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SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – TERM II, 2026–27

BIOLOGY – ANSWER KEY (English Medium)

SET 2

Standard: IX **Time: 1½ Hours**

Total Score: 40

Scores for each part are shown in brackets. Accept any other correct answer.

Q. No.	Answer / Scoring indicators	Score
1	a) Both are true and the reason explains the statement.	1
2	Pulmonary vein	1
3	P – iii, Q – iv, R – i, S – ii	1
4	i and ii are correct	1
5	a) They open and close the stoma (regulate the opening) (1) b) To reduce loss of water by transpiration (1)	2
6 A	"Lubb" – closing of the valves between the atria and ventricles (tricuspid and bicuspid); "dupp" – closing of the semilunar valves at the bases of the aorta and pulmonary artery (2)	2
6 B	The rhythmic expansion of an artery with each heartbeat (1); felt at the wrist / neck (1)	2
7	a) Iron (1) b) Green leafy vegetables, dates, jaggery, meat, eggs, ragi (any two) (1)	2
8	Stomata and lenticels (1); stomata are on leaves and can open and close; lenticels are on stems/bark and remain open (1)	2
9	a) Platelets help form a clot (release substances that convert fibrinogen into fibrin threads) (1) b) A hereditary condition in which blood does not clot normally (1)	2
10 A	Bone is hard and rigid, has blood vessels and calcium salts; cartilage is soft and flexible, has no blood vessels (any two) (2)	2
10 B	Tendons join muscles to bones and are not elastic; ligaments join bones to bones at joints and are elastic (2)	2
11	Oxygenated and deoxygenated blood are kept separate, so oxygen supply to the body is efficient, which meets the high energy needs (2)	2
12	a) P – Kidney; Q – Ureter (1) b) R (urinary bladder) stores urine (1) c) Urethra (1)	3
13 A	a) Xylem (1) b) Water rises through the xylem from roots to stem and leaves (1) c) Transpiration (1)	3
13 B	a) Transport of food from leaves to other parts (1) b) Phloem (1) c) Phloem is removed with the bark, so food coming down collects above the ring (1)	3
14	(a) Carbon dioxide and water vapour (1) (b) Sweat – water, salts and a little urea (1) (c) Bile pigments / urea is formed from ammonia (1)	3
15	a) Sphygmomanometer (1) b) About 120/80 mm Hg (1)	3

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	c) Arteries receive blood pumped directly by the ventricles (1)	
16 A	a) Ball and socket joint – movement in all directions (1) b) Hinge joint – movement in one plane (1) c) Pivot joint – rotation of the head (1)	3
16 B	a) Biceps and triceps (1) b) Biceps contracts and triceps relaxes (1) c) Muscles can only contract (shorten); relaxing does not push (1)	3
17	a) A break or crack in a bone (1) b) To keep the broken ends in position and prevent movement so the bone can join (1) c) Calcium, phosphorus, vitamin D, proteins (1)	3
18 A	a) Cytoplasm (1) b) Pyruvic acid (1) c) Carbon dioxide, water and energy (1) d) Ethyl alcohol, carbon dioxide and a little energy (1)	4
18 B	a) It contracts and becomes flat, increasing the volume of the chest (1) b) Alveoli (1) c) To provide a very large surface area for gas exchange (1) d) As bicarbonate (hydrogen carbonate) dissolved in plasma (1)	4

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