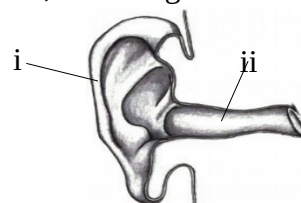


First Terminal Evaluation 2023-'24 BIOLOGY

Qn	Answer Key / Hints (English medium)	Score	Total
1	Pancreas. By Rasheed Odakkal, 9846626323 GVHSS Kondotty	1	5x1
2	a). <u>eyespot</u>	1	
3	Hypothalamus – Maintains homeostasis.	1	
4	Ganglion	1	
5	Lens of the eyes become opaque.	1	
6	Thymosin. Others are related with the metabolism of glucose.	1	
7	a). Myelin sheath /Schwann cells. b). Provide nutrients and oxygen to the axon /Accelerate impulses. /Act as an electric insulator. /Protects the axon from external shocks.(any 1)	1+1	6x2
8	a). Parathormone. b). Reabsorbs calcium from kidneys to blood or prevents the storage of calcium in bones.	1+1	
9	a). X- Auditory nerve, Y- Cochlea. b). Auditory nerve carries impulses to brain to experience hearing.	1+1	
10	a). Peripheral Nervous System, b). Cranial nerves. c). 12 pairs. d). 31 pairs.	½ each	
11	Epinephrine and norepinephrine continuously acts when the sympathetic system gets stimulated.	2	
12	Aromatic particles enter the nostrils through the inhaled air. Aromatic particles dissolve in the mucus and stimulate the olfactory receptors. Generate impulses. Impulses reach the brain and experience smell.	2	
13	a). Synapse. b). The secretion (neurotransmitters), stimulate the adjacent dendrite or cell to generate new impulses.	2	
14	a). Colourblind persons can not recognize certain colours clearly. b). Tears containig the enzyme, lysozyme destroy germs. c). Photoreceptors are absent and hence no vision at at the blindspot.	1+1+1	
15	Myxoedema- Prolonged deficiency of thyroxine in adults- Low metabolic rate and sluggishness. Hyperthyroidism–Continuous and excessive production of thyroxine–High metabolic rate and weight loss. Goitre -The production of thyroxine is blocked in the absence of iodine -Thyroid gland enlarges.	1+1+1	
16	a). X- Circular muscles, Y- Radial muscles. b). fig i c). In dim light, the radial muscles contract to increase the size of pupil.	1+1+1	
17	A-Sympathetic system B- Parasympathetic system i. Glycogen is converted to glucose. ii. Glucose is converted to glycogen. iii. Regains normal state. iv. Contracts.	½ each	
18	a). Pineal. b). The production of hormone, melatonin will be high at night and low during day. c). controls the reproductive activities of organisms that have definite reproductive periods.	1+1+1	
19	a). X- Ventral root. Y- Dorsal root. b). Ventral root carries motor impulses and dorsal root carries sensory impulses. c). The fluid (CSF) provide nutrients and oxygen to the tissues.	1+1+1	
20	a). X- Aqueous humor. Y- Vitreous humor. b). Aqueous humor provides oxygen and nourishment and the vitreous humor maintains the shape of eyeball.	1+2	
21	a). Insulin. b). Production decreases. c). Insulin accelerates cellular uptake of glucose molecules and helps to convert glucose into glycogen in the liver and muscles.	1+1+2	5x3
22	a). i. Cerebrum. ii. Thalamus iii. Medulla oblongata iv. Cerebellum. b). Thalamus acts as relay station of impulses to and from the cerebrum / also analyses impulses and sends the important ones to the cerebrum. Medulla oblongata controls involuntary actions like heart beat, breathing etc.	2+2	
23	(redrawing) a). i. Pinna ii. Auditory canal b). The eustachean tube, which connect the middle ear and pharynx, helps to maintain the pressure.	1+1+2	



2x4
(40)