Class 10 Biology First Terminal Evaluation 2019-'20 – Hints to Answer – by Rasheed Odakkal

Qn	Answer Key	Score
1.	Sensory nerve	1
2.	a). Brain b). Spinal cord.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
3. v	Cone cell, Photopsin/Iodopsin.	1/2 + 1/2
4.	Production of latex.	1
5.	X (Myelin sheath/Schwann cell) presented nerve part is axon, which has axonites and	
	synaptic knobs.	1
6.	* Radial muscles contract in dim light, * Pupil dilates in dim light.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
7.	* Olfactory particles from the air enters the nasal cavity.	1+1
	* Olfactory particles dissolve in the mucus present in the nasal cavity.	
	* Olfactory receptors are stimulated and impulses are formed.	
	* Impulses reach the cerebrum and feel sense of smell.	2
8.	1). A- Dorsal root B- ventral root.	1 1 1
0	ii). A (Doisal root) is sensory, carries impulses to brain and spinal cord and B (ventual root)	1 ⁺ 1 1+1
	i) Conjunctiva ii) Xerophthalmia (Conjunctiva becomes dry and opaque)	
A.	i). a- Retina. b- Optic nerve/Nerve.	
	ii). Under dim light, rhodopsin in the rod cells dissociate and under intense light, photopsin	1/2 + 1/2+1
11.	or iodopsin in the cone cells dissociate to generate impulses.	
	i). Adrenal ii). Epinephrine(adrenaline) produced from adrenal glands acts along with the	1+1
12.	sympathetic nervous system, so as to prepare our body to meet emergencies.	1+1
13.	i).Ear ossicles ii). Amplify and transmit vibration from tympanum to internal ear.	
	i. Shark - d. lateral lines	
	11. Snake – C. Jacobson's organ	
	in $Fiy = e$. Oninational	¹ ⁄2 each
1.4	i) The improvement of each many is much of encoding to decompose (second control in the second control in the	72 cucii
14.	i) The inner part of cerebrum is made of myelinated neurons (nerons with myelin sheath).	
	iii) Involuntary actions like heart beat and breathing controlled by medulla oblongata stop	1+1+1
15.	i). Figure A ii). Curvature decreases. Ciliary muscles relax and ligaments stretch.	
16.	i). Persons B,C and E. ii). Deficiency of parathormone in A and deficiency of calcitonin in D	1+2
17.	i). A- Oval window, B- Round window.	
	ii). Due to fluid movements, the hair cells or auditory receptors seen in the Organ of Corti	
	stimulate to form impulses.	1/2 + 1/2+2
18.	<u>Glaucoma</u> <u>Colour blindness</u> <u>Cataract</u>	
	* Reabsorption of aqueous humor * Defects in cone cells * Eye lens become opaque	
	alloes not occur * Lasor treatment is the remedy	1/2 oach
19	i) Thyroid ii) A is a hormone disease (due to hypothyroidsm) while B is a deficiency	72 EdCII
15.	disease (due to deficiency of iodine)	
	iii). Include leafy vegetables and marine food items and iodised salt in your diet.	1+1+1
20.	a). Parkinsons	
	b). Loss of body balance, irregular movements in muscles, shivering, profuse salivation	
	c). Epilepsy	
	d). Continuous and irregular discharge of electrical impulses in brain.	
	e). Degeneration of neurons due to the accumulation of an insoluble protein in the neural	
	tissues of the brain.	1/ 1
	I). Loss of memory, inability to recognize friends or relatives, inability to do routine works	⁺ /2 each
21.	i). X-Hypothalamus, Y- Pituitary. ii). Oxytocin and Vasopressin(ADH)	

		iii). Cretinism and Myxoedema.iv). Releasing hormone of hypothalamus induces pituitary to secrete TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone), which controls the production of thyroxing from the thyroid gland.	losch
22		i) A- Dendron B- Synaptic knobs	Teach
	•	ii). When impulses reach at B (synaptic knobs), neurotransmitter is secreted to synaptic cleft	
	2	to stimulate the adjacent part to generate impulse.	
	ny	iii). Impulse due to stimulus dendrites dendron cyton – axon – axonitessynaptic	
	A	knobs – secretion of neurotransmitter to the synaptic cleft stimulation in the adjacent	1+1 +2
		dendrites impulse forms.	
23		a. Retina	
		b. Aqueous chamber	
			Draw1+3