

**Quarterly Examination 2018-2019**

**Biology**

**Class : IX**

**Time : 2 hrs. + 15 Mins.**

**Full Marks : 80**

**SECTION A [40 marks]**

**(Attempt all the questions)**

**I.a) Fill in the blanks :— [5]**

1. The name hepatitis refers to inflammation of \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The head quarters of WHO is located in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The chemical formulae of starch is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The opening of stomach into the intestine is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If the flower is without pedicel, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**b) Name the following :- [5]**

1. The organelle which forms the supportive framework for the cell.
2. A flower with both stamens and carpel s is referred to as.
3. A common phase in both aerobic and anoerobic reaction.
4. Disease caused due to deficiency of calcium.
5. One of the most important International bodies concerned with people's health.

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c) **State true or false. If false, rewrite the correct answers. [5]**

1. Typhoid is caused by a type of worm.
2. Cellulose in our food passes out undigested.
3. Carbon dioxide readily dissolves in lime water.
4. Nasturtium has nectaries.
5. Centrioles occur only in plant cells.

d) **Define :— [5]**

1. Inflorescence.
2. Malnutrition
3. Pernicious anaemia
4. Polyadelphous
5. Tissue

e) **Match the following and rewrite in correct pairs :— [5]**

- | <u>A</u>       | <u>B</u>                |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Xylem       | i) sieve tubes          |
| 2. Vitamin A   | ii) calciferol          |
| 3. Tracheids   | iii) tracheae           |
| 4. Vitamin - D | iv) lignified cell wall |
| 5. phloem      | v) Retinol              |
|                | vi) Tocopherol          |

f) **Give one function of each :— [5]**

1. sodium
2. lime water
3. collenchyma
4. sclerenchyma
5. chromatin fibres

2. Name the mineral element that is needed for the following. [1]

- (i) strong teeth.
- (ii) synthesis of haemoglobin.

b) 1. List the functions of the various organelles ? [3]

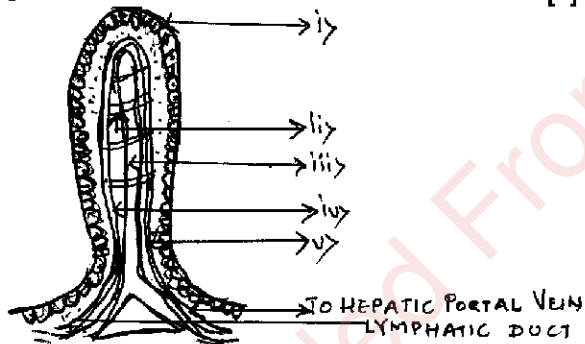
- (i) Cell wall
- (ii) lysosome
- (iii) Nucleus

2. Explain why respiration is said to be the reverse of photosynthesis. [2]

3. Where and how does it cause infection in patient's body ? [1]
4. Name the other agent which causes the same disease and what are the symptoms of the disease? [1]

- V.a)**
1. List the major activities of Red cross society and also draw its emblem. [2]
  2. Name the two types of Meristem and also mention their locations. [1+2]

- b)**
1. Identify the given structure, label and answer the questions that follows :- [3]
  2. Where is this structure located and what is the structural characteristic which helps it perform its function ? [2]



- VI.a)** 1. Complete the table by filling in the blanks 1 to 8. [½x8]

Organ	Enzyme	Food acted upon	Final Product
(i)	Pepsin	(ii)	(iii)
Mouth	(iv)	(v)	Diacchoride
(vi)	(vii)	Maltose	(viii)

- g)** Write the location of the following :- [5]

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. nucleolus | 2. sclerenchyma |
| 3. lenticels | 4. centrosome   |
| 5. nectaries |                 |

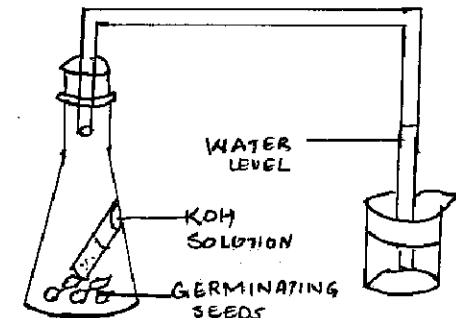
- h)** Draw a well labelled and neat diagram of a plant or an animal cell. (Label any six) [2+3=5]

**SECTION B [40 marks]**

(Attempt any four questions)

- II.a)** The given diagram is an experimental set up to demonstrate the production of CO<sub>2</sub> during aerobic respiration in germinating seeds. Study the same and answer the questions below.

1. Explain the purpose of placing potassium hydroxide in the conical flask. [1]
2. Will the level of water in the delivery tube rise or fall after a few hours ? Justify. [1]
3. Draw a labelled diagram of the control for the above experiment. [2]



4) Represent the process of aerobic respiration in the form of a chemical equation. [1]

b) 1) State the full form of WHO and mention its 2 main functions. [1+2]

b) Give suitable explanations :— [1+1]

1) Eating places must be kept free of flies.

2) Patients suffering from hepatitis should strictly avoid fats in their diet.

III. a) Differentiate between :- [5]

1. Petals and Petaloid sepals. (definition)

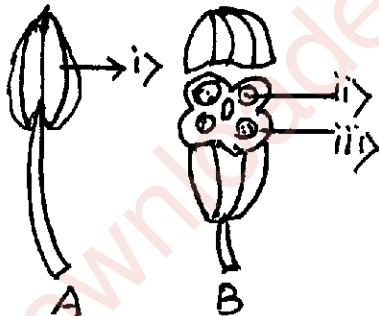
2. Monadelphous and Dia delphous (definition)

3. Phloem parenchyma & Phloem fibres (function)

4. Vitamin - B<sub>1</sub> and Vit - B<sub>3</sub> (Deficiency disease)

5. Photosynthesis & Respiration (occurrence)

b) Given below are two figures (A&B) of a certain part of a flower. Study the same and answer the questions that follows.



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1. Which major organ of a flower does the figure 'A' represent? What is the collective term for this organ ? [1]

2. Are the contents of the pollen sacs in 'B' male or female ? [½]

3. What are bracts ? State its function. [2]

4. Label the given diagram. [1½]

IV a) Name the part of the cell concerned with the following ? [5]

1. Liberation of energy.

2. Synthesis of proteins.

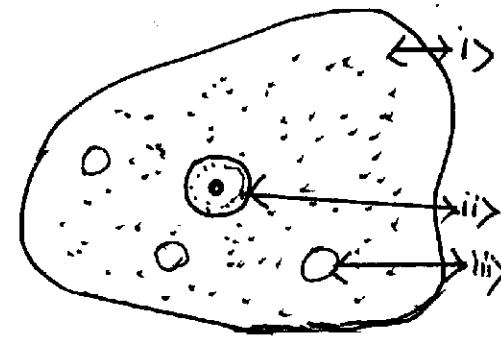
3. Storage of water and other substances

4. Initiation of cell division.

5. Entry of selective substances in and out of the cell.

b) 1. Identify and label the given diagram and answer the questions which follows :- [2]

2. Name the disease caused by the microorganism and how does it enters our body. [1]



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