

First Terminal Evaluation 2024-'25 BIOLOGY Class 9

Qn	Answer Key / Hints (English medium)	Score	Total				
1	c). Glucose is soluble in water but starch is insoluble.	1	5x1				
2	Lymphatic system.	1					
3	A- Starch B- Sucrose	1/2+1/2					
4	Joint diastole. By Rasheed Odakkal, 9846626323 GVHSS Kondotty	1					
5	SA node / Pacemaker.	1					
6	Breaks fat into small particles.	1					
7	a). Epiglottis prevents food reach into the oesophagus.	1+1	6x2				
8	b). Uvula closes the nasal cavity to prevent food.						
9	a). A- in fresh water, B- in salt solution.	1+1					
10	b). Osmosis / Out ward movement of water due to difference in concentration.	1/2+1/2					
11	a). Segmentation. In the small intestine.	1					
12	b). Facilitates the movement of food and mix with digestive juices to become particles.	1/2 each					
13	a). (i) or (ii)- Sucrose / Starch. (iii) or (iv)- Enzyme / Antibody.	2					
14	* Transport of substances takes place from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration.	1+1					
15	* This process takes place with the help of either channel proteins or carrier proteins.	2					
16	a). Peristalsis b). Salivary amylase starts the digestion of starch.	1+1					
17	True. This is known as metabolism. This process includes anabolism (which combines molecules, like photosynthesis) and catabolism (which is a destructive one, like the break down of proteins).	2					
14	a). A-Portal vein B- Hepatic vein.	1/2+1/2	5x3				
15	b). Yes. Some of the nutrients from small intestine reach heart through lymph vessels.	+2					
16	Economic importance of plants: Medicines like tulsi and aloe vera., Beverages like coffee and tea., Biopesticides like neem and garlic., Rubber latex etc.	1+1+1					
17	Ecological services of Mangroves : - A repository of biodiversity, source of fish wealth, protect the soil of coastal areas, prevent tsunamis, reduce global warming.	1					
18	Producers of oceans ecosystem: Algae, phytoplankton and other plants are the primary producers. Major amount of atmospheric oxygen is released by them.						
19	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Light phase</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Dark phase</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-Oxygen is given out. -Takes place in grana. -ATP is produced.</td> <td>-Takes place in stroma - Glucose is synthesized. - Light is not used.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Light phase		Dark phase	-Oxygen is given out. -Takes place in grana. -ATP is produced.	-Takes place in stroma - Glucose is synthesized. - Light is not used.	3
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20	a). Individual 'Q' has normal BP. (The normal rate=120/80mmHg).	1+2					
21	b). Systole, when heart contracts, is 120mmHg and diastole, when relaxes, is 80mmHg.						
22	a). From extracellular fluid (tissue fluid) to the cytoplasm through the cell membrane.	1+1+1					
23	b). Through the cell wall and extracellular spaces.	1					
24	c). Through plasmodesmata from one cell to the adjacent cells.	1					
25	<u>Amoeba</u> : Pseudopodia, Intracellular digestion, Egestion through the cell surface.						
26	<u>Hydra</u> : Tentacles, Extracellular and intracellular digestion, Egestion through mouth.						
27	a). Q- Dentine, R- Cementum.	1+2					
28	b). Innermost cavity with soft connective tissue, called the pulp. Blood vessels, nerves, odontoblast cells, etc. are seen. (any 2)						
21	a). A- Superior vena cava B- Aorta C- Bicuspid valve D- Tricuspid valve.	1 each	2x4				
22	b). A is a vein, which carries deoxygenated blood to right atrium. B is an artery, which carries oxygenated blood from left ventricle to other body parts.						
23	c). D, the tricuspid valve, prevents the back flow of blood from right ventricle to atrium.						
24	a). A- Gastric juice, D- Intestinal juice.	2+1+1					
25	b). B- Liver C- Pancreas.						
26	c). Converts fat into simple units, Regulates the pH of food.	1					
27	d). Destroys germs, Regulates the pH of food.						
28	a). A- Active transport D- Diffusion.	1+2+1					
29	b). A needs energy and help of carrier proteins. It is against concentration gradient. B does not need energy and proteins. It is from higher concentration to lower...						
30	c). X, the carrier protein, helps in the transport of molecules. Y, the ATP, releases energy.	1					

