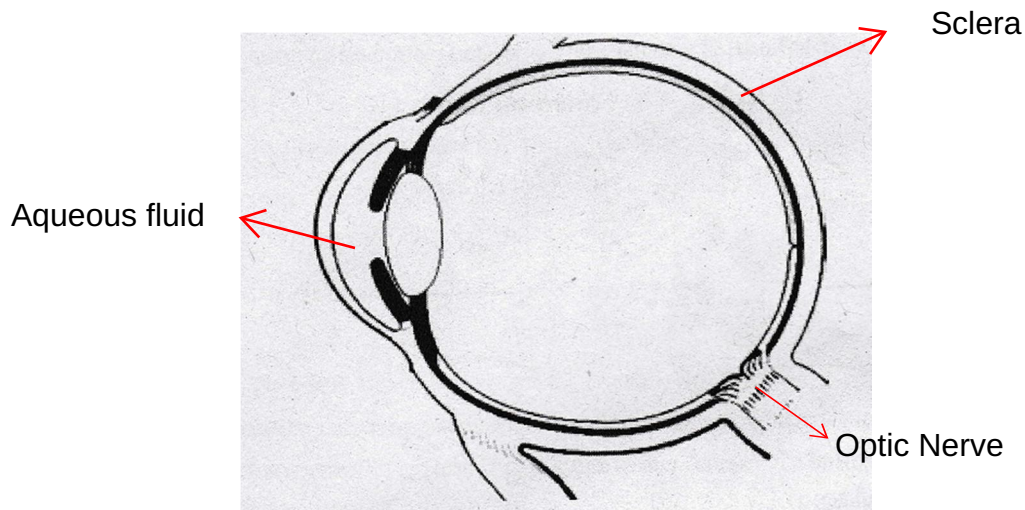
9. (a) Tympanum
(b) Help in maintaining balance of pressure
on either side of tympanum.
10. (a) Thalamus
(b) Hypothalamus
(c) Cerebellum
(d) Myelin sheath
11. (a) Melatonin, Pineal gland
(b) Epinephrine and norepinephrine

Adrenaline and nor adrenaline

12. (a) Alzheimer's
(b) Reduced production of Dopamine
(c) Loss of body balance / irregular movement of muscles / shivering of the body / profuse salivation
(Any one)
(d) Continuous and irregular flow of electric charges in the brain.
13. (a) Gigantism
(b) Dwarfism / Stunted growth
14. (a) A. Hypothyroidism
B. Graves' disease
(b) Bulging of the eyes
- 15.(i) (b) A. Dorsal root B. Ventral root
C. White matter D. Central canal
(ii) Sensory impulses reach the spinal cord through dorsal root
Motor impulses go out through the ventral root.
16. (a) A - Spinal cord, B - Cerebrum
(b) Receptor - Sensory neuron -
Interneuron - Motor neuron - effector
(Muscles of leg).
17. (i) Ear Canal (ii) Tympanum (iii) Oval window
(iv) Cochlea (v) Auditory nerve (vi) Cerebrum
18. (a) (i) Cornea (ii) Lens
(b) Prolonged deficiency of Vitamin A leads to drying of cornea and conjunctiva. Then leads to Opacity of cornea.
19. (a) B. Vestibular nerve
E. Cochlea

Hearing	Balancing
Cochlea	Vestibule
auditory nerve	Semicircular canal
	Vestibular nerve

20. (a) 70 - 110 mg / 100 ml
 (b) A Insulin B. Glycogen
 (c) A -Convert glucose into glycogen in the liver cells / Enhance the up take of glucose in to the cells.
 B -Converts glycogen stored in the liver to glucose/ Synthesizes glucose from amino acids
21. (a) The direction of electric impulses shown is incorrect. It must be from axonite to dendrite of the next neuron.
 (b) Synaptic knob
 (c) Acetyl choline or dopamine/neurotransmitter
 Neurotransmitters stimulate the adjacent dendrite/ cell and electric impulses are formed.
22. (a) Pituitary gland.
 (b) TSH from pituitary gland stimulates- thyroid gland.
 ACTH from pituitary stimulate adrenal cortex.
 (c) Oxytocin and vasopressin.
- 23.



- A - Nourishes the eye tissues
- B - Provides firmness to the eye
- C - Transmits impulses from photo receptors / retina to the visual centres of the brain / cerebrum.