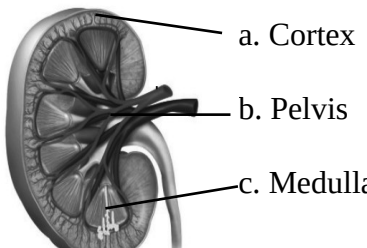


Second Terminal Evaluation 2023-24 Class 9 - BIOLOGY

Qn	Answer Key (English medium)	
1 3 4	120/80mmHg 2. Bronchitis Albumin – Regulates bloodpressure, Fibrinogen – Coagulation of blood Earthworm, Others posses kidneys. 5. Alcohol, CO ₂ 6. Hydathodes	5x1
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Yes, agree. Timely urination washes out the disease causing germs from the urinary tract. a). When oxygen availability decreases due to strenuous exercise or work, anaerobic respiration takes place in muscle cells. b). Lactic acid. a). Photosynthesis. b). Through the processes of photosynthesis and respiration, the level of oxygen and CO ₂ is maintained in the atmosphere. a). Liver. b). Ammonia + CO ₂ Though tissue fluid is formed from the blood, it will be absorbed back into blood and enter into lymph capillaries to form lymph. A- Disruption of homeostasis. B- Water balance. C- Salt balance. D- Regulation of pH. Haemoglobin carries oxygen as oxyhaemoglobin and it is duffed into the cells through tissue fluid.	6x2
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	(a). X= Alveolus, Y= Blood capillary. (b). The inner wall of the alveoli is always kept moist.The walls of the lveoli and capillaries are made up of a single layer of cells. Lysozyme – Destroy germs. Mucus – Makes food slimy. Salivary amylase – Partial conversion of starch to maltose. a). Haemodialysis. b). Heparin. c). Heparin prevent clotting of blood. a). Pleura fluid. b). Prevents friction between lungs and walls of the thoracic cavity. c). Intercostal musles help in breathing (help in increasing and decreasing the volume of the thoracic cavity) a). Seen in the cortex. b). Afferent vessel. c). Glomerulus. a).Glycolysis and Kreb’s cycle. b). Mitochondrion. c). CO ₂ and water. a). Transpiration. b). Root pressure, transpiration pull, cohesion and adhesion of molecules. c). Xylem includes the dead cells trachieds and large vessels, which are arranged one above the other as long pipes.	5x3
21 22 23	a). The 'C' shaped cartilaginous rings help trachea to remain open always. b). As vital capacity increases, more oxygen can be entered into the lungs. Thus maximum diffusion of oxygen into blood occur. c). Oxygen is transported by haemoglobins, which contain iron. d). As an amphibian, frog needs respiratory organs like mucus membrane, skin and lungs to breath under and above water, during its life cycle. a). X= Hepatic portal vein. Y= Hepatic vein. b). Portal circulation. c). Simple nutrients undergo several changes in the liver like the storage of glucose in the form of glycogen, releasing energy from fatty acids and producing cholesterol.	2x4
	 <p align="right">(40)</p>	