

**ICSE Board
Class X Biology
Board Paper 2014
(Two hours)**

General Instructions:

Total Marks: 80

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1. Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
 2. You will **not** be allowed to write during the first **15** minutes.
This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
 3. The time given at the head of the paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
 4. Attempt **all** questions from **Section I** and **any four** questions from **Section II**.
 5. The intended marks of questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].
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SECTION I (40 Marks)

*Attempt **all** questions from this section.*

Question

(1-5) Name the following:

- (1) The part of the brain associated with memory.
- (2) The ear ossicle which is attached to the tympanum.
- (3) The type of gene which is not expressed in the presence of a contrasting allele.
- (4) The hormone secreted by islets of langerhans.
- (5) The process of conversion of ADP into ATP during photosynthesis. [5]

(6-10) State the main function of the following:

- (6) Cerebrospinal fluid
- (7) Eustachian tube
- (8) Suspensory ligament of the eye
- (9) Sperm duct
- (10) Lenticels [5]

(11) Copy and complete the following by filling in the blanks 1 to 5 with appropriate words:

The human female gonads are ovaries. A maturing egg in the ovary is present in a sac of cells called _____(1). As the egg grows larger, the follicle enlarges and gets filled with a fluid and is now called the _____(2) follicle. The process of releasing the egg from the ovary is called _____(3). The ovum is picked up by the oviducal funnel and fertilisation takes place in the _____(4). In about a week, the blastocyst gets fixed in the endometrium of the uterus and this process is called _____(5). [5]

(12-16) Given below are six sets with four terms each. In each set one term is odd and cannot be grouped in the same category to which the other three belong. Identify the odd one in each set and name the category to which the remaining three belong. The first one has been done as an example.

Example: Calyx, Corolla, Stamens, Midrib

Odd term: midrib

Category: Parts of a flower

(12) Haemoglobin, Glucagon, Iodopsin, Rhodopsin

(13) Urethra, Uterus, Urinary bladder, Ureter

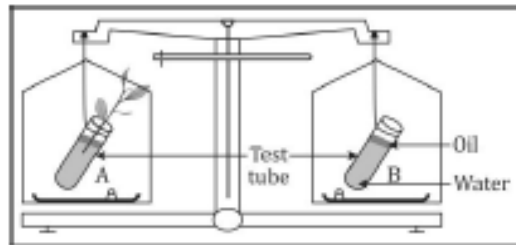
(14) Transpiration, Photosynthesis, Phagocytosis, Guttation

(15) Cyton, Photon, Axon, Dendron

(16) Oxytocin, Insulin, Prolactin, Progesterone

[5]

(17-20) The figure given below represents an experimental setup with a weighing machine to demonstrate a particular process in plants. The experimental setup was placed in bright sunlight. Study the diagram and answer the following questions:



(17) Name the process intended for study.

(18) Define the above mentioned process.

(19) When the weight of the test tube (A & B) is taken before and after the experiment, what is observed? Give reasons to justify your observation in A & B.

(20) What is the purpose of keeping the test tube B in the experimental setup? [5]

(21) Match the items given in Column A with the most appropriate ones in Column B and rewrite the correct matching pairs from Column A and Column B: [5]

Sr.No.	Column A	Column B	
1.	Pituitary gland	a.	Testosterone
2.	Sulphur dioxide	b.	Calcium
3.	Seminiferous tubules	c.	Growth hormone
4.	Clotting of blood	d.	Acid rain
5.	Guttation	e.	Sperms
		f.	Global warming
		g.	Magnesium
		h.	Hydathodes

(22-26) Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(22) Cretinism and Myxoedema are due to

- A. Hypersecretion of thyroxin
- B. Hypersecretion of growth hormone
- C. Hyposecretion of thyroxin
- D. Hyposecretion of growth hormone

(23) Which of the following is not a natural reflex action?

- A. Knee-jerk

- B. Blinking of eyes due to strong light
 - C. Salivation at the sight of food
 - D. Sneezing when any irritant enters the nose
- (24) After mitotic cell division, a female human cell will have
- A. 44 + XX chromosomes
 - B. 44 + XY chromosomes
 - C. 22 + X chromosomes
 - D. 22 + Y chromosomes
- (25) The antibiotic penicillin is obtained from
- A. Protozoan
 - B. Bacteria
 - C. Virus
 - D. Fungus
- (26) The site of maturation of human sperms is the
- A. Seminiferous tubule
 - B. Interstitial cells
 - C. Epididymis
 - D. Prostate gland
- [5]

(27-31) State the exact location of the following:

- (27) Tricuspid valve
 - (28) Amnion
 - (29) Yellow spot
 - (30) Seminal vesicle
 - (31) Adrenal gland
- [5]

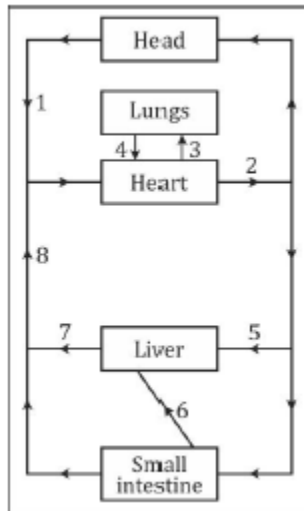
SECTION II [40 Marks]

*Attempt any **four** questions from this section.*

(32-36) Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of what is mentioned within brackets:

- (32) Spinal nerves and Cranial nerves (number of nerves)
 - (33) Near vision and Distant vision (shape of the eye lens)
 - (34) Corpus callosum and Corpus luteum (function)
 - (35) Turgor pressure and Wall pressure (explain)
 - (36) Disinfectant and Antiseptic (definition)
- [5]

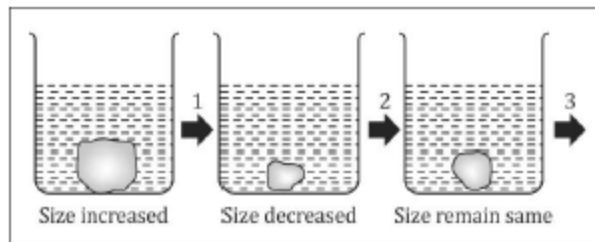
(37-41) The diagram below represents the simplified pathway of the circulation of blood. Study the same and answer the questions which follow:



- (37) Name the blood vessels labelled 1 and 2.
 (38) State the function of blood vessels labelled 5 and 8.
 (39) What is the importance of the blood vessel labelled 6?
 (40) Which blood vessel will contain a high amount of glucose and amino acids after a meal?
 (41) Draw a diagram of the different blood cells as seen in a smear of human blood. [5]

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(42-46) A candidate in order to study the process of osmosis has taken 3 potato cubes and put them in 3 different beakers containing 3 different solutions. After 24 hours, in the first beaker the potato cube increased in size, in the second beaker the potato cube decreased in size and in the third beaker there was no change in the size of the potato cube. The following diagram shows the result of the same experiment:



- (42) Give the technical terms of the solutions used in beakers, 1, 2 and 3.
 (43) In beaker 3, the size of the potato cube remains the same. Explain the reason in brief.
 (44) Write the specific feature of the cell sap of root hairs which helps in absorption of water.
 (45) What is osmosis?
 (46) How does a cell wall and a cell membrane differ in their permeability?
 [5]

(47-52) A potted plant was taken in order to prove a factor necessary for photosynthesis. The

potted plant was kept in the dark for 24 hours. One of the leaves was covered with black paper in the centre. The potted plant was then placed in sunlight for a few hours.

(47) What aspect of photosynthesis was being tested?

(48) Why was the plant placed in the dark before beginning the experiment?

(49-50) During the starch test, why was the leaf

(49) boiled in water

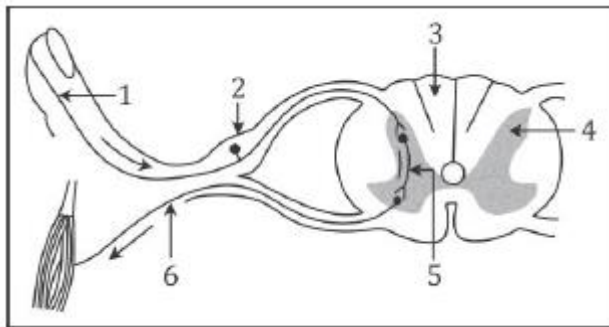
(50) boiled in methylated spirit

(51) Write a balanced chemical equation to represent the process of photosynthesis.

(52) Draw a neat diagram of a chloroplast and label its parts. [5]

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(53-57) The diagram given below is a representation of a certain phenomenon pertaining to the nervous system. Study the diagram and answer the following questions:



(53) Name the phenomenon which is being depicted.

(54) Give the technical term for the point of contact between the two nerve cells.

(55) Name the parts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(56) Write the functions of parts 5 and 6

(57) How does the arrangement of neurons in the spinal cord differ from that of the brain? [5]

(58-62) Give scientific reasons for the following statements:

(58) Use of CFC is banned in many countries.

(59) We cannot distinguish colours in moonlight.

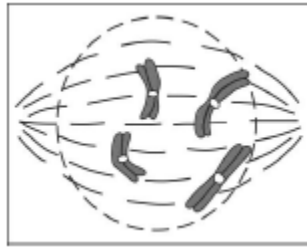
(60) Balsam plants wilt during mid-day even if the soil is well watered.

(61) Carbon monoxide is highly dangerous when inhaled.

(62) A person walks clumsily after consuming alcohol. [5]

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(63-67) Given below is a diagram representing a stage during mitotic cell division. Study it carefully and answer the questions which follow:



- (63) Is it a plant cell or an animal cell? Give a reason to support your answer.
(64) Identify the stage shown.
(65) Name the stage which follows the one shown here. How is that stage identified?
(66) How will you differentiate between mitosis and meiosis on the basis of the chromosome number in the daughter cells?
(67) Draw a duplicated chromosome and label its parts. [5]

(68-69) Name the disease for which the following types of vaccines are given:

(68) Salk's vaccine

(69) BCG

(70-73) Give one example of each of the following:

(70) A water pollutant

(71) An aquatic plant used in the laboratory to demonstrate O_2 liberation during photosynthesis

(72) An antibiotic

(73) A nitrogenous base in DNA

(74-77) Expand the following biological abbreviations:

(74) ATP

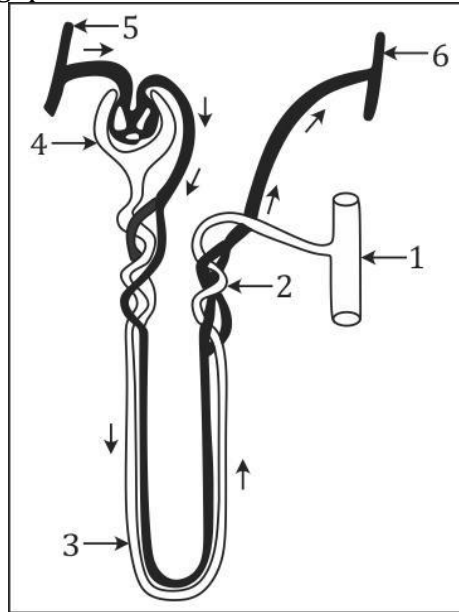
(75) TSH

(76) DPT

(77) DNA

[5]

(78-82) The given diagram represents a nephron and its blood supply. Study the diagram and answer the following questions:



(78) Label parts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(79) State the reason for the high hydrostatic pressure in the glomerulus.

(80) Name the blood vessel which contains the least amount of urea in this diagram.

(81) Name the two main stages of urine formation.

(82) Name the part of the nephron which lies in the renal medulla. [5]

(83-87) Briefly explain the following terms.

(83) Monohybrid cross

(84) Biomedical waste

(85) Innate immunity

(86) Diapedesis

(87) Hormones [5]

(88-91)

- (88) State any two harmful effects of noise pollution on human health.
- (89) Categorise the following activities according to the functions of the Red Cross Society and the WHO:
- (a) To suggest quarantine measures to prevent spread of disease
 - (b) Humanitarian services to victims of war
 - (c) To educate people in accident prevention
 - (d) To promote projects for research on disease
- (90) Write any two major reasons for the population explosion in India.
- (91) State Mendel's Law of segregation. [5]

(92-101) Give technical terms for the following:

- (92) A method of contraception in which the sperm duct is cut and ligated
- (93) Statistical study of human population
- (94) The protective covering of the heart
- (95) A sudden heritable change in the gene
- (96) Repeated units of DNA molecule
- (97) The fluid portion of blood
- (98) The nerve which transmits impulses from the ear to the brain
- (99) Group of hormones which influence other endocrine glands to produce hormones
- (100) Thin walled sac of skin which covers the testes
- (101) The permanent stoppage of the menstrual cycle in a woman aged 50 years

[5]