Second term exam- 18-19

Biology Answer key · Std IX. Score

1. d. chlorophyll a directly takes part in photosynthesis. - 1
2. c. Bile. others contain digestive enzymes. - 1
3. b. adhesion. - 1
4. a. Vital capacity - 1
5. c. ii, iv or - Seive tube, companion cell - 1
6. a. Converts protein into ~~peptones~~ Peptides partially $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ 1

7. 1. Decreases O_2 of the atmosphere — 1
   2. Reduces aquatic animals and thereby seafood availability will reduce. — 1 } 2
   or any relevent points.
8. a. Helps to tear the food.
   b. Incisors.
   c. To chew the food.
   d. Molar
   —— $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
9. a. A. xylem B. phloem. - 1 }
   b. conduct waters and salt from root to leaves - 1 } 2
10. a. fermentation or anaerobic respiration - 1 }
    b. fermentation of batter or curdling of milk - 1 } 2
11. The statement is wrong. Roots get oxygen through lenticells } 1+1 = 2
12. a. A. Decreases B. increases. $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ }
    b. Intercostal muscles. - 1 } 2
13. a. Uremia — 1 }
    b. Kidney transplantation. — 1 } 2
14. 120/80 mm Hg. This is the normal blood pressure.
    120 mm Hg denotes systolic pressure $3 \times 1 = 3$
    80 mm Hg denotes diastolic pressure
    or any relevent inferences. ⊛
    pressure during contraction — 120 mm Hg
    Pressure during relaxation of heart - 80 mm Hg.

15. a. A. Hepatic portal vein — ½
B. Hepatic vein — ½
b. Hepatic portal circulation / system - ½
c. The nutrients that reach the liver undergo Metabolism - glucose is converted to glycogen Energy is produced from fatty acid, production of cholesterol etc. Liver destroy pathogen. 1½
Any three points
3

16. — Cellular respiration — 1
A. glycolysis
B. 2 ATP
C. Pyruvic acid
D. Mitochondrion
4 × ½ = 2
3

17. Washing out of germs present inside the urinary tract take place during micturition. This prevents infection of urinary bladder by bacteria. Nephritis can also be controlled by ~~passing urine~~ proper urination. germs cannot reach kidney through urinary tract. Proper urination also helps to reduce kidney stones.
3

18. Amoeba – Ammonia - contractile vacuoles
Insects – Uric acid – Malpighian tubules
Frog – Urea – Kidneys
6 × ½ = 3

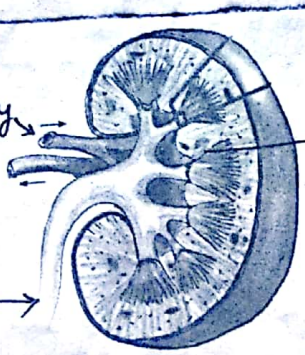
19. 7% is dissolved in plasma. water. — 1
23% as carbaminohaemoglobin (CO_2 + haemoglobin) — 1
70% as bicarbonates (Dissolved in water in the RBC) — 1
3

20 – a. A glomerulus C. collecting duct.
b. Reabsorption and secretion.
c. Glomerular filtrate and Urine
1+1+1 = 3

21 – a. i and ii : Blood cell that is more in number ½
Blood cell without cell organelles ½
b. Platelets. blood clotting. ½
c. Presence of haemoglobin helps to carry O_2 ½ + ½ = 1
Water rich cytoplasm helps to transport CO_2 — 1
4

22. a. Alveolus. Increases respiratory surface.
Surrounded by capillaries
Inner wall is moist
wall of alveoli and capillary are single layered $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
b. Macrophages present here destroy pathogens – 1
c. Cause emphysema and bronchitis. —— 1
4

23. Diagram – 1
Identification ½ + ½ + ½ = 1½
Labelling ½ + ½ + ½ = 1½
4



Prepared by. Muhammed Nisk
GBHSS Manjeri