10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 10th Std – Biology **1. Heredity and Evolution** I. Choose the correct answer. 1. Mendel observed 7 pairs of contrasting characters in Pisum sativum. Which one of the following is not a part of that? a. Tall and dwarf b. Yellow and green seed colour c. Terminal and axial flower d. Smooth and rough stem 2. Primitive man evolved in _____ b. America a. Africa d. India c. Australia 3. Which of the following is inheritable? b. an altered gene in liver cells a. an altered gene in sperm d. an altered gene in udder cells c. an altered gene in skin cells 4. The theory of Natural Selection was proposed by a. Charles Darwin b. Hugo de Vries c. Gregor Johann Mendel d. Jean Baptise Lamarck 5. Somatic gene therapy causes a. changes in sperm b. changes in progency c. changes in body cell d. changes in ovum 6. In a pea plant, the yellow colour of the seed dominates over the green colour. The genetic makeup of the green colour of the seed can be shown as _____ a. GG b. Gg

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c. Yy
d. yy

7. Some people can roll their tongue and this is a genetically controlled auto-somal dominant character.[Roller=RR/Rr:; Non-roller=rr]

A child who can roll the tongue has one brother who is a non-roller and two sisters who are rollers. If both the parents are rollers, the genotypes of their parents would be_____

a. RR x RR b. **Rr x Rr**

c. RR x rr d. rr x rr

8. Hydra, a multi-cellular invertebrate of phylum cnidaria(coelenterate) can give rise to new offspring by various methods. Choose the method by which the offspring are produced with significant variations.

a. budding

b. regeneration

c. sexual reproduction

d. asexual reproduction

9. The following are the events in the formation of the first cloned animal- the sheep Dolly.

i. Removal of haploid nucleus from the ovum.

- ii. Implantation of ovum with diploid nucleus into the surrogate mother
- iii. Collection if udder cell from the sheep

iv. Injection of diploid nucleus of udder cell into the enucleated ovum.

v. Development of a young clone.

a. (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	b. (iii)(i)(ii)(v)(iv)
c. (iii)(i)(iv)(ii)(v)	d. (v)(iv)(iii)(ii)(i)

10. The following are statements about stem cells.

- i. There are unspecialised / undifferentiated cells.
- ii. They can be transformed into any type of body cell

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 iii. They can multiply rapidly to form a large number of similar types of cells. iv. They cannot transform into cardiac cells or nerve cells. They are obtained from reproductive progency only v. a. (i)(ii)(iii) only b. (iii)(iv)(v)only c. (i)(iii)(v) only d. (ii)(iii)(v)only 11. In peons suffering from insulin-dependent diabetes, ______ the cells of pancreas are degenerated. a. Alpha b. Beta c. Gamma d. Delta 12. Identical twins are born as a result of fertilization between b. two eggs and one sperm a. two eggs and two sperms d. one egg and two sperms c. one egg and one sperm 13. Identify the incorrect statement about identical twins. a. developed from a single zygote b. always of the same sex c. look alike in many aspects d. differ in their blood groups 14. The correct statement about Neanderthal man is _____ a. the first human like hominid b. started agriculture c. ate meat and walked erectly d. buried the dead 15. The inheritance of characteristics through generation is called "heredity". In Mendel's Pisum sativum plant, the genetic material responsible for heredity is_____ a. DNA b. RNA c. Protein d. Cytoplasm

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More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 16. The difference in the characteristics between the individuals is called		
a. Heredity	b. Variation	
c. Evolution	d. Applied biology	
17. The inheritance of characters through generation is called		
a. Evolution	b. Bio-technology	
c . Heredity	d. Variation	
18. The scientist worked out the	first scientific experimental study of heredity.	
a. Ian Wilmut	b. Gregor Johann Mendel	
c. Charles Darwin	d. Jean Baptiste de Lamarck	
19. Mendel observed variations i	n the characteristics of plant	
a. 4 'O' clock	b. sweet potato	
c. garden pea	d. sun flower	
20. The monohybrid cross ratio i	s	
a. 9:3:3:1	winbraneen	
c . 3:1	d. 12:3:1	
21. When a genetical character is expressed as the morphological expression, it is called		
a. genotype	b. allele	
c. allelomorph	d. phenotype	
22. The genetic constitution of an individual for a particular trait is called		
a. phenotype	b. genotype	

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More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> c. alleles d. allelomorph		
23. The contrasting pair of alleles	s make up an	
a. genotype b. pho	enotype	
c. allelomorph	d. genes	
24. Variations that pertain to the body cells and are not inherited are variation.		
a. germinal	b. somatic	
c. intra specific	d. inter specific	
25. The evolutionist made a num	ber of observations and constituted the 'struggle for	
existence and survival of the fitte	st'.	
a. Charles Darwin	b. Jean Baptiste de Lamarck	
c. Mendel	d. Huxley	
26. 'Use and Disuse Theory' was	postulated by	
a. Jean Baptise de Lamarck b. Charles Darwin		
c. Gregor Johann Mendel d. August Weissmann		
27. The first human like being creature is called		
a. Hominids	b. Rana tigrina	
c. Homosapiens	d. Gorilla	
28. Gene manipulation is otherwise called as		
a. r-DNA technology	b. genetic map	
c. gene flow	d. genetic drift	
29 are the anti-viral proteins produced by virus infected cells.		

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More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 a. Growth hormones b. Hyaline		
c. Interferon	d. Polypeptides	
30 enzymes are called as molecular sissors.		
a. RNA Polymerase	b. Restriction endonuclease	
c. DNA ligase	d. DNA polymerase	
31. Which enzyme join the broken DNA fragments?		
a. DNA ligase	b. DNA synthetase	
c. DNA polymerase	d. RNA polymerase	
32. Who coined the term vacci	ine?	
a. Louis Pasteur	b. Edward Jenner	
c. Aristotle	d. Mendel	
33 is used in the p	production of vinegar.	
a. Acetic acid	b. Nitric acid	
c. Sulphuric acid	Wind. Carboxylic acid	
34. Steroid drugs like prednisolone is produced by from the fungs		
a. Penicillium	b. Rhizopus	
c. Agaricus	d. Saccharomyces	
35. The cells of pancreas produce insulin.		
a. alpha	b. beta	
c. gamma	d. delta	
36. Fertilization made artificially in the laboratory is called		

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English	
More Book a. Partheno genesis	Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> b. Invitro fertilization
c. Embryonic fertilization d. Internal fertilization	
37. Amylase is deriv	ed from of bacteria.
a. insulin	b. hormone
c. amylo proteins	d. carbohydrates
38. Biological signal	s are converted into electrical signals by
a. sensor	b. chips
c. technology	d. therapy
39. Germ line gene t	herapy is used to treat defects in
a. cell	b. tissues
c. organ	d. gametic cell
40. Monoclonal antibodies are produced by cells.	
a. normal cells	b. cloned cells
c. stem cells	d. embryoneen
41. The first vaccine	produced by bio-technology was used against virus.
a. HIV	b. Hepatitis A
c. Hepatitis B	d. Hepatitis C
42. The phenotypic r	atio of monohybrid is
a. 3:1	b. 1:1:1:1
c. 9:3	d. 1:2:1
43. Evolution tree is used to show the inferred	

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English	
More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 a. heredityb. variation	
c. evolution	d. speciation
44. Alternate expression of s	same genes are called
a. genes	b. alleles
c. allelomorphs	d. polymorphs
45. The contrasting pairs of	alleles make up an
a. genes	b. alleles
c. allelomorphs	d. polymorphs
46. The word refer of	only to living species.
a. gene	b. allele
c. embryo	d. clone
47 are a type of der	ived lipids.
a. Vaccines	b. Vitamins
c. Hormones	d. Steroids een
48 are employed to kill the infectious germs and cure a disease.	
a. Antibiotics	b. Vaccines
c. Vitamins	d. Hormones
49. The man who lived in East and Central Asia 1 million years ago.	
a. hominids	b. homoerectus
c. Neanderthal	d. homosapiens
II. Match the following	

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1.

- 1. Heredity a. Expression of morphological characters
- 2. Variation b. Inheritance of characters
- 3. Phenotype c. Differences in the characters
- 4. Genotype d. Expression

Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d

2.

- 1. Waste treatment a. Butyric acid b. Ethanol 2. Medical products c. Toxic wastes 3. Organic acid 4. Metabolite d. Vaccines Ans:1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b 3. i. 1 million years ago a. East Africa 1. Hominids 2. Homoerectus b. Central Asia ii. 75,000-10,000 years ago 3. Neanderthal c. South Africa iii. 3-4 million years ago 4. Archaic Homosapiens iv. 1.5 million years ago d. Africa Ans: 1-d (iii), 2-a(iv), 3-b(i), 4-c(ii) 4. 1. Gregor Johann Mendel a. 1809-1882
- 2. Charles Darwin b. 1749-1823

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 3. Jean Baptise Lamarck c. 1822-1884 4. Edward Jenner d. 1744-1829 Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b 5. a. Violet/white 1. Pod shape 2. Pod colour b. Full/constricted 3. Seed shape c. Green/ yellow 4. Flower colour d. Round/ wrinkled Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a 6. a. Use and disuse theory 1. Gregor Johann Mendel 2. Jean Baptise Lamarck b. Law of natural selection 3. Charles Darwin c. Law of inheritance <u>winmeen</u> Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-b 7. 1. Brewing industry a. produced by cloned cells 2. Antibiotics b. type of derived lipids 3. Steroids c. substances produced by some microbes 4. Monoclonal antibodies d. Fermentation in alcoholic beverages Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a

III. Fill in the blanks

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 1. The differences in the characteristics among the individuals of the same species______ reproduction produces, very closely resembling off springs. Ans: asexual 2. Germinal variation pertains to gametes and it is _____ Ans: inheritable 3. Genetic engineering is the modification of the genetic information. The transfer og genes involved in nitrogen fixation is Ans: NIF genes 4. The human evaluation, prehistoric caves were developed years ago, agriculture came around _____ years back. Ans: 18000, 10000 5. In monohybrid cross, the pea plants produce seeds by _____ Ans: self pollination 6. The first experiment of Mendel considering the inheritance of a single trait. Height of the plant Tall/ dwarf is called _____ cross. een Ans: monohybrid 7. Molecular scissors enzyme ______ is used as the tools of genetic engineering. Ans: Restriction endonucleases 8. Paste enzyme ______ is used as the tools of genetic engineering. Ans: DNA ligase 9. Biotechnology synthesised ______ is used to cure pernicious anaemia. Ans: Vitamin B12

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10. Biotechnology produced _____ used to treat diabetes.

Ans: insulin

2. Immune system

I. Choose the correct answer

- 1. Pick out a case of healthy state of an individual.
- a. Mr. X is recovering from an infectious disease.
- b. Mr. Y takes insulin injection everyday
- c. Mrs. Z is very depressed.

d. Mr. K does his duty and spends time joyfully.

- 2. Which one of the following is not socially balanced?
- a. He enjoys a birthday party

b. He behaves rudely over trivial matters

- c. He adjusts well to the surrounding situation
- d. He attends to his ailing mother at the hospital.
- 3. _____ is a bacterial disease.
- a. Meningitis b. Rabies
- c. Tetanus d. Small pox
- 4. One of the following is transmitted through air. Find it out.
- a. Tuberculosis b. Meningitis
- c. Typhoid d. Cholera
- 5. The most serious form of malaria is caused by Plasmodium_____

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c. falciparum	d. vivax	
6. An example of protozoan infecting our intestine is		
a. Plasmodium vivax	b. Entamoeba histolytica	
c. Trypanosome gambiense	d. Taenia solium	
7. One of the means of indirect transmis	ssion of a disease is	
a. sneezing	b. coughing	
c. through placenta	d. using utensils of patients	
8. When antibodies, extracted from other animals are injected into your body, what kind of immunity do you gain?a. Artificially active acquired immunity b. Artificially passive acquired immunity		
c. Naturally active acquired immunity	d. Naturally passive acquired immunity	
9. The first vaccine injected infto a just born baby is		
a. Oral polio b. Dl	Timeen	
c. DPT and Oral polio	d. BCG	
10. A child eats food rich in carbohydrates and avoids protein in its diet. Which type of nutritional deficiency will affect that child?		
a. Kwashiorkar	b. Nyctalopia	
c. Diabetes	d. Down syndrome	
11. The normal blood sugar level under fasting condition		
a. 80-120 mg/100 ml of blood	b. 110-120 mg/100 ml of blood	
c. 100-110 mg/100 ml of blood	d. 90-120 mg/100 ml of blood	

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12. The excess glucose in blood is converted into insoluble _____ and stored in

a. glycogen, liver and pancreas b. glycogen, liver and muscles c. glycogen, pancreas and intestine d. glycogen, brain and muscles 13. This is one of the symptom of diabetes mellitus _____ a. expulsion of used glucose in the urine b. expulsion of unused glucose in the urine c. expulsion of excess unused glucose in the urine d. expulsion of excess fat in the urine 14. The clinical symptom of albinism are a. milky white coloured skin and photophobia b. hydrophobia c. milky coloured hair and skin d. all the above winmeen 15. When a child has an enlarged belly with swelling in the face and feet, it is a. Kwashiorkar b. Night blindness d. Marasmus c. Scurvy 16. Encephalitis is otherwise called a. Brain fever b. jaundice c. malaria d. tetanus 17. These are fungal diseases caused in man_____

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More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 a. a. Gonorrhoea and diarrhoeab. Malaria and filarial	
c. Dandruff and Athlete's foot d. Ascariasis and filariasis	
18. The highly contagious virus causing influenza is	
a. $A(H_1N_1)$ virus	b. HIV
c. Rhino virus	d. Varicella virus
19. An airborne disease affecting lungs_	
a. Tuberculosis	b. Typhoid
c. Measles	d. Mumps
20. The inanimate objects like utensils, b	bedding, clothes etc. are called
a. carriers	b. fomites
c. infective objects	d. none of the above
21. A rod shaped bacterium which causes Tuberculosis	
a. Salmonella typhi	b. Salmonelli tetani
c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis	d. None of the above
22. Immunization with this vaccine is an	effective measure to prevent Tuberculosis
a. DPT and Polio	b. TT and Typhoid
c. BCG vaccine	d. Measles vaccine
23. In a patient affected with malaria, these toxic substance is responsible for the chill and high fever	
a. Haemotoxin	b. Haemozoin
c. Haemocyanin	d. Haemotoxylin

10th Science Book B	ack Questions With Answers in English	
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 24 was awarded the Nobel prize for his work on malaria in the year 1902.		
a. Joseph lister	b. Sir. Ronald Ross	
c. Louis Pasteur	d. Edward Jenner	
25. The protozoan, parasite cause	e amoebiasis in man	
a. Entamoeba histolytica	b. Amoeba proteus	
c. Plasmodium vivax	d. Plasmodium falciparum	
26. The proteinaceous substance	produced by our body to detoxify the antigens are	
a. antibodies	b. detoxifier	
c. antigenic response	d. Plasmodium falciparum	
27. TT means		
a. Tetanus Toxoid	b. Tetanus Toxin	
c. Tuberculosis Vaccine	d. Diphtheria Vaccine	
28 helps a person recovering from fracture or neurological problem.		
a. Yoga and physiotherapy	b. Yoga only	
c. Physiotherapy only	d. None of the above	
29 is a dreadful disease transmitted through sexual contact or blood and blood		
products.		
a. AIDS	b.Meningitis	
c. Encephalitis	d. HIV	
30 causes AIDS.		
a. Human Immuno Deficiency Virus b. Human Immune Default Virus		
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c. Human Immune Defective Virus d. Human Immunizing Deficiency Virus

31. ELISA means_____

a. Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay

- b. Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Antigen
- c. Enzyme Lowered Immuno Sorbent Assay
- d. Enzyme Linked Immuno Specific Assay

32. The sporozoites of the malarial parasite are stored in the salivary glands of_____

a. man	b. mosquito	
c. helminthic worm	d. housefly	
33. Pick out the viral disease		
a. tuberculosis	b. influenza	
c. typhoid	d. tetanus	
34. One of the following is caused due to metabolic disorders		
a. alzheimer's disease	winm B. albinism	
c. haemophilia	d. bubble boy syndrome	
35. One of the following is the symptoms of haemorrhage		
a. profuse loss of blood	b. nervous disorder	
c. night blindness	d. diarrhoea	
36. The condition of mal functioning of the organ system or systems is called		
a. malnutrition	b. disease	
c. under nutrition	d. obesity	

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More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 37. The word disease means	
a. without pathogens b. without case	
c. without ease d. without food	
38 is an organic disease.	
a. Diabetes mellitus b. Scurvy	
c. Rickets d. Sterility	
39. Stroke affecting the functions of	
a. eyes b. nose	
c. head d. brain	
40. Photophobia refers to	
a. high sensitivity to colour b. high sensitivity to light	
c. lack of blood d. lack of vision	
41 and are the genetical diseases.	
a. Marasmus and kwashiorkor Wirb. Nyctalopia and beri-beri	
c. Thalassemia and down's syndrome d. Pellagra and haemorrhage	
42. Germ Theory of diseases was established by	
a. Louis Pasteur and Edward Jenner	
b. Robert Koch and Louis Pasteus	
c. Robert Koch and Charles Darwin	
d. Charles Darwin and Alexander Fleming	
43.Viruses are	

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More Book Bac a. parasitic	k Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> b. saprophytic
c. holophytic	d. holozoic
44. An example of bacteria	al disease is
a. polio	b. rabies
c. pneumonia	d. hepatitis
45. Pick out the bacterial d	liseases.
a. Diabetes mellitus; renal	failure; Alzheimer's disease
b. Haemophilia; sickle cell	anaemia; thalassemia
c. Polio; rabies; hepatitis;	
d. Tuberculosis; leprosy;	typhoid
46 attacking the second	ne keratinized layer of skin
a. Dandruff	b. Athletes' foot
c. Rigwom	d. Hookworm
47. Which is the protozoar	disease?vinmeen
a. common cold	b. Tuberculosis
c. Influenza	d. Sleeping sickness
48. Taeniasis is caused by	
a. tape worm	b. hookworm
c. liver fluke	d. round worm
49. Filarial worm causes _	disease in man.
a. taeniasis	b. filariasis

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50. More than hundred strains of viruses are responsible for causing		
a. common cold	b. fever	
c. constipation	d. ulcer	
51. Children are more susceptible	e to than adults.	
a. ringworm	b. dandruff	
c. common cold	d. influenza	
52. H_1N_1 virus is in sha	pe and causing influenza.	
a. rod	b. spherical	
c. cocci	d. spirillum	
53. Persistant cough is a sympton	m of	
a. influenza	b. tuberculosis	
c. typhoid	d. malaria	
54. Mycobacterium tuberculosis causes <u>me</u> en		
a. tuberculosis	b. typhoid	
c. malaria	d. AIDS	
55. Salmonella typhi causes		
a. tuberculosis	b. typhoid	
c. malaria	d. AIDS	
56. The viral disease is		
a. Rabies	b. Cholera	

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More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> c. malaria d. Typhoid			
57. Pick out a non-antigen	L		
a. Germ	b. Toxins of germs		
c. New forms of protein	d. Mother's milk		
II. Match the following.			
1.			
1. Leprosy a.	. Fungs		
2. Taeniasis b	. Protozoans		
3. Amoebic dysentery c. Parasites			
4. Athlete's foot	d. Bacteria		
Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a			
2.			
1. Bubble boy syndrome	a. Caused by parasite organisms		
2. Renal failure	b. Genetical disorder CM		
3. Marasmus	c. Metabolic disorders		
4. Polio	d. Nutritional deficiency		
Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a			
3.			
1. Haemorrhage a	. Bleeding of gums		
2. Pernicious anaemia	b. Inability to reproduce		
3. Sterility	c. Destruction of RBC		

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 4. Scurvy d. Profuse loss of blood Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a 4. 1. Vitamin A a. Rickets 2. Vitamin B5 b. Nyctalopia c. Haemorrhage 3. Vitamin D 4. Vitamin K d. Pellagra Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c 5. a. Plague 1. Virus b. Dandruff 2. Bacteria 3. Fungi c. Malaria 4. Protozoa d. Polio winmeen Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c 6 1. Malaria a. Entamoeba histolytica 2. Amoebiasis b. *H*₁*N*₁ d. Plasmodium 3. Ringworm 4. Influenza e. Microsporum Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b **III.** Fill in the blanks

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1. HIV causes profound immune suppression in humans. It is due to the depletion of one type of WBC which is involved in the formation of antibodies called _____

Ans: CD_4 plus T-helper cells

2. Less production of insulin leads to _____

Ans: diabetes mellitus

3. Insulin hormone secreted by _____

Ans: beta cells of islets of langerhans of pancreas

4. Albinism is an inherited disorder of melanin metabolism. _____ genes cause this disorder.

Ans: The recessive mutant

5. Causative agent of Typhoid is

Ans: salmonella typhi

6. Mode of transmission of Typhoid is _

Ans: contaminated food and water

7. When a person recovers from the effect of fracture or neurotic problem which of the following treatments without involving medicines offer a great help to bring them back to do normal activities _____

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Ans: yoga and physiotherapy

3. Structure and Functions of Human body organ system

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Unipolar neurons are found in the _____

a. Brain b. Spinal Cord

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More Book Back Que c. Embryonic nervous tissue	estions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> d. Adult nervous tissue	
2. The sensory organs contain		
a. Unipolar neuron	b.Bipolar neuron	
c. Multipolar neuron	d. Medullated neuron	
3. The part of brain which contro	Is emotional reactions in our body is	
a. Cerebellum	b. Cerebrum	
c. Thalamus	d. Hypothalamus	
4. One of the following is a part of	of the brain stem. Pick it out.	
a. Forebrain and midbrain	b. Midbrain and hindbrain	
c. Forebrain and hindbrain	d. Forebrain and spinal cord	
5. Spinal nerves are		
a. sensory nerves	b. motor nerves	
c. mixed nerves	d. innervating the brain	
6. An endocrine gland found in the neck is <u>meen</u>		
a. adrenal gland	b. pituitary gland	
c. thyroid gland	d. pancreas	
7. An endocrine gland which is b	oth exocrine and endocrine is the	
a. pancreas	b. pituitary	
c. thyroid	d. adrenal	
8. Normal blood glucose level in 1 dl of blood is		
a. 80-100 mg/dl	b. 80-120 mg/dl	

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English			
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> c. 80-150 mg/dl d. 70-120 mg/dl			
9. The "T" lymphocytes are differ	rentiated to resist infection in the		
a. parathyroid gland	b. lymph gland		
c. thymus gland	d. adrenal gland		
10. In Meiosis-I, the pairing of ho stage.	mologous chromosomes take place during		
a. leptotene	b. zygotene		
c. pachytene	d. diplotene		
11. The two systems of the human metabolic activities are	h body which help in the control and co-ordination of - b. respiratory and circulatory		
c. excretory of Cyton	d. nervous and endocrine		
12. Neurotransmitters are release	d at the synapse by		
a. Tips of Dendritesc. Organelles of Cyton	b. Synaptic Knobs d. Myelin sheath of Axon		
13. The endocrine gland related to			
a. Thyroid	b. Thymus		
c. Adrenal	d. Pineal		
14. The hormone administered by doctors to a pregnant woman to help in childbirth during the time of natural delivery is			
a. Oestrogen	b. Progesterone		
c. Insulin	d. Relaxin		

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 15. The important event of meiosis is the crossing over. It occurs during_ b. Pachytene a. Leptotene c. Diplotene d. Zygotene 16. Reduction division is the process by which gametes are produced. The cells in which reduction division take place are a. germinal epithelial cells b. the sensory epithelial cells c. cuboidal epithelial cells d. columnar epithelial cells 17. In Amoeba, the cell division takes place _____ a. involving changes in the chromatin reticulum b. leading involving changes in the chromatin reticulum c. leading to reduction in the number of chromosomes d. without dividing the nucleus 18. Pick out the item which has sequential arrangement. a. zygotene \rightarrow Leptotene \rightarrow Pachytene \rightarrow diplotene \rightarrow Diakinesis b. Diakinesis \rightarrow zygotene \rightarrow Leptotene \rightarrow Pachytene \rightarrow Diplotene c. Leptotene \rightarrow zygotene \rightarrow Pachytene \rightarrow Diplotene \rightarrow Diakinesis 19. Polio is a viral disease and the affected child suffers from physical disability of limbs. Which system of the body is mostly affected due to this infection? a. Nervous system b. Digesrive system c. Respiratory system d. excretory system

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20. Blinking when a beam of light is suddenly focussed on the eyes and sudden withdrawal of hand upon touching a hot body are some of the examples of reflex actions.Which part of the central nervous system acts as the centre these actions?

a. Forebrain	b. Spinal cord		
c. Hindbrain	d. Synapse		
21. The following a	re the parts of a neuron:		
i. Axon	ii. Terminal branches	iii. Cyton	iv. Dendrites
The correct pathway	y of a nerve impulse through these	parts are	
a. (ii)(i)(iv)(iii)	b. (iv)(iii)(i)(ii)		
c. (ii)(iv)(i)(iii)	d. (i)(iv)(ii)(iii)		
22. For minor surge	ries in the body, doctors administe	er local anaest	hesia to a part of the
body so that the pair	n will not be felt by the patient. At	which part, d	o you think, the nerve
impulse is being arr	ested due to the effect of anaesthe	sia?	
a. at cyton	b. at axon		
c. at synapse	d. in the middle of	axon	
23. Which are the two systems do the function of co-ordination			
a. Digestive system and endocrine system			
b. Endocrine system and respiratory system			
c. Nervous system and endocrine system			
d. Sensory organs only			
24. These are the functional and structural units of the nervous system			
a. Neurons	b. Myelin sheath		

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More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> c. Brain d. Nephrons		
25 in a nerve cell conta	in Nissl's granules.	
a. Axon	b. Cyton	
c. Axon and Cyton	d. Nucleus	
26 neurons forms the	cerebral cortex of our brain.	
a. Myelinated neurons	b. Non myelinated neurons	
c. Neurilemma	d. Schwann cells	
27. The junction between two ner	rve cells is	
a. Synapse b. Cel	ll body	
c. Axon d. My	velin fibres	
28 forms the central net	rvous system.	
a. Nerves only		
b. Brain and spinal cord		
c. Spinal cord and nerves winmeen		
d. Sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves		
29. The sheet nervous tissue which unites the two cerebral halves is		
a. corpus callosum	b. corpus luteum	
c. corpus albicans	d. hypothalamus	
30 regulates and co-o	ordinates the voluntary muscles as in running or	
walking.		
a. Pons	b. Cerebrum	

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 c. Cerebellum d. Medulla		
31. CSF means		
a. Cerebro spinal fluid	b. Central spinal fluid	
c. Cortex spinal fluid	d. None of the above	
32 pairs of crania	l nerves arise from the brain.	
a. Ten b	o. Seven	
c. Six d	l.Twelve	
33 pairs of spinal	nerves arise from the spinal cord.	
a. Sixteen	b. Twelve	
c. Ten	d. Thirty one	
34 are ductless gla	nds.	
a. Sensory glands	b. Endocrine glands	
c. Salivary glands	d. Exocrine glands	
35. This endocrine gland is f	ound in the thorax region	
a. Pineal gland	b. Ovary	
c. Thymus gland	d. Pancreas	
36. The chemical substances secreted by endocrine glands are		
a. Auxin	b. Hormones	
c. dilute HCI	d. Antibodies	
37. The gonads in woman are		
a. sperm	b. testes	

More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> c. egg d. ovaries	
38. Excess production of growth hormone in adolescents causes	
a. Myxoedema b. Acromegaly	
c. Dwafism d. Goitre	
39. Thyroid gland produces a hormone called	
a. Thyroxine b. tyrosine	
c. Trypsin d. Oxytocin	
40. Thyroxine is an protein.	
a. enzymatic b. iodinated	
c. non-iodinated d. simple	
41. Less secretion of thyroxine cause in children.	
a. Myxoedema b. Goitre	
c. Cretinism d. Acromegaly	
42 gland plays a dual role as an exocrine and an endocrine gland.	
a. Thyroid b. Pancreas	
c. Adrenal d. Pituitary	
43. Less production of causes Diabetes mellitus.	
a. Glucagon b. Thyroxine	
c. Adrenaline d. Insulin	
44. The exocrine parts of pancreas produce	
a. glycogen b. glucagon	

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More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> c. pancreatic juice d. insulin		
45. Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans of pancreas produces		
a. insulin	b. insulin and amylin	
c. glucagon	d. amylin alone	
46 hormone is secreted	when the glucose level is low in the blood.	
a. Insulin	b. Glycogen	
c. Glucagon	d. Both insulin and glucagon	
47. This hormone maintains mine	erals metabolism in our body	
a. Aldosterone	b. Cortisone	
c. Adrenaline	d. Nor epinephrine	
48. The appearance of secondary	sexual characters like growth of public hairs, feminine	
body etc is due to the hormone ca	lled	
a. Androgen	b. Testosterone	
c. Oestrogen	d. Progesterone	
49. This hormone in female main	tains pregnancy and regulates menstrual	
cycle		
a. Relaxin	b. Androgen	
c. Oestrogen	d. Progesterone	
50. Parathormone and calcitonin are the hormones secreted by		
a. thyroid gland	b. adrenal gland	
c. parathyroid gland	d. pancreas	
51. Binary fission is an asexual reproduction found in		

10th Science E	Book Back Questions With Answers in English
More Book Bac a. Higher plants	ck Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> b. Higher animals
c. Man	d. Amoeba
52 stimulates the	secretion 'T' Lymphocytes to resist infection.
a. Thymosin	b. Adenosine
c. Adrenaline	d. Non-adrenaline
53. Mitotic cell division ta	akes place in these cells of plants and animals
a. somatic cells	b. sex cells
c. epithelial cells	d. all the above
54. The paired chromosor	nes are called
a. Trivalents	b. Bivalents
c. Synaptic pairs	d. Similar chromosomes
55. Terminilization takes	place in this stage of meiosis I
a. Pachytene	b. Zygotene
c. Diplotene	d. Diakinesis en
56. The division of cytopl	asm is called as
a. Karyokinesis	b. Karyotyping
c. Cytokinesis	d. None of these
57. At the end of meiotic	cell division, cells are produced.
a. Diploid sex cells	b. Zygote
c. haploid sex cells d	. Callus
58. The inheritance of cha	aracteristics through generations is called

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 a.evolutionb. embryogenesis		
c. heredity d	. physiology	
59. Meiosis-II is similar to		
a. amitosis b	. mitosis	
c. meiosis-I d	. meiosis-II	
60. Insulin favours conversion of	f into glycogen.	
a . glucose b	. starch	
c. galactose d	. maltose	
61. Which produces an anti-infla	immatory reaction?	
a. Glucagon b	. Thyroxine	
c. Cortisone d	. Ovaries	
62 relays the information from the cerebrum to cerebellum.		
a. Thalamus b	. Mid brain	
c. Medulla oblongata	d. Pons meen	
II. Match the following.		
1.		
1. Thyrotrophic hormones	a. To produce the eggs and sperm	
2. Adrenocorticotropic hormone	b. To produce the hormone cortisone	
3. Follicle stimulating hormone	c. Milk production after child birth	
4. Lactogenic Hormone	d. Growth of thyroid gland	
Ans: 1-d,2-b,3-a,4-c		

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- 2.
- Pituitary gland
 Personality Hormone
 Thyroid gland
 Cytogenic
 Adrenalin
 Endocrine Orchestra
 Testes
 Emergency hormone

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

3.

1. Pineal gland	a. Thyroxin	
2. Thymus gland	b. Oxytocin	
3. Neurohypophysis	c. Melatonin	
4. Thyroid gland	d. Thymosin	
Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-b,4-a 4.		
	ujamoor	
1. Amitosis a.	Body cells winmeer	
2. Mitosis	b. Unicellular animal cells	
3. Meiosis	c. Germinal epithelial cells	
4.Conjugation	d. Bacterium	
Ans: 1-b,2-a,3-c,4-d		
5.		
1. thymus	a. Head	
2. Pancreas	b. Thorax	

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- 3. Pineal c. Neck
- 4. Thyroid d. Abdomen

Ans:1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c

6.

1. Dwarfism	a. Excess production in adolescents
2. Gigantism	b. Less production in children
3. Acromegaly	c. Excess production in children

Ans:1-b,2-c,3-a

7.	
1. Thyroid gland	a. Abdomen
2. Pituitary gland	b. Thorax
3. Pancreas	c. Head
4. Thymus gland	d. Neck
Ans:1-d,2-c,3-a,4-	b winmeen

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. The dendrites transmit electrical impulses towards the _____

Ans:cyton

2. _____ convert electrical impulse into chemical impulse and pass it to the neighbouring neuron.

Ans: neuro transmitters

3. A major conducting centre for sensory and motor signalling.

More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> Ans: thalamus

4. Two antagonistic divisions of autonomic nervous system.

Ans: sympathetic nerves and parasympathetic nerves

4. Reproduction in plants

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The method of reproduction in unicellular organisms like amoeba and bacteria in which they split into two equal halves and produce new ones is called_____

a. fragmentation

b. binary fission

c. budding

d. spore formation

2. In sexual reproduction of flowering plants, the first event involved in this is _____

a. fertilization

b. germination

c. regeneration d. pollination

3. Which of the following statement is true?

a. Thin-walled non-mobile spores are called zoospores.

b. A motile asexual spore produced by some algae, bacteria and fungi are Akinetes.

c. Uninucleate, non-motile, asexual spores produced by fungs are called conidia.

d. Thick-walled vegetative cells produced by algae during adverse conditions are called aplanospores.

4. The fertilized ovary is a fruit. The fruit that develops from a single flower with multicarpellary, apocarpous superior ovary is_____

a. Aggregate fruit b. Composite fruit

c. Simple fruit d. Multiple fruit

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5. If a water soaked seed is pressed, a small drop of water comes out through the_

- a. stomata b. lenticels
- c. **micropyle** d. radical

6. The mango fruit is called a stone fruit because it has_____

- a. skinny epicarp b. stony mesocarp
- c. fleshy endocarp d. hard endocarp
- 7. Pick out the wrong statement.
- a. In a dicot seed there is a short longitudinal whitish ridge called the raphae.

b. The minute opening in a dicot seed is known as micropyle.

c. The rudimentary stem portion is known as radical.

d. The rudimentary root portion is called radical.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the dispersal of fruits and seed by wind and select the correct answer.

a. Fruits and seeds are dispersed with a sudden jerk by an explosive mechanism.

b. The fruits of tridax carry a persistent calyx modified into pappus.

c. The fruits of xanthium have sharp pointed stiff hooks

d. The mesocarp of coconut is fibrous.

9. The product of triple fusion which acts as nutritive tissue for the development of an embryo is _____

a. zygote b. placenta

c. scutellum d. endosperm

10. The disadvantage of self-pollination is _____

10th Science Bool	K Back Questions With Answers in English
More Book Back Q a. There is no wastage of polle	uestions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> m grains
b. The seeds are less in numb	ber
c. Self-pollination is sure in bi	sexual flowers
d. flowers need not depend on	agents of pollination
11. The flower is important to	a plant because it helps in
a. attracting	b. production of nectar
c. pollination	d. sexual reproduction
12. The essential organs of the	flower are
a. Calyx and Corolla	b. Androecium and Gynoecium
c. Calyx and Androecium	d. Corolla and Gynoecium
13. Cross pollination is import	ant for producing
a. new varieties of plants	b. plants with better growth
c. disease resistant plant	d. all of the above
14. Anemophily occurs in	winmeen
a. Vallisneria	b. Grass
c. Coconut	d. Datura
15. Which of the following str	ucture/ arrangement favours entamophily?
a. Pollen grains with wings and	d feathery stigma

b. Colourful petals and nectar secretion

- c. A bunch of flowers with less pollen
- d. Pollen grains with mucous covering

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 16. Post-fertilization, the changes into a/an		
a. seed	b. fruit	
c. endosperm	d. pericarp	
17. Which of the following is correctly matched?		
a. False fruit-mango	b. Multiple fruit-apple	
c. Aggregate fruit-polyalthia	d. Caryopsis-banana	
18. Identify the mismatched pair		
a. Legume-Dry dehiscent fruit	b. Cypsela- Dry indehiscent fruit	
c. Pome- Fleshy fruit	d. Regma- Resembles legume	
19. Conversion of milk into curd	takes place by	
a. Lactobacillus	b. Acetobacter	
c. Streptococcus	d. Staphylococcus	
20 These algae undergoes frage	mentation and each fragment grows into a new	
individual	winmeen	
a. Diatoms b	. Spirogyra	
c. Moss	d. Funaria	
21. Hydra reproduce by		
a. Binary fusion	b. Fragmentation	
c. Stem cutting	d. Budding	
22 is the male part of a flower.		
a. Ovary	b. Stigma	

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 d. Carpels c. Androecium 23. Gynoecium has three parts namely_____ a. astigma, pollen and ovary b. stigma, style and ovary c. anther, filament and pollen d. filament, stamen and stigma 24. Self pollination is also known as _____ a. autogamy b. autochory c. allogamy d. allograft 25. There is no wastage of pollen grain when ______ takes place. a. self pollination b. cross pollination d. none of the above c. self and cross pollination 26. Pollination by birds is called a. Chiropterophily b. Zoophily c. Ornithophily d. Anemophily 27. In grass and pine, pollination takes place by b. birds a. water c. wind d. bat 28. The fertilized egg is known as _____ a. zygote b. embryo c. seed d. fruit 29. The secondary nucleus is _____ in nature a. haploid b. diploid

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 c. triploidd. neither haploid nor diploid		
30. The fruit wall is called		
a. epicarp	b. mesocarp	
c. endocarp	d. pericarp	
31. Seedless grapes develop		
a. with the help of gametes	b. without the act of fertilization	
c. after fertilization	d. from the endosperm	
32. Dry indehiscent fruits	open at maturity and the seeds are liberated by the	
secay of pericarp.		
a. split	b. do not split	
c. sometimes split	d. mericarp	
33. In the aggregate	fruit has a cluster of fruitlets attached to a common stalk.	
a. Annona squamosa	b. Paddy	
c. Polyalthia	d. Coconut een	
34 is a simple fleshy t	Fruit which develops from multicarpellary, superior ovary	
with axile placentation.		
a. Tomato	b. Orange	
c. Apple	d. Mango	
35. In, the thalamus becomes fleshy and develops into an edible fruit.		
a. apple	b. orange	
c. cucumber	d. mango	
36. Paddy is an example of simple indehiscent fruit known as		
41 www.	winmeen.com Learning Leads to Ruling	

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English	
More Book Back Qu a. one seeded, caryopsis	uestions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> b. many seeded, caryopsis
c. many seeded, syconus	d. one seeded, capsule
37. The root sheath is	
a. coleorrhiza	b. coleptile
c. chaff	d. scutellum
38. The roots formed from the lower nodes of the stem are called	
a. tap root	b. fibrous root
c. adventitious roots	d. root hairs
39. seeds with two cotyledons_	
a. monocotyledon	b. dicotyledon
c. embryo	d. radical
40. Fruits of this plant carry a	persistent calyx modified into a pappus which aids in the
dispersal by wind	
a. coconut	b. tridax meen
c. drumstick	d. lotus
41. Can a female sheep alone produce new young ones?	
a. No, it needs a male sheep to produce young ones	
b. It can produce ones of left its own	
c. Vegetative propagation produce young ones	
d. Through the aplanospores	
42. A seed dispersed by wind is called	

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 a. Autochoryb. Anemochory		
c. Hydrochory	d. Zoochory	
II. Match the follo	wing.	
1.		
1. Berry	a. Orange	
2. Hesperidium	b. Cucumber	
3. Pome	c. Apple	
4. Pepo	d. Tomato	
Ans:1-d,2-a,3-c,4-b		
2.		
1. Lomentum	a. Coriandrum	
2. Cremocarp	b. Fig	
3. Sorosis	c. Acacia	
4. Syconus	d. Jack fruit winmeen	
Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b		
3.		
1. Aplanospores	a. Uninucleate, non-motile asexual	
2. Zoospores	b. Secrete thick additional wall layer	
3. Akinetes	c. Non-motile, ovoid bodies	
4. Conidia	d. Motile, asexual, flagellum	
Ans:1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a		

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4.

1. Binary fission	a. Bryophyllum
2. Fragmentation	b. Bacteria
3. Budding	c. Penicillium
4. Spore Formation	d. Spirogyra
Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c	
5.	
1. Multiple fruit	a. custard apple
2. Aggregate fruit	b. allogamy
3. Self pollination	c. autogamy
4. Cross pollination	d. jack fruit
Ans:1-d,2-a,3-c,4-b	
Ans:1-d,2-a,3-c,4-b 6.	
	a. Stamens vinneen
6.	a. Stamens winneen b. Carpels
6. 1. Calyx	
6.1. Calyx2. Androecium	b. Carpels
 Calyx Androecium Corolla 	b. Carpels c. Sepals
 6. 1. Calyx 2. Androecium 3. Corolla 4. Gynoecium 	b. Carpels c. Sepals
 6. 1. Calyx 2. Androecium 3. Corolla 4. Gynoecium Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b 7. 	b. Carpels c. Sepals
 6. 1. Calyx 2. Androecium 3. Corolla 4. Gynoecium Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b 7. 	b. Carpelsc. Sepalsd. Petals

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- 3. Anemophily c. Insects
- 4. Ornithophily d. Animals
- 5. entamophily e. Water

Ans:1-d,2-e,3-b,4-a,5-c

0	
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- Legume a. Cotton
 Follicle b. Beans
- 3. Septicidal capsule c. Lady's finger
- 4. Loculicidal capsule d. Calotropis

Ans:1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c

9.

- 1. Achenea. Cashewnut2. Caryopsisb. Tridax
- 3. Cypsela c. Paddy
- 4. Nut d. Mirabilis

Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a

10.

- 1. autochory a. Wind dispersal
- 2. Anemochory b. Dispersal by water
- 3. Hydrochory c. Dispersal by animals
- 4. Zoochory d. Explosive mechanism

inmeen

More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c

III. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is a fertilized ovule.

Ans: Seed

2. Orange develops from multicarpellary, _____, ovary with _____ placentation.

Ans: superior, axile

3. In jack fruit, the edible part represents the _____, which is bag and seeded.

Ans: perianth, one

4. Roots formed from the lower nodes of the stem are called ______ roots.

Ans: adventitious roots

5. Each ovule carries an _____ within it, within lies the _____ cell, the female gametes.

Ans: embryo sac, egg

5. A Representative study of mammals

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Select important characteristic features of mammals_____

- a. four-chambered heart b. fore-limbs and hind limbs
- c. milk-producing glands d. post anal tail

2.Carnicorous animals use these teeth to tear flesh _____

- a. incisors **b. canines**
- c. premolars d. molars

More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 3. The Henle's loop of nephron is mainly responsible for reabsorption of water in the kidney. Which of the following has a long loop of Henle in its nephrons to conserve water?

a. polar bear **b. camel**

c. frog	d.	whale
---------	----	-------

4. Which blood cells of mammals are concerned with immunity?

a. Young Erythrocytes	b. Leucocytes

c. Thrombocytes d. Matured Erythrocytes

5. You were given two unlabelled slides with blood smears of an amphibian and a mammal. You would differentiate the blood samples by observing the _____

a.colour	b. nature of RBC's
c. nature of WBC's	d. contents of plasma

6. For the digestion of cellulose, an enzyme called cellulose is required. Some mammals lodge cellulose producing bacteria in their digestive system by offering them food and shelter. These mammals are mostly

a. Herbivores	b. Carnivores
c. Omnivores	d. Sanguivores
7. Forelimbs of mammals have a their usage/ function in different a	common basic structure or pattern, but are different in animals. They can be called
a. Homologous organs	b. Analogous organs
c. Vestigial organs	d. Rudimentary organs
8. Sensitive whiskers are found in	L
a. Bat	b. Elephant

10th Science Bool	x Back Questions With Answers in English	
More Book Back Q c. Deer	uestions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> d. Cat	
9. The tusks of elephants are modified		
Ans: incisors		
10. Pick out an animal which h	has a four-chambered stomach	
a. Elephant	b. Dolphin	
c. Deer	d. Kangaroo	
11. Normal body temperature of man is		
a. 98.4-98 . 6 ⁰ F	b. 96.6-96.8 ⁰ F	
c. 94.4-98.6 ⁰ F	d. 98.4-99.6 ⁰ F	
12. Mitral valve is found between	een	
a. Right auricle and right ventr	ticle b. Left auricle and left ventricle	
c. right ventricle and pulmonar	ry artery d. Left ventricle and aorta	
13. Assertion(A): Mammalian heart is called myogenic heart.		
Reason®: Heartbeat is regulated by a specialized muscle bundle (pacemaker) in mammals.		
a. Both 'A' and 'R' are true	and 'R' explains 'A'	
b. Both 'A' and 'R' are true bu	at 'R' doesn't explain 'A'	
c. 'A' is true but 'R'is false		
d. 'A' is false but 'R' is true.		
14. One of the following group	os contains a non mammalian animal. Pick up the group.	

a. dolphin, walrus, porcupine, rabbit, bat

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> b. elephant, pig, horse, donkey, monkey		
c. antelope, deer, cow, buffalo, b	black buck	
d. dog, cat,crocodile, lion, tiger	•	
15. The epidermis of mammals of	contains	
a. hair, bristle, quills	b. hair, nail, claw	
c. hair, bristle,horn	d. hair, nail, scale	
16. Animals like hav from predators.	ve long, sharp, stiff hairs called quills to protect them	
a.cat and dog b. po	rcupine and Asian elephant	
c. porcupine and hedge hogs	d. whales and dolphins	
17 are the only mami	mals capable of powered flight.	
a. Bats	b. Birds	
c. Kiwi	d. Penguin	
18 have developed at	odominal pouches to bear the tender young ones.	
a. Marsupials	b. Man	
c. Polar bears	d. Camels	
19 RBC's cells are without nucleus.		
a. Mammalian	b. Reptilian	
c. Avian	d. None of these	
20 discovered the circul	lation of blood in man.	
a. Louis Pasteur	b. William Harvey	

10th Science Book	Back Questions With Answers in English	
More Book Back Qu c. Alexander Fleming	iestions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> d. Anthon Von Leeuwenhoek	
21. Heart is covered by a protect	ctive double walled sac called	
a. Peritoneum	b. Pineal	
c. Pericardium	d. Pleural membrane	
22. Tricuspid valve is found in		
a. right auriculo ventricular a	b. left auriculo ventricular aperture	
c. pulmonary artery	d. aortic arch	
23 is known as the 'ri	iver of life'.	
a. Blood	b. Lymph	
c. Saliva	d. Mucus	
24. These blood cells are conce	erned with blood clotting	
a. erythrocytes	b. leucocytes	
c. thrombocytes	d. thymocytes	
25 are the structural and functional units of the kidneys.		
a. Neurons	b. Nephron s	
c. Medulla	d. Cortex	
26. A network of blood capillaries in the malpighian capsule of a nephron is		
a. glomerulus	b. collecting tubule	
c. Bowmann's capsule	d. Henle's loop	
27. Social attachments between animals is called		
a. finger printing	b. imprinting	

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 c. parental cared. sexual imprinting		
28 grow sensitive bristles	on their snouts.	
a. Cats and bats	b. Whales and dolphins	
c. Horse and donkey	d. Whales and sharks	
29. The heart is made up of special ty	pes of muscles	
a. striated muscle	b. smooth muscle	
c. cardiac muscle	d. muscular sheath	
30 are the receiving chamber	rs of blood.	
a. Ventricles	b. Auricles	
c. Arteries	d. Valves	
31 are thick walled lower	chambered of the heart.	
a. Pericardium	b. Arteries	
c. Auricles	d. Ventricles	
32. The closure of the valves of the heart produce sounds as		
a. dub and dub b.	dub and lubb	
c. lubb and dub	d. lubb and lubb	
33. The liquid component of blood is		
a. RBC	b. WBC	
c. platelets	d. plasma	
34. Master chemists of our body are k	kidneys. Justify.	
a. kidneys acquire all chemicals taken in the body		

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b. maintain the chemical composition of blood

c.kidneys send out all chemicals taken in the body

d. kidneys store the various chemicals taken in the body

II. Match the following

- 1. 1. Blood platelets a. expired air 2. Kidneys b.sweat 3. Skin c. blood clotting d. urine 4. Lungs Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-b,4-a 2. a. right auriculo ventricular aperture 1. Auricles 2. Ventricles b. thin walled c. thick walled winmeen 3. Bicuspid d. left auriculo ventricular aperture 4. Tricuspid Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a 3. 1. Whale a. Quills b. Whiskers 2. Porcupine 3. Elephant c. Bristles
- 4. Cats d. Tusk

More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> Ans:1-c,2-a,3-d,4-b

4.

- 1. Network of capillaries a. Medulla
- 2. Outer part of the kidney b. Bowman's cup
- 3. Inner part of the kidney c. glomerulus
- 4. Double walled cup d. Cortex

Ans:1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

5.

- 1. Bats a. Heterodont dentition
- 2. Carnivorous animals b. Four chambered stomach
- 3. Antelopes c. Powered flight
- 4. Kangaroo d. Andominal pouch

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-b,4-b

5.

winmeen

- 1. Skin a. Nitrogenous waste products
- 2. Lungs b. Excess water and salt
- 3. Kidneys c. Carbon-di-oxide and water vapour

Ans:1-b,2-c,3-a

7.

- 1. Man a. make holes in the ground
- 2. Whale b. to gallop

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3. Bandicoot c. hold an object

4. Horse d. as oars to swim

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

III. Fill in the blanks

1. The tearing teeth of carnivorous animals_____

Ans: canine

2. The tusks of an elephant are modified teeth of _____

Ans: in cisors

3. The heartbeat of a normal human is ______ times in a minute.

Ans: 72

4. _____ are the only mammals capable of powered flight.

Ans: Bat

5. Mitral valve is found between ____

Ans: left auricle and left ventricle winmeen

6. Mammals such as cows, buffaloes have_____

Ans: four chambered stomach

7. Milk producing glands are modified ______

Ans: sweat glands

8. In summer, we sweat more to conduct the heat out in the sweating process.

Ans: cooling up mechanism

9.. Nephrons are the functional unit of _____

More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> Ans: kidneys

10. The contraction phase of the muscles of the heart _____

Ans: systole

11. This distensible, muscular sacs called as 'store house of urine'.

Ans: urinary bladder

6. Life Processes

I. Choose the correct answer

- 1. In monotropa the special type of root which absorbs nourishment is the _____
- a. Haustoria b. Mycorrhizal root d. Adventitious root c. Clinging root 2. The product obtained in the Anaerobic respiration of yeast is _____ b. Pyruvic acid a. Lactic acid c. Ethanol d. Acetic acid 3. The roots of a coconut tree are seen growing far from the plant. Such a kind of movement of root for want of water is _____ a. Phototropism b. Geotropism c. Chemotropism d. Hydrotropism 4. The xylem in the plants is responsible for_____ a. transport of water b. transport of food c. transport of amino acids d. transport of oxygen 5. The autotrophic nutrition requires_____

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 a. CO_2 and water b. chlorophyll c. sunlight d. all the above 6. Leaf pores/stomata help in _____ a. intake of CO_2 during photosynthesis b. release of CO_2 during photosynthesis c. release of water vapour during transpiration d. All of these 7. ______ of green plants are called factories of food production. b. Chloroplasts a. Mitochondria d. Nucleus c. Endoplasmic reticulum 8. The special root-like structure of plant parasites in cuscuta and viscum are called b. Haustoria a. Rhizoids d. Stolons c. Hyphae 9. Pick out the odd one: The parts of the alimentary canal are_____ a. pharynx b. mouth d. pancreas c. buccal cavity 10. The process in which metabolic wastes are removed is _____ a. Conduction b. Excretion d. all of these c. Respiration 11. The green pigment in the leaf_____

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Que a. Chlorophyll	estions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> b. Leucoplast	
c. Chromoplast	d. None of these	
12. These cells in vertebrate anim	nals are defensive in function	
a. Leucocytes	b. Erythrocytes	
c. Thrombocytes	d. None of the above	
13. Enzymes are called as		
a. bio-catalyst	b. catalyst	
c. chemical substances	d. starch	
14. Complete oxidation of a gluce ATP molecules.	ose molecule in aerobic respiration produces	
a. 20 b. 21		
c. 37 d. 38		
15 is the energy current	cy for the most cellular processes.	
a. ADP	b. ATP meen	
c. NADP	d. NAD H_2	
16. Amoeba, Hydra etc respire through their		
a. gills	b. moist skin	
c. body surface	d. lungs	
17. Respiratory organ for a fish is	S	
a. moist skin	b. scales	
c. gills	d. fins	

a. bronchi b. bronchioles a. bronchi b. bronchioles c. alveoli d. lungs 19.The		Ack Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> ctures surrounded by blood capillaries provide a surface for	
c. alveoli d. lungs 19.The	exchange of gases in hu	nan.	
19.Theis the site for photosynthesis. a. root b. stem c. leaf d. flower 20conducts food from leaves to all parts of a plant. a. Phloem b. Xylem c.Tracheids d. Vessels 21. The loss of water from the aerial parts of the plant in the form of vapour is called a. Respiration b. Transpiration c. Nutrition d. Transportation 22. Translocation occurs in the part of vascular tissue called a. tracheids b. xylem c. phloem d. leaf 23 is a colourless fluid, similar to plasma of blood, which helps in transportation. a. Blood b. Mucus c. Lymph d. Cerebro-spinal fluid	a. bronchi	b. bronchioles	
a. root b. stem c. leaf d. flower 20 conducts food from leaves to all parts of a plant. a. Phloem b. Xylem c.Tracheids d. Vessels 21. The loss of water from the aerial parts of the plant in the form of vapour is called 	c. alveoli	d. lungs	
c. leaf d. flower 20	19.The is the	site for photosynthesis.	
20	a. root	b. stem	
a. Phloemb. Xylemc. Tracheidsd. Vessels21. The loss of water from the aerial parts of the plant in the form of vapour is called	c . leaf	d. flower	
c. Tracheids d. Vessels 21. The loss of water from the arrial parts of the plant in the form of vapour is called a. Respiration b. Transpiration c. Nutrition d. Transportation 22. Translocation occurs in the part of vascular tissue called 23 is a colourless fluid b. xylem c. phoem d. leaf 23 is a colourless fluid to plasma of blood, which helps in transportation. a. Blood b. Mucus c. Lymph d. Cerebro-spinal fluid	20 conduct	ts food from leaves to all parts of a plant.	
21. The loss of water from the aerial parts of the plant in the form of vapour is calleda. Respirationb. Transpirationc. Nutritiond. Transportation22. Translocation occurs in the part of vascular tissue calleda. tracheidsb. xylemc. phloemd. leaf23	a. Phloem	b. Xylem	
a. Respirationb. Transpirationc. Nutritiond. Transportation22. Translocation occurs in the part of vascular tissue calleda. tracheidsb. xylemc. phloemd. leaf23 is a colourless fluid, similar to plasma of blood, which helps in transportation.a. Bloodb. Mucusc. Lymphd. Cerebro-spinal fluid	c.Tracheids	d. Vessels	
c. Nutritiond. Transportation22. Translocation occurs in the part of vascular tissue calleda. tracheidsb. xylemc. phloemd. leaf23 is a colourless fluid, similar to plasma of blood, which helps in transportation.a. Bloodb. Mucusc. Lymphd. Cerebro-spinal fluid	21. The loss of water fro	m the aerial parts of the plant in the form of vapour is called	
c. Nutritiond. Transportation22. Translocation occurs in the part of vascular tissue calleda. tracheidsb. xylemc. phloemd. leaf23 is a colourless fluid, similar to plasma of blood, which helps in transportation.a. Bloodb. Mucusc. Lymphd. Cerebro-spinal fluid			
Winneen22. Translocation occurs in the part of vascular tissue calleda. tracheidsb. xylemc. phloemd. leaf23 is a colourless fluid, similar to plasma of blood, which helps in transportation.a. Bloodb. Mucusc. Lymphd. Cerebro-spinal fluid	a. Respiration	b. Transpiration	
a. tracheidsb. xylemc. phloemd. leaf23	c. Nutrition	d. Transportation	
c. phloemd. leaf23 is a colourless fluid, similar to plasma of blood, which helps in transportation.a. Bloodb. Mucusc. Lymphd. Cerebro-spinal fluid	22. Translocation occurs in the part of vascular tissue called		
23 is a colourless fluid, similar to plasma of blood, which helps in transportation. a. Blood b. Mucus c. Lymph d. Cerebro-spinal fluid	a. tracheids	b. xylem	
transportation. a. Blood b. Mucus c. Lymph d. Cerebro-spinal fluid	c. phloem	d. leaf	
a. Bloodb. Mucusc. Lymphd. Cerebro-spinal fluid	23 is a colourless fluid, similar to plasma of blood, which helps in		
c. Lymph d. Cerebro-spinal fluid	transportation.		
	a. Blood	b. Mucus	
24 excrete their wastes through contractile vacuoles.	c. Lymph	d. Cerebro-spinal fluid	

More Book Bac a. birds	k Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> b. amphibians	
c. annelids	d. protozoans	
25 is an artificial	process used to remove nitrogenous waste products when the	
kidneys fail to function.		
a. Dialysis	b. Dialyser	
c. ECG	d. Glucometer	
26. The special kidneys us	ed to collect extra from the coelomic cavity of annelids are	
a. Nephrons	b. Neurons	
c. Nephridia	d. Collecting tube	
27. The excretory product	s of birds are composed of	
a. uric acid	b. dilute HCl	
c. urea	d. ammonia	
28 is the main e	excretory product in mammals.	
a. Ammonia	b. Urea	
c. Uric acid	d. None of the above.	
29. In mammals,	and sytem help in co-ordination.	
a. digestive system and nervous b. nervous system and lymphatic		
c. nervous system and endocrine d. endocrine and muscular system		
30.Response of the plant to the direction of light is		
a. Chemotropism	d. Hydrotropism	
c. Phototropism	d. Geotropism	

10th Science Book H	Back Questions With Answers in English	
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 31. When the pollen tubes towards the ovule, it shows types of movement.		
a. phototrophic	b. chemotrophic	
c. geotrophic	d. hydrotropic	
32. The chemical substances sec	creted by the endocrine glands are called	
a. Lymph	b. Hormones	
c. Cell sap	d. Complex compounds	
33. Response of the plant to the o	direction of gravity is	
a. Hydrotropism	b. Chemotropism	
c. Phototropism	d. Geotropism	
34. In xylem tissues the waste pr	roducts are stored as	
a. resin	b. wax	
c. latex d. oil		
35 is a colourless fluid.		
a. Blood b. Ly	_{mph} inmeen	
c. Grape juice	d. Olive oil	
36. The transport of soluble products of photosynthesis is called		
a. Transpiration	b. Transduction	
c. Translocation	d. Transformation	
37. The nervous system consists	of tissues which conducts	
a. water	b. food	
c. blood	d. messages	

10th Science Book H	Back Questions With Answers in English	
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 38. Transpiration occurs through		
a. micropyle	b. stomata	
c. root	d. stem	
39. The radical portion of an embryo grow towards		
a. light	b. chemical	
c. gravity	d. water	
40. The constituents of the phloen	m which act as a pipeline from leaves to the other parts	
of the plant are		
a. companion cells	b. sieve tubes	
c. tracheids	d. vessels	
41. ADP + Pi \rightarrow		
a. ATP	b. ADPPi	
c. ADPi	d. ADP	
42. Cytopharynx, a cytoplasmic depression to swallow food is seen in		
a. Amoeba	b. Paramoecium	
c. Hydra	d. Spinges	
43. An advance form of digestion is seen in		
a. fish b. fro	og	
c. birds	d. man	
44. Complex food swallowed is broken down into simpler food molecules by the action		
of enzymes in the		
a. hormones	b. catalyst	
61 <u>www.wi</u>	nmeen.com Learning Leads to Ruling	

10th Science B	ook Back Questions With Answers in English
More Book Bac c. digestive juice	k Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> d. chemicals
45. The translocation by ph	loem is achieved by
a. energy	b. chemicals
c. hormones	d. food
46is transferred in	nto phloem tissue using energy from ATP.
a. amino acids	b. lipid
c. sucrose	d. fructose
47. Lymph carries	
a. CO ₂	b. 0 ₂
c. digested and absorbed	fat d. fat
48. Which is the nearest an	nd richest source of water for plants?
a. soil	b. chlorophyll
c. oxygen	d. C <i>O</i> ₂
49 takes place	in the cytoplasm. meen
a. Glycolysis	b. Kreb's cycle
c. ETP	d. Oxidative decarboxylation
50. Oxidation of pyruvic acid takes place in the	
a. Cytoplasm	b. Mitochondria
c. Golgi body	d. Nucleus
II. Match the following.	
1.	

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- 1. Hydra a. Gills
- 2. Fish b. Body surface
- 3. Frog c. Stomata
- 4. Plants d. Lungs and skin

Ans: 1-b,2-a,3-d,4-c

2.

1. Earthworm	a. Simplest form of co-ordinating system
2. Insects	b. Dual nerve cord
3. Worm	c. Ganglia
4. Man	d. Brain
Ans:1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d	
3.	
1. Green plants	a. fungi
2. Non-green plants	b. saprophytes meen
3. Cuscutta	c. autotrophs
4. Monotropa	d. parasitic
Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-	b
4.	
1. Nutrition	a. Food and O_2 is carried
2. Respiration	b. Metabolic-waste by products
3. Transportation	c. Intake and outgoing of O_2 and C O_2

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 4. Excretion d. Consumption of food Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b 5. 1. Xylem a. lymph fluid 2. Phloem b. blood 3. Heart c. water 4. Lymph d. food Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-b,4-a 6. 1. Sunlight a. absorbed from the soil b. green pigments in the chloroplasts 2. Carbondi-oxide c. assimilated from the atmosphere 3. Chlorophyll 4. Water d. energy from the sun winmeen Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a 7. 1. Unicellular Protozoans a. Diffuse out through the cell membrane 2. Coelenterates b. Excretory tubes 3. Round worms c. Nephridia d. Contractile vacuoles 4. Annelids Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c 8.

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- 1. Direction of Light a. Hydrotropism
- 2. Direction of gravity b. Phototropism
- 3. Direction of water c. Chemotropism
- 4. Direction of chemicals d. Geotropism

Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c

III. Fill in the blanks

1. During photosynthesis, CO_2 and water are converted into_____

Ans: carbohydrates

2. When the digestion takes place in the human of alimentary canal, it is called digestion.

Ans: extracellular

3. _____ is formed during _

Ans: Pyruvic acid, glycolysis

4. _____are one of the constituents of the phloem.

Ans: sieve tubes

5. Transportation in lower animals like amoeba and paramecium takes place by

Ans: diffusion

7. Conservation of Environment

winmeen

I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Which of the following groups contain only bio degradable items?
- a. Grass, flowers and leaves b. Grass, wood and plastic

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- c. Fruit peels, Cake and plastic d. Cake, wood and glass
- 2. Which of the following constitute a food chain?
- a. Grass, wheat and mango b. Grass, goat and human
- c. Goat, cow and elephant d. Grass, fish and goat
- 3. Which of the following are environmental friendly practices?
- a. Carrying cloth bags for shopping
- b. Switching off light and fans when not in use
- c. Using the public transport

d. All the above

- 4. What is called as 'black gold'?
- a. Hydrocarbons
- c. Petroleum
- 5. Based on the food chain, pick odd one out:

Plants \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Frog \rightarrow Tiger \rightarrow Snake

Ans: Tiger

6. Example for product of green chemistry is_____

- a. Plastic b. Paper
- c. Bio plastics d. Halogen flame and retardants
- 7. _____ is a green house gas which causes climate change and global warming.

b. Coal

d. Ether

- a. Hydrogen b. Oxygen
- c. Nitrogen d. Carbon dioxide

10th Science E	10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 8. The form decomposers in the pond ecosystem.			
a. Plants	b. Bacteria		
c. Frogs	d. Phytoplanktons		
9 is used in see	eding clouds.		
a. Potassium iodide	b. Calcium carbonate		
c.Sulphurdioxide	d. Ammonium phosphate		
10. An example for fossil	fuel is		
a. Copper	b. Iron		
c. Magnesium	d. Coal		
11. Air pollution is caused	by transport exhaust fumes and emission of gases like SO_2 ,		
CO_2 , NO_2 from industries	s. Similarly, water pollution is caused by		
a. sewage	b. crop cultivation		
c. rain	d. soil erosion		
12. If wild animals are killed, what difficulty would we face?			
a. imbalance in nature	b. decrease in frog rain		
c. decrease in population	d. increase in rain		
13. Water is an essential commodity for survival. What can we do to help increase water resources?			
a. deforestation	b. reducing the use of vehicles		
c. the burning of the wasta	age d. afforestation		
14. The tiger and the lion are carnivores. Likewise the elephant and the bison are			

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15. Assertion(A): Coal and petroleum are called fossil fuels

Reason®: Fossil fuels are formed from the remains of dead organisms after millions of years.

a. Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' explains 'A'

b. Both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' doesn't explain 'A'

c. Only 'A' is true but 'R' is false

d. 'A' is false but 'R' is false

16. Compressed Natural Gas(CNG) is considered a better fuel than coal/ petroleum,

because_____

Ans: Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) does not cause pollution

17. Now a day's water bottles and lunch boxes are made from agricultural products like fruit pulp. These are called ______

Ans: bio-plastics

18. Hazardous bio-medical wastes are disposed off by means of_____

a. landfills

- b. incineration
- c. deep well injections d. compost pits

19. _____ are examples of bio-medical wastes.

a. Toxic drugs and human anatomical wastes

b. Rubber and plastics

c. Toxic drugs and glass

d. Paper and glass

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 20. Desalination involves _____ and _ a. sublimation and evaporation b. evaporation and recondensation c. distillation and sublimation d. evaporation and boiling 21. _____ is one of the Tiger reserve in India. a. Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary b. Gir National Park c. Sunder bans National Park d. Mudumalai Wild life Sanctuary 22. is the India's first national park. a.Mukkurthi National Park b. Bandhipur National Park c. Kanha National Park d. Corbett National Park 23. _____ are the biotic factors of an ecosystem. a. Water, light and temperature b. Producers, consumers and decomposers c. Producers and consumers only d. Consumers and decomposers only 24. Which is the prime source of energy in an ecosystem? b. Air a. water d. Organic substances c. Sunlight 26. Which of the following food chain is correct? a. Grass \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Fish \rightarrow Frog \rightarrow Snake b. Grass \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Frog \rightarrow Snake \rightarrow Eagle c. Phytoplankton \rightarrow Snake \rightarrow Tiger

10th Science Book	Back Questions With Answers in English	
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> d. Grass \rightarrow <i>Fish</i> \rightarrow <i>Frog</i> \rightarrow <i>Snake</i>		
26. The concept of 'Green Che	mistry' was introduced in the year	
a. 1991 b. 1	992	
c. 1994	d. 1995	
27. Plastics made from plants like corn, potatoes or other agricultural products are called		
a. Bio-plastics	b. Bio fuel	
c. Bio-fertilizers	d. Bio-medicines	
28. The term global village wa	s coined by	
a. Marshall McLuhan	b. Marshall Pasteur	
c. Louis Pasteur	d. Alexander Fleming	
29 preserves natural	water storage and act as aquifers recharge zones.	
a. Water shed management	b. Wetland conservation	
c. Domestic conservation	d. Desalination	
30 are the underground reserves of fresh water.		
a. Aquifers b. S	Surface water	
c. Capillary water	d. Tube wells	
31. GEV means		
a. Global Electrical Village	b. Global Electronic Venue	
c. Global Electric Village	d. Grassland Electronic Village	
32. Sulphur-di-oxide, carbon-mono-oxide are pollutants.		

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 a. airb. water		
c. land d. ne	one of the above	
33. Burning of materials are called		
a. Incubation	b. Incineration	
c. Deep well injection	d. Land fills	
34. Which one of the following is an abiotic component of the ecosystem		
a. fungi	b. plants	
c. nitrogen	d. bacteria	
35 are aquatic pollutants in most of the seas.		
a. Moth balls	b. Tar balls	
c. Soaps	d. Coal	
36. Any undesirable change in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics which		
affect human life is called		
a. population	b. plantsmeen	
c. pollution	d. pollutants	
37. What are the types of water in India?		
a. Rain water and ground water	b. Fresh water and river water	
c. River water and rain water	d. Fresh water and salt water	
38. desalination of ocean water is a technology that has great potential for		
increasing		
a. fresh water	b. rain water	
c. river water	d. salt water	

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39. Collecting rain water from the roof of building or court yards for later use is called

a. watershed Management	b. Rainwater Harvesting	
c. Wetland Conservation	d. Seeding clouds	
40. Where is Anaimalai wild life sanctuary located?		
a. Nilgiris	b. Tirunelveli	
c. Viruthunagar district	d. Slopes of Westernghats	
41. There are about biosphere reserves in India.		
a. 23 b. 13		
c. 16 d. 22		
42. Lion tailed macaque is found in		
a. Mudumalai Wild life Sanctuary	b. Mukkurthi National Park	
c. Indira Gandhi Wild Life Sanctu	aary d. Kalakkadu Wild Life Sanctuary	
43. Which of these is not a wild life sanctuary in Tamil Nadu		
a. Anaimalai wild life sanctuary	b. Viralimalai	
c. Manas wild life sanctuary	d. Point calimere wildlife sanctuary	
44. Which of these animal is not found in Gulf of Mannar Marine National park?		
a. tuties	b. wild peacocks	
c. coral reefs	d. dolphins	
45. Which is not a tiger reserve?		
a. Gir National Park	b. Sunder bans National Park	

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 c. Kamha National Park d. Bandhipur National Park 46. In which bird sanctuary we can find 374 special kinds of birds? a. Guidy National Park b. Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary c. Corbett National Park d. Bharathpur Bird Sanctuary. 47. Where is India's first national park located a. Uttaranchal b. Assam c. West Bengal d. Gujarat 48. Indian Bison is found in a. Vedanthangal bird sanctuary b. Mukkurthi National Park d. Gir National Park c. Bandhipur National Park 49. Choose the odd one out. b. Abiotic factors a. Producers d. Decomposers c. Moon 50. Where is India's first national park located a. Uttaranchal b. Assam c. West Bengal d. Gujarat 51. Which of these is not a effect of coal? a. **Precipitation** b. Interference with ground water c. Dust nuisance d. Contamination of land and water 52. Carbon dioxide is also called _____ b. Green house gas a. Blue house gas

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English		
More Book Bac c. Yellow gas	k Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> d. Red house gas	
53. Petroleum is also called		
a. Olive oil	b. water	
c. Crude oil	d. Coconut oil	
54. Which of these materials is not made from petroleum		
a. Polyester	b. Nylon	
c. cotton	d. acrylic	
55. Which of these has the green chemistry not developed?		
a. in organic chemistry	b. solar radiation	
c. polymer	d. physical states of matter	
56. Many marine organism	ns living in oceans and seas have killed due to	
a. oil spills	b. tar balls	
c. fossil	d. food spills	
57.Hydrogen is used in the production of meen		
a. milk	b. pesticides	
c. fertilizers	d. insecticides	
58. What is the reason behind the growth of green chemistry		
a. World Wide Web	b. World Global Web	
c. PVC	d. polymer	
II. Match the following		
1.		

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English

More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 1. Vallanadu Blackbuck Sanctuarya. Slopes of western ghats				
2. Point Calimere wild life Sanctuary		b. Tuticorin district		
3. Anaimalai wild life Sanctuary		c. Tirunelveli district		
4. Kalakkadu wild life Sanctuary		d. Nagapattinam district		
Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c				
2.				
1. Manas wild life Sanctua	ary a. Ma	adhya Pradesh		
2. Gir National Park	b. Ut	taranchal		
3. Kanha National Park	c. Gu	jarat		
4. Corbett National Park	d. As	sam		
Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b				
3.				
1. Abiotic factors	a. Bacteria a	and Fungi		
2. Producers	b. Sunlight	nmeen		
3. Consumers	c. Green pla	nts		
4. Decomposers	d. Lion			
Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a				
4.				
1. Landfills a. Ha	zardous waste	;		
2. Deep well injection	b. Burning c	of toxic drugs		
3. Incineration	c. Paper and	Glass		

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4. Recycling and Reuse d. Radioactive waste

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c

- 5.
- 1. Seeding clouds a. Aquifer recharge zones
- 2. Desalination b. Small dams
- 3. Wetland conservation c. Potassium iodide
- 4. Watershed management d. Reverse Osmosis

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

6.

- 1. Indira Gandhi Wild Life
- 2. Mudumalai Wild Life
- 3. Mundanthurai Wild life
- 4. Point Calimere

Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a

7.

- 1. Primary consumers a. Omnivores
- 2. Secondary consumers
- b. Herbivores

a. Nagapattinam

b. Western Ghats

winmeen

c. The Nilgiris

d. Tirunelveli District

3. Tertiary consumers c. Carnivores

Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-a

III. Fill in the blanks

1. Which of the following contain only non-biodegradable items.

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 Ans: Aluminium cans and plastics 2. Wild life includes Ans: fauna and flora 3. There are _____ tiger reserves in India. Ans: 27 4. Wild peacocks are found in ______ sanctuary. Ans: Viralimalai 5. Chlamydomonas, Volvox and Spirogyra are _____ Ans: Phytoplanktons 6. In an ecosystem, the energy flows in direction. Ans: one 8. Waste water management I. Choose the correct answer. 1. An example for water-borne disease is_____ a. scabies b. dracunculiasis c. trachoma d. typhoid 2. The sedimented and floating materials are removed by this treatment process. a. primary treatment b. secondary treatment c. tertiary treatment d. peripheral treatment 3. Which is a non-renewable resource? b. petroleum a. coal

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c. natural gas d. all the above 4. _____ is the chief component of natural gas. a. Ethane b. Methane c. Propane d. Butane 5. Which of these disease is not spread due to the ingestion of water contaminated by human or animal faces or Urine etc. b. amoebic a. Typhoid c. heart attack d. cholera 6. What can be used to treat sewage, fresh water, walls of buildings etc. a. Nitro euro b. Nitrosomonas europaea d. Azatobacter c. Pseudomonas 7. Which is not a water based disease? b. helminthes a. drawnculiasis d. schistosomiasis c. yellow fever 8. Which of these is a water related disease? b. Scabies a. Trypanosomiasis c. Trachorna d. Typhoid 9. How many people suffer from Malaris? a. 330 million b. 40 million c. 300 million d. 370 million 10. Waste water can be also used as_____

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English			
More Book Back a. Storm water	Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> b. insecticide		
c. pesticide	d. fertilizer		
11 is a term that i	is mainly concerned with saving energy.		
a. Light energy	b. Conservation of body		
c. Energy management	d. Wind energy		
12. An inspection, survey an called	d analysis on energy flows for energy conservation is		
a. Audit energy	b. Light energy		
c. Heat energy	d. Energy Audit		
13. Renewable energy(resou	rces) need to be conserved because		
a. they are slowly disappeari	ing from earth		
b. if we over use them nature	e will stop replacing them		
c. we should not use them faster than they are replenished by nature			
d. the earth will destroy if w	e over use in meen		
14 is non-toxic	safe to handle, distribute and use as a fuel.		
a. oxygen ł	o. hydrogen		
c. carbondioxide	d. nitrogen		
15. What is derived from un warm core?	even healing of the earth's surface from the sun and the		
a. Solar power b	o. Tidal power		
c. Wind power	d. Ocean power		
16 are energy rich,	combustible form of carbon or components of carbon.		

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English			
More Book Bac a. Fossil fuel	k Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> b. Petroleum		
c. Coal	d. Natural gas		
17 is a major s and steam turbines.	source of electricity generation through the use of gas turbines		
a. Fossil fuel	b. Petroleum		
c. Natural gas	d. Coal		
18. Compact fluorescent bulbs cam save up to			
a. 4000 megawatts	b. 5000 megawatts		
c. 6000 megawatts	d. 7000 megawatts		
19. Which is not a bio-fuel	?		
a. Bio-gas	b. Vegetable oil		
c. Olive oil	d. Green diesel		
20. Bio alcohol is widely u	ised in		
a. USA and Canada	b. Canada and Russia		
c. UK and USA	d. USA and Brazil		
21. Which is the physical substance essential to all living organisms?			
a. Air	b. Water		
c. Heat	d. Soil		
22. Which brings the availability of primary source of water on earth?			
a. Lakes	b. River		
c. Ocean	d. Rainfall		

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English			
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 23 is the largest among the water sources.			
a. Ocean water	b. Lakes		
c. Rivers	d. Wells		
24. In which areas of the earth's	crust, fresh water flows freely?		
a. Artesian well	b. Lakes		
c. Rivers	d. Ocean		
25 is an example of v	water-washed diseases.		
a. Typhoid	b. Trachoma		
c. Jaundice	d. Malaria		
26. This disease is caused by inse	ect vectors which breed in water		
a. yellow fever	b. scabies		
c. schisto somiasis	d. amoebiasis		
27. CFL means			
a. Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs b. Compressed Fluorescent bulbs			
c. Connected Fluorescent Lights	d. Controlled Fluorescent Lights		
28 is the energy desired directly from the sun.			
a. Solar energy	b. Wind power energy		
c. Significant energy	d. Hydrogen		
29 is found to be the good choice among the alternate fuel.			
a. Hydrogen	b. Oxygen		
c. Petrol	d. Diesel		

10th Science Boo	ok Back Questions With Answers in English
More Book Back 30. is called the '	Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> country of winds'.
a. Brazil	b. Denmark
c. Japan	d. China
31. A black mineral of plant	origin which is a fossil fuel
a. diesel	b. coal
c. petrol	d, methanol
32 is a dark, visc	cous, foul smelling liquid.
a. diesel	b. coal
c. turpentine	d. petroleum
33. This alcohol is made by f	fermenting the guar component of plant materials
a. Bio ethanol	b. methanol
c. carboxylic acid	d. propanol
II. Match the following	
1.	winmeen
1. Water born diseases	a. yellow fever, malaria
2. Water washed diseases	b. amoebic and bacillary
3. Water based diseases	c. scabies, trachoma
4. Water related diseases	d. drancunculiasis, helminthes
Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a	
2.	
1. Primary treatment	a. filteration

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English More Book Back Questions Check here - https://goo.gl/rSCNT8 b. floating materials 2. Secondary treatment 3. Tertiary treatment c. done by micro-organism 4. Bio remediation d. biological matters removed Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c 3. a. solar heater 1. Copper choke 2. Tungsten bulbs b. electronic choke 3. Electric heater c. dried clothes for ironing d. fluorescent bulbs 4. Wet clothes for ironing Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-a,4-c 4. a, Wind energy 1. Solar energy b. Energy from the sun 2. Hydrogen c. Alternate fuel meen 3. Wind mill Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-a 5. 1. Bio ethanol a. bacterial action on organic material 2. Bio diesel b. fermenting the sugar component of plant material 3. Biogas c. made from vegetable oil and animal fats Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-a **III.** Fill in the blanks.

83

10th Science Book Back Questions With Answers in English
More Book Back Questions Check here - <u>https://goo.gl/rSCNT8</u> 1. Most grid peaking power plants and some off-grid engine-generators use gas.
Ans: Natural
2 is used as feed stocks for ethanol production.
Ans: Cellulosic Biomass
3. Drinking water contains high amounts of can cause serious diseases.
Ans: chemicals
4 is a potent green house gas.
Ans: Methane
5 is used for the production of for use in fertilizer production.
Ans: Natural gas, Ammonia
6. Replace regulators with regulators for ceiling fans.
Ans: Conventional, electronic
7 is called the 'country of winds'.
Ans: Denmark winmeen