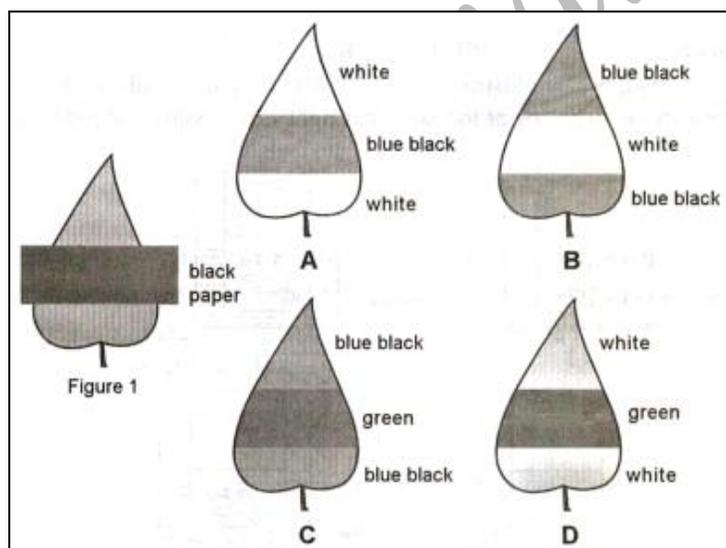


Revision Question Bank

1. What are phytohormones?
2. Name the part of hindbrain which takes part in regulation of respiration.
3. We suddenly pull our hand when a pin pricks. Name the type of response involved in this action.
4. What is autonomic nervous system? Name the sub systems in which it is divided.
5. Taking the example of auxins and cytokinin together, explain.
 - (a) A synergistic action in plants.
 - (b) An antagonistic action in plants.
6. What are hormones? Write any two functions of hormones.
7. Define 'nerve impulse'. Which structure in a neuron helps to conduct a nerve impulse?
 - (a) Towards the cell body.
 - (b) Away from the cell body.
8. (a) State the main function of 'pituitary gland'.
 - (b) Write the effects of (i) Excessive and (ii) Sluggish activity of this gland on the growth of a child.

MCQs [Practical Based Questions]

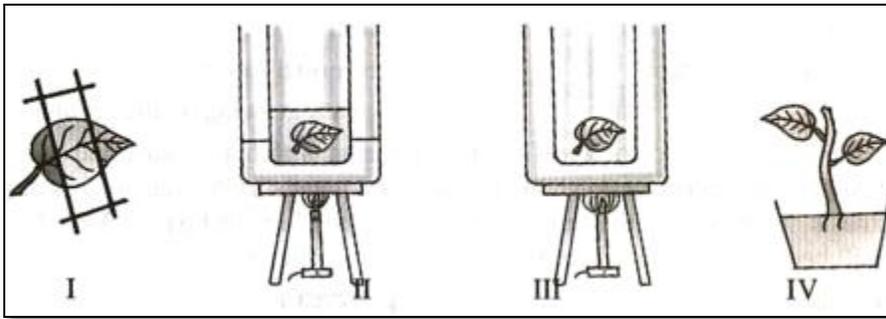
1. A leaf from a de-starched plant is covered with black paper strip as shown in figure 1. The starch test is done on the leaf after 8 hours.



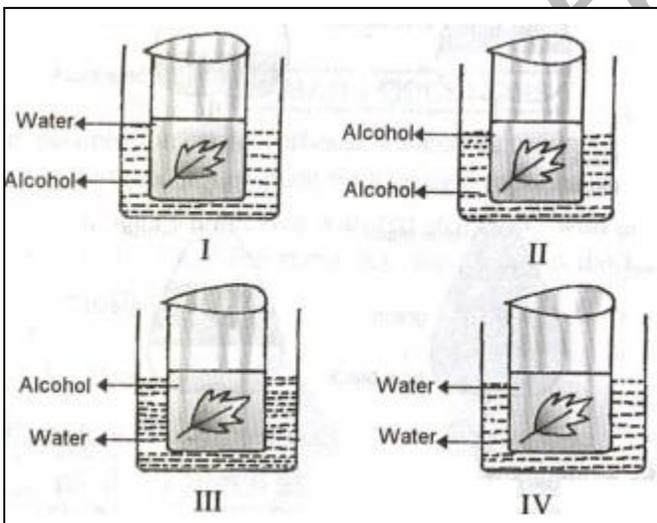
The results will be as shown in the diagram:

- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D.

2. The figure which does not illustrate any of the steps of the experiment to show that light is necessary for photosynthesis is :



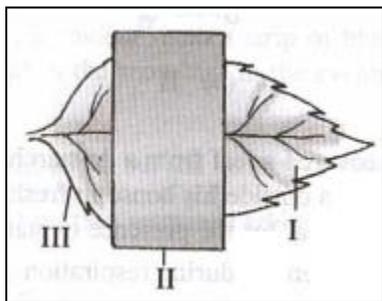
- (a) I (b) II (c) I and III (d) I, II and IV
3. A student covered a leaf from a de-starched plant with a black paper strip and kept it in the garden outside his house in fresh air. In the evening, he tested the covered portion of the leaf for the presence of starch. The student was trying to show that:
- (a) CO_2 is given out during respiration (b) CO_2 is necessary for photosynthesis
 (c) chlorophyll is necessary for photosynthesis (d) light is necessary for photosynthesis.
4. The figures given below illustrate boiling of leaf to remove chlorophyll. This is one of the steps in the experiment to show that light is necessary for photosynthesis.



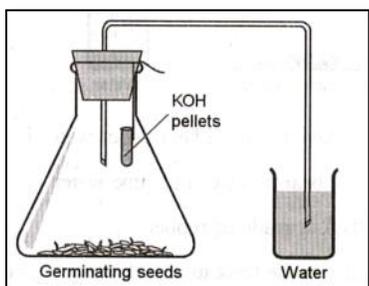
The correct method is :

- (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV.

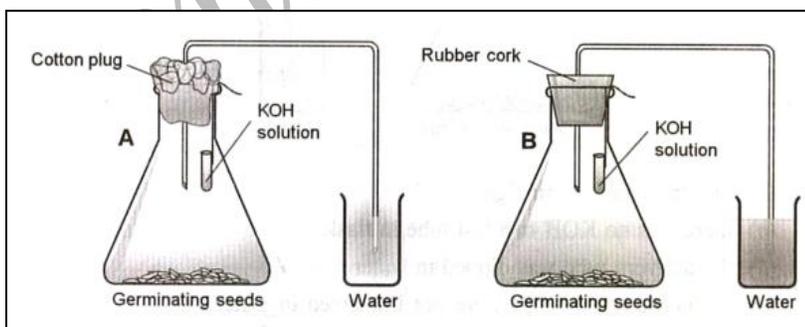
5. Given below is a sketch of a leaf partially covered with black paper and which is to be used in the experiment to show that light is compulsory for the process of photosynthesis. At the end of the experiment, which one of the leaf parts labelled I, II and III will become blue black when dinned in iodine solution ?



- (a) I only (b) II only (c) I and III (d) II and III.
6. The following experiment is set-up to show that a gas is released during respiration.



7. In this set-up, the small test tube containing pellets of KOH is kept in the conical flask to absorb :
- (a) air in the flask (b) moisture in the flask
 (c) O₂ in the air in the flask (d) CO₂ released by the germinating seeds.
8. Using the same number of given germinating gram seeds, two students A and B setup the experiment separately. Student A used a cotton plug to hold the bent tube in the mouth of the flask. Student B used a rubber cork



9. Which one of the following is the correct set of three precautions for setting up the experiment to demonstrate that carbon dioxide is evolved during respiration ?
- (a) air tight set-up; delivery tube dips in water in beaker; flask has seeds which have just germinated
(b) thread holding KOH test tube; air tight flask; delivery tube above surface of water in the beaker
(c) germinated seeds under water in the flask; experimental set-up not air tight; delivery tube above water level
(d) delivery tube touching bottom of water; KOH test tube held by a thick wire; seeds covered by water.
10. Why is some KOH placed in a small test tube in the flask with germinating seeds in the experiment to demonstrate, occurrence of respiration in germinating seeds ?
- (a) to provide oxygen required by the seeds for respiration
(b) to absorb carbon dioxide and create partial vacuum in the flask
(c) to absorb water from the seeds to make them dry
(d) to make the air present in the flask alkaline.

Answers

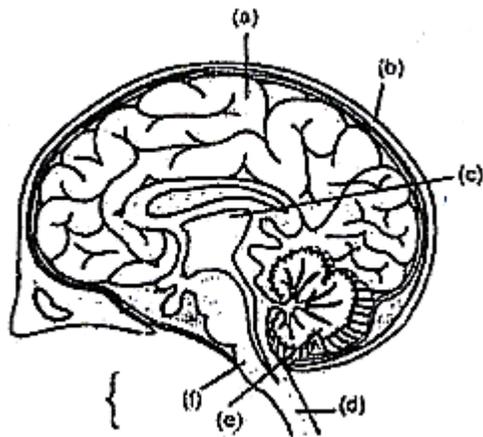
1.	b	2.	b	3.	d	4.	c	5.	c
6.	d	7.	b	8.	a	9.	b	10.	b

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Previous Years Question Bank

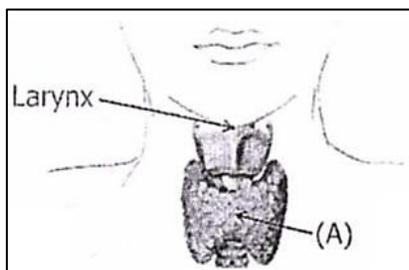
1. Differentiate between the movement of leaves of the sensitive plant and the movement of a shoot towards light. **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
2. Electrical impulses are an excellent means of information transfer. List two limitations to the use of electrical impulses and explain them in brief. **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
3. Name the hormone which is secreted by the adrenal gland. How does this hormone help to deal with scary situations. **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
4. Explain the different parts of Hind Brain. Give their functions. **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
5. (a) As soon as Ram touched the hot pan he withdrew his hand. What is this action called and explain it.
(b) Draw a labelled diagram of the structural and functional unit of kidney.
(c) Name the hormone which prepares the body during stress, fear and anger. How does this hormone work. **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
6. Write the constituents of central nervous system and peripheral nervous system. State in brief the function of central nervous system. **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
7. Name one organ where growth hormone is synthesised in: **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
(i) man (ii) plant
List the sequence of events that occur when a plant is exposed to unidirectional light, leading to bending of a growing shoot. Also name the hormone and the type of movement. **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
8. Define neuron. Name the parts of the neuron where; **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
(i) information is acquired
(ii) impulse must be converted into a chemical signal for onward transmission
9. Explain how does our body respond when adrenaline hormone is secreted into the blood? **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
10. Describe an activity with diagram showing response of the plant to the direction of light. **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
11. Write the main functions of the following: **[CBSE Schools 2016–17]**
(i) sensory neuron (ii) cranium
(iii) vertebral column (iv) motor neuron
12. (a) How does chemical coordination take place in animals? **[CBSE Schools 2016, 17]**
(b) It is advised to use iodised salt, Give reason.
13. (a) What are phytohormones? List four types of phytohormones. Where are these hormones synthesised? **[CBSE Schools 2014, 17]**
(b) What happens when a growing plant detects light? Explain in brief.

14. Which body organ is surrounded by meninges? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
15. A boy was not able to gain height. The doctor diagnosed that it is due to deficiency of a hormone. Name the hormone and the gland which secretes this hormone. Which disease is he suffering from? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
16. Identify the unlabelled parts of brain in the given diagram: **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**



17. (a) State two points of difference between cerebrum and cerebellum. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
 (b) Explain the mechanism of reflex action.
18. Mention the part of the brain which maintains posture and equilibrium of the body. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
19. Name the hormone which regulates carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism in our body. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
 Which gland secretes this hormone? Why is it important for us to have iodised salt in our diet?
20. Define phototropism. Explain it with an example. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
21. What are receptors? Name the receptors that are located in **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
 (i) tongue (ii) nose
22. Write one example each of the following tropic movements: **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
 (i) Positive phototropism (ii) Negative phototropism
 (iii) Positive geotropism (iv) Hydrotropism (v) Chemotropism
23. You must have noticed that as you approached 10-12 years of age, many dramatic changes appeared in your body. State reason. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
24. Mention the part of the brain which maintains posture and equilibrium of the body. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
25. Explain how the movement of leaves of a sensitive plant different from movement of shoots towards light? **[CBSE Schools 2015, 17]**

26. Name the hormone which is secreted by the adrenal gland. How does this hormone help to deal with scary situations. [CBSE Schools 2016-17]
27. Define geotropism. State its two types. [CBSE Schools 2016-17]
28. (a) Define hormone. Write four characteristics of hormones in humans. [CBSE Schools 2016-17]
(b) Name the disorder caused by the following situations:
(i) Under secretion of growth hormone (ii) Over secretion of growth hormone
(iii) Under secretion of insulin (iv) Deficiency of iodine
29. What are receptors? Name the receptors that are located in [CBSE Schools 2016-17]
(i) tongue (ii) nose
30. How does chemical coordination occur in plant? Explain with the help of three examples.
31. Define positive geotropism and negative geotropism. Give one example of each. [CBSE Schools 2016-17]
32. What are animal hormones? List their two characteristics. [CBSE Schools 2016-17]
Name the hormone:
(i) Which brings changes in male humans during start of adolescence?
(ii) Which coordinates the level of blood sugar?
33. How do auxins promote the growth of a tendril around a support? [CBSE Schools 2015-16]
34. How is movement of leaves of Sensitive Plant different from movement of shoot towards light? [CBSE Schools 2015-16]
35. What is the role of brain in reflex action? [CBSE Schools 2015-16]
36. Name the hormone which is secreted by the adrenal gland. Explain the function of this hormone when we have to deal with scary situation. [CBSE Schools 2015-16]
(a) Name one organ each where growth hormone is synthesized in man and plant.
(b) List the sequence of events that occur when a plant is exposed to unidirectional light leading to bending of a growing shoot. Also name the hormone and the type of movement. [CBSE Schools 2015-16]
37. Observe the diagram and answer the questions given below:



- (a) Identify the endocrine gland A and name the hormone secreted by it.
(b) What is the role of this hormone?

[CBSE Schools 2014-15]

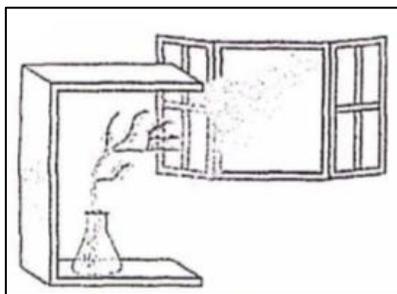
38. What are hormones? State one function each of the following hormones: Thyroxine, Adrenalin. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
39. (a) Draw a labeled diagram of human brain. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
 (b) What happens at the synapse between two neurons?
40. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of neuro-muscular junction. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
41. Design an experiment to demonstrate positive phototropism and negative phototropism.
42. (a) Name one organ each where growth hormone is synthesised in man and plant.
 (b) List the sequence of events that occur when a plant is exposed to unidirectional light.
 Leading to bending of a growing shoot. Also name the hormone and the type of movement [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
43. What is a reflex arc ? Why have reflex arcs evolved in animals ? [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
44. (a) Name the hormone which is released into the blood when its sugar level rises. Name / the organ which produces this hormone and its effect on blood sugar level.
 Also mention the digestive enzymes secreted by this organ with one function of each
 (b) Explain the need of Chemical communication in multicellular organisms. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
45. State one example of chemotropism. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
46. (a) Complete the following table: [CBSE Schools 2014-15]

	Name of the hormone	Gland which secretes the hormone	Function of the
(i)	Thyroxine	Thyroid	_____
(ii)	Growth Hormone	_____	Regulates growth and development of the body
(iii)	Insulin	Pancreas	_____

- (b) List three characteristics of animals hormones.
47. (a) Draw a neat diagram of a neuron and label
 (i) dendrite and (ii) axon [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
48. Which part of the human brain is :
 (i) the main thinking part of the brain?
 (ii) Responsible for maintaining the posture and balance of the body? [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
49. (a) Name and explain the type of movement observed in the stem of this plant.
 (b) Name the plant hormone responsible for this bending of stem.

(c) Name and explain the type of movement in the roots.

[CBSE Schools 2013-14]



50. (a) Draw a well labeled diagram of human brain and label

(i) cerebrum (ii) hypothalamus

(b) Name the receptors that detect smell in human beings.

(c) Name the hormone released from pancreas.

(d) What is the function of the hormone that is released from the pancreas? [CBSE Schools 2013-14]

51. Mayank's father never bothered to check the brand/contents of the salt he had purchased from the market. Mayank noticed that his sister had developed swollen neck. The doctor advised her to eat Iodized Salt.

(i) Name the disease from which Mayank's sister suffered.

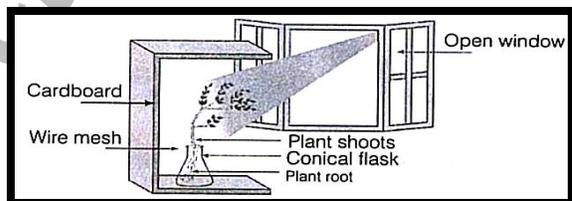
(ii) Why the doctor has advised her to eat Iodized Salt ?

(iii) Name the hormone for the production of which iodine is necessary. [CBSE Schools 2013-14]

Chapter Test

Maximum Marks 30
Maximum Time: 1 hr.

1. What is the stimulus in geotropism? [1]
2. A young green plant receives sunlight from one direction only. What will happen to its shoots and roots? [2]
3. Write the technical terms for following events. [2]
 - (a) The movement of plant in the direction of light,
 - (b) The movement of plant parts in response to water.
 - (c) The movement of plant parts towards chemical substance.
 - (d) The downward movement of roots in response to gravitational force.
4. Name three glands associated with digestion of food. State their secretions. [3]
 - (a) What is the difference between a direct current and an alternating current? How many times does AC used in India change direction in one second?
 - (b) In what respect, motors are different from the generators? [3]
5. How is the movement of leaves of the sensitive plant different from the movement of a shoot towards light? [3]
6. Name one hormone released by each of the following glands and write their functions, [3]
 - (a) Pituitary
 - (b) Testis
 - (c) Ovary
7. In a neuron, [3]
 - (a) where is information received?
 - (b) how does information travel?
 - (c) where does impulse get converted into chemical signal?
8. What are receptors in our body? Name the four types of receptors and state their functions. [4]
9. In the figure given below [4]



- (a) Which type of movement is shown by the plant in above activity?
 - (b) The information below shows the function of the responses of plants
To gain mineral salts in the soil and to get support.
Name the response related with the functions above.
10. What is reflex action? State its mechanism and advantages. [5]

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