

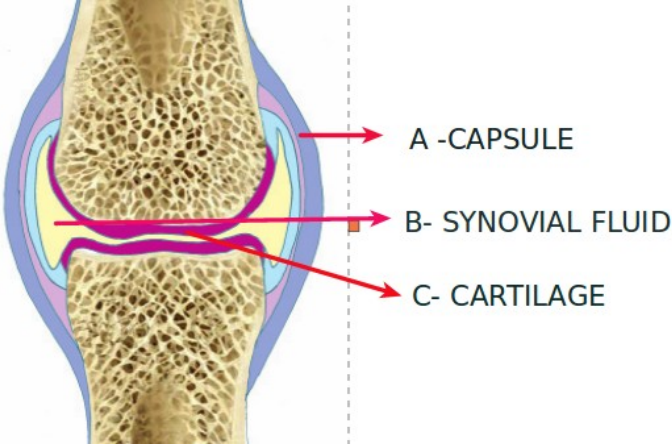
ANNUAL EVALUATION 2018-19

Std:IX, ANSWER KEY(BIOLOGY)ENG.MEDIUM

Sl No	Value points	Score	
1	A-Incisor B-Molar	1/2+1/2	1
2	Pepsin Converts protein to peptones partially.		1
3	Pulmonary Circulation		1
4	Tracheid, Vessels	1/2+1/2	1
5	Pectoral girdle, others are Axial skeleton		1
6	c) ii,iii,iv correct		1
7	i) Chloroplast ii) A-Grana, B-Stroma lamella	1+1/2+1 /2	2
8	Yes, Animal cell -A furrow is formed in the plasma membrane, Plant cell -Cell Plate formation	1+1	2
9	i)Nephritis, ii) inflammation of kidneys due to infection or intoxication.	1+1	2
10	i) Muscle Fatigue ii) On taking rest, lactic acid is removed from the muscles and they regain their capacity for contraction.	1+1	2
11	i) A-Geotropism B-Phototropism ii)Yes If the direction of plant movement is not in accordance with the stimulus, it is called nastic movement.	1/2+1/2 +1	2
12	a) • Increases blood circulation all over the body. • Cardiac muscles become strong. • More capillaries are formed in muscles. • Increases the efficiency of muscles.	1+1	2
13	i) Volume of the thoracic cavity increases. The pressure in the thoracic cavity becomes lower than the atmospheric pressure. The air enters in. Volume of the thoracic cavity decreases. The pressure in the	1+1	2

	thoracic cavity becomes higher than the atmospheric pressure. The air is expelled out.														
14	When meiosis occurs in the female germinal cell, a large ovum and three small cells are formed. The smaller cells are the polar bodies. These sterile cells get destroyed. But all the four sperms are active.		3												
15	<p>i) A-Hydathodes, B-Formation of heartwood</p> <p>ii) Excess water is eliminated through small pores (hydathodes) present at the tip of leaves in certain shrubs and grasses.</p> <p>Some waste products are accumulated in the older xylem cells seen at the centre and play a major role in the formation of heartwood.</p> <p>iii) Stomata-excrete O_2, CO_2 and H_2O</p> <p>Abscission of leaves</p>	<p>1/2+1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2+1/2</p>	3												
16	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Striated muscle</td> <td>cylindrical shaped cells</td> <td>seen attached to skeletons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smooth muscle</td> <td>spindle shaped cells.</td> <td>seen in internal organs like the stomach, small intestine .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cardiac muscle</td> <td>branched cells</td> <td>seen on the walls of the heart</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	C	Striated muscle	cylindrical shaped cells	seen attached to skeletons	Smooth muscle	spindle shaped cells.	seen in internal organs like the stomach, small intestine .	Cardiac muscle	branched cells	seen on the walls of the heart		3
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17	<p>b) impulse for contraction reaches the muscle through nerves. d) Calcium ions are activated</p> <p>a) Myosin bind with actin f) Energy is released from</p>	1/2X6	3												

	ATP c) myosin heads pull the actin filaments closer e) Muscle contracts		
18	a) Movements in all directions b) shoulder joint & hip joints c) Hinge joint d) elbow, knee & finger joints e) Pivot joint f) enable movements of 45 to 88.5 degree	1/2X6	3
19	a) Two daughter cells with half the number of chromosomes (23 chromosomes) are formed in meiosis b) Arecanut tree has no lateral meristem for increase the girth of the stem c) Meristematic cells are special type of cells localised in certain parts.	1 1 1	3
20	i) Vital capacity ii) Tidal volume is the volume of air we breathe in and out during a normal breathing Vital capacity is the volume of air that can be breathed out by forceful expiration after maximum or forceful inspiration. lii) Emphysema causes by reducing the surface area of alveoli and vital capacity.	1 1 1	3
21	i) Haemodialysis ii) Haemodialysis is the process proposed by modern medicine for the removal of wastes from the blood when both the kidneys become nonfunctional iii) a) Blood which contains wastes from the artery is pumped into the dialysis unit. Heparin is added to prevent coagulation. b) Wastes from the blood are diffused into the dialysing fluid when it flows through the cellophane tube. c) Purified blood is pumped back to the veins through another tube	1 1 2	4
22	i) A- Metaphase B- Telophase C- Prophase	2	

	<p>D-Anaphase</p> <p>ii) a) Anaphase, b) Telophase</p> <p>iii) A-Chromosomes get aligned at the equator of the cell. B-Chromosomes that moved to the poles become chromatin reticulum.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>23</p>	 <p>A diagram of a joint showing the capsule, synovial fluid, and cartilage. The diagram is a cross-section of a joint, showing two bones (humerus and radius) with a joint space between them. The joint space is filled with synovial fluid. The joint is surrounded by a capsule. The bones are covered with cartilage. Labels A, B, and C point to the capsule, synovial fluid, and cartilage respectively.</p> <p>A - CAPSULE</p> <p>B- SYNOVIAL FLUID</p> <p>C- CARTILAGE</p> <p>ii) Capsule - covers and protects the joints</p> <p>Synovial fluid - functions as a lubricant between the bones</p> <p>Cartilage - reduces friction between the bones</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>4</p>

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