MODEL PAPER FOR SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

GENERAL SCIENCE - PAPER - II

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE - Model paper - I

Class X Max. Marks : 50 Time : 2 hrs

INSTRUCTIONS :

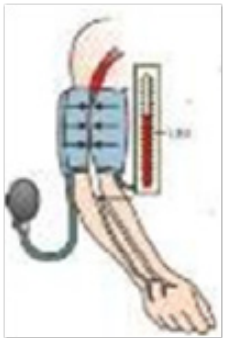
1. Question paper consists of 4 sections and 17 Questions.
2. Internal Choice is available only for Q.No. 12 in Section - III and for all the Questions in Section - IV 3. In the duration of 2 hours, 15 minutes of time sis allotted to read the Question paper
4. All answers should be written in the answer booklet only.
5. Answer should be written neatly and legibly.

SECTION - I

Note : 1) Answer all the Questions. 2) Each question carries 1 mark (6 x 1 = 6 m)

1 Expand the DNA?

2. Write the function of the apparatus seen in the picture



3. Write the equation for photosynthesis?
4. Give an example for the organisms which show the regeneration?
5. Female : 44+XX : : Ovule :.....
6. Write a slogan to eradicate the female foeticide?

SECTION - II

Note : 1) Answer all the Questions. 2) Each question carries 1 mark (4 x 2 = 8 m)

7. Give some suggestion to keep kidneys healthy?
8. Write the differences between xylem and Phloem?
9. What is the role of decomposers in an eco-system?
10. Fill the following table with the information of any two plant hormones?

Name of the hormone	Action

SECTION - III

Note : 1) Answer all the Questions. 2) Each question carries 1 mark (4 x 2 = 8 m)

11. What happens if haemoglobin levels decrease in the blood in human beings?
12. Draw a labelled diagram of Neuron (Or)
    Draw a neat labelled diagram of internal structure of female reproductive system
13. Explain how non-biodegradable substances would affect the environment?
14. Can the organisms of any trophic level be removed without causing any damage to the eco system-Write your reasons?
15. How are fats digested in our body?

SECTION - IV

Note : 1) Answer all the Questions. 2) Each question carries 1 mark (4 x 2 = 8 m)

16. A) Write the apparatus and the experimental procedure to prove that Chlorophyll is essential for the photosynthesis? (OR)
    B) Describe the procedure followed by you in your laboratory to observe the spores in bread molds
17. A) How does phototropism occur in plants? (Or)
    B) How do Mendel's experiment show that traits may be dominant or recessive?

GENERAL SCIENCE - PAPER - II
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE - Model paper - 2

Class X Max. Marks : 50 Time : 2 hrs

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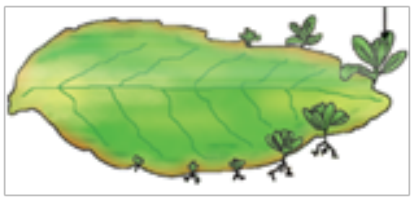
SECTION - I

Note : 1) Answer all the Questions. 2) Each question carries 1 mark (6 x 1 = 6 m)

1. Expand the CFC?
2. What represents the following picture



3. "Raju said Aquatic organisms have more respiratory rate than Terrestrial organisms"- Do you support him? why?
4. Name the structure which supplies nutrients to the growing foetus?
5. Write a slogan to promote the organ donation?
6. How much energy transfers from one trophic level to next trophic level?

SECTION - II

Note : 1) Answer all the Questions. 2) Each question carries 1 mark (4 x 2 = 8 m)

7. Give some suggestions to maintain healthy blood pressure?
8. Why do herbivores like goats have a longer small intestine than carnivores like tigers?
9. How does variations promote the survival of species?
10. Write the functions of the following hormones?
    A) Thyroxin B) Insulin

SECTION - III

Note : 1) Answer all the Questions. 2) Each question carries 1 mark (4 x 2 = 8 m)

11. Write some suggestions to reduce the usage of pesticides in agriculture?
12. Draw a neat labelled diagram of stomata (Or)
    Draw a neat labelled diagram of internal structure of longitudinal section of Flower.
13. Explain how plants manage their wastes?
14. What will happen if all the waste generate is biodegradable?
15. Compare and contrast nervous and hormonal mechanism for control and co ordination in animals? structure and functions

SECTION - IV

Note : 1) Answer all the Questions. 2) Each question carries 1 mark (4 x 2 = 8 m)

16. A) Write the apparatus and the experimental procedure to prove that Carbon dioxide is essential for the photosynthesis? (OR)
    B) Describe the procedure followed by you in your laboratory to observe the budding in yeast.
17) A) "Neuron is structural and functional unit of the nervous system"- Analyse. (Or)
    B) How do Mendel's experiment show that traits may assort independently ?

1 ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Definitions

A) Nutrition B) Respiration
C) Photosynthesis D)Digestion
E) Reflex actions F)Synapse
G) Heredity H) Biomagnification

Nutrition

The process by which living organisms take in food and utilize it to obtain energy, growth, repair, and maintenance of the body.

Respiration

A biological process in which organisms break down food (glucose) to release energy, usually using oxygen.

Photosynthesis

The process by which green plants and some organisms use sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water to make food (glucose) and release oxygen.

Digestion

The process of breaking down complex food substances into simpler, absorbable forms inside the body.

Reflex actions

Quick, automatic, and involuntary responses of the body to certain stimuli, controlled by the spinal cord instead of the brain.

Synapse

The tiny gap or junction between two nerve cells (neurons) where the transmission of nerve impulses occurs with the help of chemical messengers.

Heredity

The passing of traits or characteristics from parents to their offspring through genes.

Biomagnification

The increase in concentration of harmful substances (like pesticides or heavy metals) in organisms as they move up the food chain.

2. Abbreviations:

1. CFC 2. UNEP 3. DNA
4. HIV 5. AIDS 6. ATP

CFC – Chlorofluorocarbon
UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme
DNA – Deoxyribonucleic Acid
HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS – Acquired Immuno deficiency Syndrome
ATP – AdenosineTriphosphate
STD – Sexually transmitted diseases

Examples

1. Give examples for the following Asexual reproduction

A. A) Budding – Yeast, Hydra
B) Binary fission – Leish mania, Bacteria,Protozoans like amoeba
C) Multiple fission- Malaria Parasite, Plasmodium
D) Fragmentation – Spirogyra
E) Regeneration – Planaria

2. Give an example for biodegradable waste and none biodegradable waste

A Biodegradable waste – Plant's and Animal's waste Nonbiodegradable waste- Plastic and E waste.

3. Give an example for producers and Primary Consumers

A. A) Producer – All Plants
B) Primary Consumers – Herbivores like goat

4. Give two examples for Decomposers ?

A. Bacteria and Fungi

5. Give an Example for unisexual flowers and Bi sexual flowers?

A. A) Unisexual flower –Papaya and Water Melon
B) Bisexual flower – Hibiscus and Mustard

6. **In which organisms sex is not genetically determined?**

A. Snail, Reptiles

7. **Give an example for plant which propagates through the leaves?**

A. Bryophllum

8. **Give an Example for Plant growth inhibiting hormone?**

A. Abscisic acid

9. **Give one example for iodine source of food?**

A. Salt

10. **Name the end products of Photosynthesis?**

A. Glucose, Oxygen and Water

11. **Give one example for the organism which break down the food material outside the body**

A. Bread mold, Yeast and Mushroom

12. **Give one example for the parasitic plant?**

A. Cuscuta

13. **Single circulation of blood?**

A. Fish

14. **Give two examples for reflex actions ?**

A. Closing eyes in sudden blow of air , Get back the hand when hot object touches

15. **Give an example for Artificial ecosystem?**

A. Aquarium

TABLE ITEMS

Enzymes

S.No.	Name of The Gland	Enzyme	Function
1	Salivary Gland	Salivary Amylase	Breaks down starch into simple sugars
2	Gastric Glands	Pepsin	Breaks down Proteins
3	Liver	No Enzymes	Emulsification of Fats
4	Pancreases	Trypsin	Breaks down Proteins
		Lpase	Breaks down the fats into Fatty acids and Glycerol

Trophic Movements:

S.No.	Trophic movement	Examples
1	Phototropism	Movement towards sunlight Ex: Shoot of the plant
2	Thigmotropism	Movement towards support Ex: tendrils of creepers
3	Thigmotactic movement	Leaves of touch me not plant (stimulus not determine the response)
4	Chemo tropism	Movement of pollen tube towards the ovary
5	Hydro tropism	Movement of roots towards water EX: Root of the plant
6	Geotropism	Movement of roots towards the gravity EX: Root of the plant

Note: Roots show positive geotropism and hydrotropism but negative phototropism, whereas stems exhibit the opposite responses

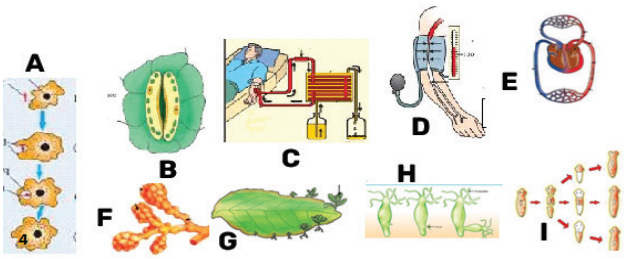
Plant Hormones:

S.No.	Plant Hormone	Action
1	Auxins	helps to cells to grow longer
2	Gibberellins	Helps in growth of stem
3	Cytokinins	Promote Cell division
4	Abscisic acid	Promotes wilting of leaves and works as growth inhibitor

Hormones in humans:

S.No	Hormone	Endocrine Gland	Function
1	Growth hormone	Pituitary gland	Stimulates growth in all organs
2	Thyroxine	Thyroid gland	Regulates metabolism for body growth
3	Insulin	Pancreases	Regulates blood sugar level
4	Testosterone	Testes	Growth of hair on face and development of male sex organs and promotes secondary sexual characters
5	Estrogen	Ovary	Development of Female sex organs and secondary sexual characters.
6	Progesterone	Ovary	Controls menstrual cycle, supports pregnancy
7	Adrenaline	Adrenal gland	Increase the heartbeat rate , Increase the sugar level in blood, Increase the diameter of Aorta & Pupil of eye

What represents the following picture?



A _____ B_____

C _____ D_____

E _____ F _____

G _____

FACTS

Life Process:

1. **The energy produced in cellular respiration stored in the form of .....**

A. ATP

1. **The amount of energy in a single ATP molecule**

A. 30.5KJ/mol.

2. **Name the Balloon like structures present in lungs?**

A. Alveoli

3. **Lungs : Human :Gills : .....**

A. Fish

4. **Which instrument is used for measure the "Blood Pressure"?**

A. Sphygmomanometer

5. **What is the driving force in xylem to transport water during day time in Plant?**

A. Transpiration

6. **What is the basic filtration unit of kidney?**

A. Nephron

7. **Which process is involved in the removal of wastes in unicellular organisms?**

A. Diffusion.

8. **Which acid may cause for muscle pain?**

A. Lactic acid

9. **Healthy Blood pressure in the Adults?**

A. 120/80 mm of Hg

10. **What provides fulling force to water in the xylem?**

A. Transpiration

11. **Which mineral is essential for protein synthesis in plants?**

A. Nitrogen

12. **Name the medical process which removes wastes from blood by the artificial?**

A. Haemodialysis.

13. **Write an equation for photosynthesis?**

A. $6CO_2 + 12H_2O \xrightarrow[\text{Chlorophyll}]{\text{Sunlight}} C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 + 6H_2O$

LIFE PROCESS

15. What are the functions of stomata?

A. Transpiration and Gases exchange

16. Which parts play an important role in inspiration and expiration of human beings?

A. Ribs and Diaphragm

14. Write one differences between kidney and artificial kidney?

A. Artificial kidney have no reabsorption of nutrients

15. What is High B.P.?

A. The blood pressure more than the 120/80 of mm Hg is known as High Blood Pressure.

16. What are peristaltic movements?

A. The movement shown by the alimentary canal while traveling the food through it are known as peristaltic movements.

17. What is the role of blood platelets in our body?

A. Helps to clot blood during injuries.

18. What transports the digested fats to the cells in our body?

A. Lymph

CONTROL AND CO ORDINATION

1. Name the parts present in Central nervous system?

A. Brain and Spinal Cord

2. Name Parts present in peripheral nervous system?

A. Cranial nerves and spinal nerves

3. Which gland can produce both hormones and enzymes?

A. Pancreas

4. Which part of the brain controls the all-endocrine gland's secretion?

A. Hypothalamus

5. Name the bony box that protect brain?

A. Cranium

REPRODUCTION

1. What are the units of reproduction for Rhizopus?

A. Spores

2. Name the glands associated with male reproductive system?

A. Prostate gland and Seminal vesicles

3. Male gamete : Sperm cell :: Female Gamate: _____

A. ovum

4. What supplies nutrients to the growing foetus in womb ?

A. Placenta

5. What changes you may observe after fertilisation in flower?

A. Overy develops into fruit and ovule develops into seeds

6. Name the Sexually transmitted diseases by virus and Bacteria?

A. Virus : AIDS
Bacteria : Gohnorrhoea and syphilis.

7. Give any two examples for contraceptive devices ?

A. Copper-T, Condom, Vasectomy, Tubectomy

8. What is the major change during puberty?

A. General body growth slows down and reproductive tissue begin to mature

9. What is callus?

A. Group of Rapid growing cells are known as callus

HEREDITY

1. A pure breed tall plant(TT), is crossed with a pure breed short plant(tt). What is the ratio of tall plants to short plants in F2 generation?

A. 3:1

2. What is the phenotype and genotype ration of monohybrid cross in F2 Generation?

A. Pheno type-3:1, Geno type-1:2:1

3. **A rose plant bearing coloured flowers suddenly starts producing white flowers. What might be the possible reason?**

A. Mutation

4. **If a trait 'A' exists in 10% of a population of an asexually reproducing species and trait 'B' exists in 60% of the same population. Which trait is likely to have arisen earlier?**

A. B

5. **A man with blood group A marries a woman with blood group 'O' and their son has blood group 'A'. As for this information which blood group is dominant?**

A. A

6. **Who proposed the laws of Inheritance?**

A. Mendal

7. **Who is known as father of genetics?**

A. Mendal

8. **Expand the 'DNA'**

A. Deoxy ribose nucleic acid

9. **What refers the term 'factor' used by scientist mendal in nowadays?**

A. Genes

10. **How many factors control a trait in sexually reproducing organism according to the scientist mendal?**

A. 2

11. **Number of chromosomes in human being?**

A. 46 or 23 Pairs

12. **What is the chromosomal number in the ovum?**

A. 22+X

13. **What will be the sex of child if sperm cell having Y fuses with an ovum?**

A. Male

14. **What will happen if there are no variations in organisms of species?**

A. All individual are appears same

OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. **What is the main source of energy for an eco-system?**

A. Sun

2. **How much organic matter transfer from one trophic level to the next trophic level?**

A. 10%

3. **Name the starting trophic level of a food chain?**

A. Producers

4. **Write any four activities that cause harm to environment?**

A. Excessive usage of plastic, Indiscriminate waste disposal, Usage of pesticides and Fire crackers

5. **What is the problems caused by the UV radiation?**

A. it may caused for skin cancer in human beings

SLOGANS

1) Organ donation 2) Smoking 3) Female foeticide 4) Child Marriages 5) Ozone Protection 6) Organic Farming 7) Eco Friendly Activities.

Organ Donation

1. Donate organs, give life a second chance!
2. Be a hero after life – donate your organs.
3. Your organs can live even if you don't.
4. One donor can save many lives.

Smoking

- Cigarettes burn your lungs, your money, and your life.
- Be smarter – Don't start smoking
- Say no to smoking, say yes to life
- Your family needs you, not your smoke.
- Female Foeticide
- Save the girl child, save the future.

- Girls are precious – stop female foeticide!
- Let every girl be born with pride.
- A daughter is a blessing, not a burden.

Child Marriages

- Let children be children, stop child marriage.
- Their childhood is not for sale!
- Education, not marriage – let them grow!
- Say NO to child marriage, YES to their dreams.

Ozone Protection

- Save the ozone, secure the planet.
- Don't let the sun burn our future – protect the ozone layer.
- Ozone is our shield – keep it safe!
- Reduce pollution today for a better tomorrow.

Organic Farming

- Go organic – grow healthy, live healthy.
- Organic farming: food that loves the earth.
- Say yes to nature-grown food!
- Healthy soil, healthy life – choose organic.

Eco-Friendly Activities

- Go green – keep Earth clean!
- Plant more trees, breathe pollution-free.
- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle – the earth will smile.
- Be eco-smart – protect our planet.

Question making

Prepare the questionnaire to ask gastroenterologist / dentist/ pulmonologist/ Cardioloist/Urologist/ Neurologist To know more information?

A) Gastroenterologist (Digestive System Doctor)

- What are the common digestive problems you treat?
- How does our diet affect the digestive system?
- How can we prevent acidity and indigestion?
- How often should we undergo a digestive health checkup?
- What is the importance of fiber-rich food?

B) Dentist

- What are common tooth and gum diseases?
- How does sugar affect dental health?
- Why is fluoride important for teeth?
- How can we prevent cavities ?
- What causes tooth sensitivity?

C) Pulmonologist (Lungs & Respiratory Specialist)

- What are the common causes of asthma and allergies?
- How does smoking damage our lungs?
- What are early signs of respiratory infection?
- How can we improve our lung capacity?
- Why is polluted air harmful to health?

D) Cardiologist (Heart Specialist)

- What are warning signs of heart disease?
- How do blood pressure and cholesterol affect the heart?
- What lifestyle changes help keep the heart healthy?
- Why is physical exercise important for the heart?
- What foods are good for heart health?

E) Urologist (Kidney & Urinary System Specialist)

- What are common urinary tract problems?
- How much water should we drink daily?
- What are symptoms of kidney stones?
- How does diet affect kidney health?
- How can we keep our kidneys healthy?

F) Neurologist (Brain & Nerve Specialist)

- What are common brain and nerve-related disorders?
- What causes headaches and migraines?
- How does sleep affect brain health?
- What are early symptoms of nervous system problems?
- Why are exercise important for the brain?

2 TWO MARKS

LIFE PROCESS

1. Where do plants get each of the raw materials required for photosynthesis?

A. Plants get

- Carbon dioxide from the air through stomata.
- Water from the soil through roots.
- Sunlight from the Sun.
- Chlorophyll is present in green leaves and absorbs sunlight.

2. Why do herbivores like goats have a longer small intestine than carnivores like tigers?

A.
- Herbivores eat plant food, which is rich in cellulose and is harder to digest.
- Hence,They need a longer small intestine to completely digest and absorb nutrients.
- Carnivores eat meat, which is easy to digest, so their small intestine is shorter.

3. How is the small intestine designed to absorb digested food?

A.
- It is very long and provides more time for absorption.
- Inner surface has finger-like villi that increase surface area.
- Villi contain blood vessels to transport absorbed nutrients.
- The walls are thin and richly supplied with blood.

4. What is the role of bile juice in the digestion of food?

A.
- Bile juice, produced by the liver.
- It have no enzymes.
- It breaks down fats into smaller droplets (emulsification).
- It also creates an alkaline medium for digestive enzymes to work effectively.

5. Show the pathway of air that enters into the lungs and goes out into the atmosphere.

A. Nostrils → Nasal cavity → Pharynx → Larynx → Trachea → Bronchi → Bronchioles → Lungs

6. Why is the rate of breathing in aquatic organisms faster than in terrestrial organisms?

A.
- Water has less dissolved oxygen compared to air.
- To obtain enough oxygen, aquatic animals must breathe faster.

7. Why is it not safe to sleep beneath huge trees like banyan trees during night time?

A.
- At night, trees release carbon dioxide because photosynthesis stops.
- But tree continues respiration so, Amount O_2 become decrease.

- Hence, More CO_2 and less oxygen under trees can cause breathing difficulties and suffocation.

8. Why is smoking injurious to health?

- Smoking contains harmful chemicals like nicotine, tar, and carbon monoxide.
- It damages lungs, heart, and blood vessels.
- It causes cancer, breathing problems, and reduces oxygen in blood.

9. Write the difference between xylem and phloem.

Xylem	Phloem
Transport water & mineral	Transport food (glucose)
Transportation occurs Upward only	Transportation occurs Upward & downward

10. How is the amount of urine produced regulated?

A.
- The kidneys control urine formation.
- It Depends onAmount of water in the body and Level of dissolved wastespresent in the body.

11. What happens if haemoglobin levels decrease in the blood?

A.
- Less oxygen is transported to body cells.
- The person feels weak, tired, and breathless.
- This condition is called anaemia.

12. Write some precautions to keep blood pressure and heart healthy.

A.
- Eat healthy food (low salt, low fat).
- Exercise regularly.
- Avoid smoking and alcohol.
- Maintain healthy weight.
- Reduce stress and get enough sleep.

13. What are your suggestions to maintain healthy teeth?

A.
- Brush teeth twice a day.
- Avoid sweets and soft drinks.
- Visit the dentist regularly.
- Rinse mouth after eating.
- Eat calcium-rich food.

14. What are your suggestions to keep lungs / kidneys healthy?

A. keep lungs healthy:
- Avoid smoking and air pollution.
- Do breathing exercises.
- Stay away from dust and chemicals.
- To keep kidneys healthy:
- Drink plenty of water.
- Reduce salt intake.
- Maintain a healthy diet.

15. What happens if salivary glands not function properly?

A.
- Dry mouth due to lack of saliva.
- Difficulty in chewing and swallowing food.
- Poor digestion, especially of starch, because salivary amylase is not produced.

CONTROL AND COORDINATION

1. What is synapse? Write it importance in nerve transmission?

A.
- Synapse is a small gap between two neurons.
- It allows transfer of nerve impulse from one neuron to another neuron using chemical chemical signals or Electric signal or by both.
- It helps in continuing the nerve impulse from one neuron to the next.
- It ensures one-way transmission of information in the nervous system.
- It connects sensory, motor, and association neurons for proper coordination.

2. What are the differences between walking and reflex actions?

Walking	Reflex Action
It is a voluntary action (under our control).	It is an involuntary action (not under our control).
It is a slow process.	It is a very fast action.
It is controlled by brain.	It is controlled by spinal cord.
It involves thinking and planning.	It does not involve thinking.

3. What happens if brain involves in the reflex actions/ Why brain have no role in reflex actions?

A. ● Reflex actions are quick protective actions Which save from dangerous stimulus.

Example: touching a hot object

- If the brain is involved, the action will take more time, which may be dangerous.
- So, spinal cord controls reflex actions to provide a fast and immediate response.

18. Why is iodised salt advisable?

A. ● Iodised salt contains iodine, which is required for the proper functioning of thyroid gland.

- Iodine helps to produce thyroxine hormone.
- It prevents goitre and mental retardation in children.

So, iodised salt is recommended to maintain good health.

19. How does our body respond when adrenaline is secreted into the blood?

A. ● Heartbeat increases rapidly.

- Breathing rate increases, supplying more oxygen.
- Blood pressure rises to deliver blood quickly to muscles.
- Pupils dilate (become wider) to improve vision.
- More glucose is released into the blood for extra energy.

20. Why are some patients of diabetes treated by giving injections of Insulin?

A. ● In diabetes, the pancreas does not produce enough insulin.

- Insulin helps in controlling blood sugar levels.
- Therefore, diabetic patients are given insulin injections to maintain normal glucose levels
- in the blood and prevent health problems.

7. How sugar levels control in blood?

A. ● If the sugar levels in blood rise, they are detected by the cells of the pancreas which respond by producing more insulin.

- As the blood sugar level falls, insulin secretion is reduced.

8. What measures do you suggest to control diabetes?

A. ● Maintain balanced diet with less sugar and refined carbohydrates.

- Regular exercise to control blood glucose levels.
- Maintain a healthy body weight to keep sugar levels in control.

9. Read the following para and answer the following question?

A. Hypothalamus plays an important role in the release of many hormones. For example, when the level of growth hormone is low, the hypothalamus releases growth hormone releasing factor which stimulates the pituitary gland to release growth hormone.

i) What controls the activity of the Pituitary Gland

ii) Deficiency of which hormone is caused for Dwarfism?

A) i) Hypothalamus

ii) Growth hormone.

REPRODUCTION

1. **What are the advantages of vegetative propogation?**

A.
- New plants are identical to the parent plant.
- Produce a large number of plants in less time
- Produce High yield and early fruiting or flowering plants
- Desirable characters of parent plant are preserved.

2. **How sexual reproduction beneficial for organism?**

A.
- It produces variation among organisms.
- Variations help organisms adapt to changes in the environment.
- It results in evolution and survival of better species.
- Increases genetic diversity, making species stronger and healthier.
- Offspring show improved survival and better adaptability.

3. **What changes do you notice after fertilisation in flowers?**

A.
- After fertilisation, the zygote divides several times to form an embryo within the ovule.
- The ovule develops a tough coat and is gradually converted into a seed.
- The ovary grows rapidly and ripens to form a fruit.
- Meanwhile, the petals, sepals, stamens, style and stigma may shrivel and fall off.

4. **What happens when ovum is not fertilised in a female? / Why does menstruation occur?**

A.
- Unfertilised ovum may die
- The linings of uterus slowly break and comes out through the vagina as blood and mucous.
- This process is called Menstruation.

5. **Write some precautions to escape from Sexually transmitted diseases/AIDS?**

A.
- Maintain faithful and healthy relationships.
- Avoid unprotected sexual contact.
- Use disposable syringes and needles.
- Use tested Blood for transfusion.
- Spread awareness about STDs.

6. **What is the role of the seminal vesicles and the prostate gland?**

A.
- Secretions of these glands make the transportation of sperm cells easier.
- They also provide nutrition to the sperm cells.

7. **What are the changes seen in girls at the time of puberty?**

A.
- Breast development
- Widening of hips.
- Start of menstruation.
- Growth of hair in armpits and pubic region.
- Rapid increase in height.

HEREDITY

1. **How does the creation of variations in a species promote survival?**

A.
- Variation may take diversity in a Same species
- Variations help some individuals adapt better to changes in the environment.
- These individuals have a higher chance of survival for rapid climate changes and various diseases.
- Such survivors reproduce and pass on beneficial traits to the next generation
- Therefore, variations help in survival of the species over a long period.

- On other hand variation also helps formation new species in along period.

2. What happens if no variations in a species?

A.
- All organisms will have same traits.
- If there is a sudden environmental change (like new disease, climate change), entire species may die due to lack of adaptability.
- No variations mean no evolution and higher risk of extinction.

3. What are the contrasting characters of pea plant?

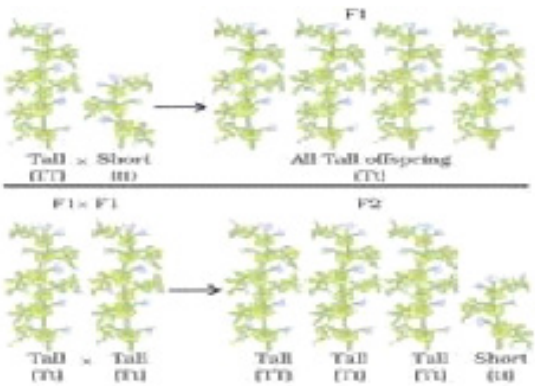
A. Plant Length – Tall or Short

Seed Colour - Yellow or Green

Flower Colour – White or Voilet

Seed Shape - Round or Wrinkled.

4. Observe the pea plant and answer the following questions?



i) What the above picture represents?

A. Monohybrid cross

ii) What is the percentage of short plants in F2 Generation?

A. 25%

iii) Why all are tall plants in F1 Generation?

A. Tall is the dominant character

2 & 4 MARK QUESTIONS

OUR ENVIRONMENT

1. What are trophic levels? Give an example of a food chain and state the different trophic levels in it?

A. Different steps of food chain are known as trophic levels.

Example food chain:

Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Eagle

Trophic levels :

Grass – Producers (1st trophic level)

Grasshopper – Primary consumers / Herbivores (2nd trophic level)

Frog – Secondary consumers (3rd trophic level)

Snake – Tertiary consumers (4th trophic level)

Eagle – Top consumers (5th trophic level)

2. What is the role of decomposers in the eco system? / What happens if decomposers absent in an ecosystem?

A. 1. Decomposers break down the dead plants, animals, and organic wastes into simple substances.

2. They help in recycling nutrients back into the soil, which can be used again by plants for their growth.

3. They also help in keeping the environment clean by removing the dead and decaying matter.

4. Without decomposers, nutrients would remain locked in dead bodies and the ecosystem would become polluted and unbalanced.

3. Can the organism of any trophic level be removed with out causing any damage to the eco system? Why ?

Or

What will happen if we kill all the organisms in one trophic level?

A. 1. No, the organisms of any trophic level cannot be removed without causing any damage to the ecosystem.
2. Because each trophic level is interconnected and depends on the others for food.
3. If we remove producers, all the consumers will die due to lack of food.
4. If we remove Primary consumers (herbivores), the carnivores will disturb due to non-availability of food.
5. On other hand the growth of vegetation become uncontrolled and disturb the other organisms.
6. If we remove Carnivores the population of herbivores become uncontrolled and damage the all plants.
7. it may also disturb their own population also.
8. therefore, removal of any trophic level disturbs the food chain and leads to collapse of ecosystem balance.

4. What will happen if we kill all herbivores in an ecosystem?

A.
- Plants will overgrow due to lack of plant-eaters.
- Carnivores will starve and start dying because their food source is gone.
- Ecosystem balance will be disturbed and many species may become extinct.

5. What happen if predators are removed from an ecosystem?

A. 1. If predators are removed form an eco-system the population of herbivores become uncontrolled and they damage almost all the plants.
2. It results over a period the availability of food become less to the herbivores.
3. It may lead to the death of the herbivores or they may to the another eco system.
4. finally the ecosystem may be collapsed.

6. What will happen if pesticides enter into the food chain?

A.
- Harmful chemicals accumulate in organisms
- Cause biological magnification
- Lead to diseases, reproductive failure, and death
- Top-level animals including humans are most affected
- Pollutes soil, water, and harms biodiversity

7. What happens if ozone depletion continues for several years?

A.
- More UV radiation reaches Earth
- skin cancer and eye diseases
- Reduced crop production and damage to plants
- organisms like phytoplankton die → affects whole food chain
- Global warming may increase
- Serious threat to life on Earth

8. How do Ozone formation take place?

A. Ozone formation takes place in the higher levels of the atmosphere (stratosphere) through a process called the ozone-oxygen cycle. It occurs in the following steps:

1. Ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun splits an oxygen molecule (O_2) into two separate oxygen atoms (O).

$$O_2 \xrightarrow{\text{UV Light}} O + O$$

2. Each free oxygen atom (O) then reacts with another oxygen molecule (O_2) to form ozone (O_3).

$$O + O_2 \longrightarrow O_3$$

3. Ozone absorbs harmful UV radiation, and sometimes it also breaks back into O_2 and O atoms.

$$O_3 \xrightarrow{\text{UV Light}} O_2 + O$$

4. The above three steps occur one by one in a cyclic manner and maintain a balance in the ozone layer.

9. What are the reasons for depletion of ozone layer?

A. 1. The ozone layer is depleting because CFCs released from refrigerators and air conditioners reach the atmosphere and break down ozone molecules.

2. Industrial pollutants released from factories contain chemicals that damage the ozone layer.

3. Aerosol sprays release ozone-depleting substances into the air, which contribute to the thinning of the ozone layer.

4. Nitrogen oxides released from vehicles also react with ozone and reduce its concentration in the atmosphere.

10. Why is damage to the ozone layer a cause for concern?

A. 1. When the ozone layer becomes thin, harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun directly reaches the Earth's surface, which can increase the risk of skin cancer and cause serious eye problems like cataracts in humans.

2. The increased UV rays can damage plants by reducing their growth and can also harm phytoplankton in oceans, which affects the entire aquatic food chain.

3. Excessive UV radiation can disturb the climate system by affecting weather patterns and increasing global warming, leading to harmful changes in the environment.

11. Suggest some steps to limit the damage of ozone layer?

1. We should reduce the use of CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) because they are the main chemicals responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer.

2. People should use ozone-friendly and eco-friendly products that do not release harmful gases into the atmosphere.

3. Proper and regular maintenance of refrigerators and air conditioners should be done to prevent leakage of CFCs.

4. Aerosol sprays that contain ozone-depleting chemicals should be avoided and replaced with safer alternatives.

5. Vehicles should be maintained properly to reduce the emission of nitrogen oxides which damage the ozone layer.

6. All countries should strictly follow international agreements like the Montreal Protocol to control and ban ozone-depleting substances.

7. Public awareness must be increased to encourage people to protect the ozone layer and adopt environmentally friendly practices.

12. What are the problems caused by the non-biodegradable wastes that we generate?

A. ● Non-biodegradable wastes cause soil, water, and air pollution because they remain in the environment for a long time without decomposing.

● Plastic and other solid wastes block drainage systems, leading to waterlogging and floods during the rainy season.

● Animals often eat plastic waste by mistake, which harms their digestive system and may cause death.

- Burning plastic and other non-biodegradable waste releases toxic gases that are harmful to livin organisms and contribute to air pollution.
- Dumping of plastic waste in water bodies affects aquatic life and reduces the quality of water.
- Large amounts of non-biodegradable waste spoil the beauty of the environment and make Surroundingsdirty and unhealthy.
- They contribute to global warming and climate change when harmful chemicals are released into the atmosphere or absorbed into soil and water.

9. Why the usage of plastic has to control?

A.
- Plastic is non-biodegradable and remains in the environment for many years, causing long-term pollution.
- It harms animals and marine organisms when they swallow plastic waste by mistake, which can injure or kill them.
- Plastic blocks water flow in drains and canals, leading to waterlogging and creating breeding places for mosquitoes and harmful insects.
- Burning plastic releases poisonous gases that can cause breathing problems and increase air pollution.
- Plastic litter spoils the beauty of public places, parks, and beaches, making the environment dirty and unhealthy.
- When plastic breaks into small particles called microplastics, it enters the food chain and affects the health of humans and animals.
- Improper disposal of plastic waste leads to clogging of sewage systems, causing floods during rainy seasons.
- Plastic production increases the use of fossil fuels, which leads to more greenhouse gas emissions and worsens global warming.

10. How the biodegradable substances would affect the environment?

A.
- Excess biodegradable waste produces a foul and unpleasant smell while decomposing, making the surroundings dirty and uncomfortable.
- These wastes attract flies, insects, and other disease-causing organisms, which can spread infections and pose health risks.
- Improper disposal of biodegradable waste can pollute soil and water, leading to unhygienic conditions and environmental imbalance.
- Accumulation of large amounts of biodegradable waste can block drains and cause waterlogging or flooding.
- Decomposing biodegradable waste releases methane gas, a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming.
- Large piles of biodegradable waste in public areas make the environment unattractive and unhygienic.
- If not composted properly, biodegradable waste cannot be converted into useful manure, wasting potential nutrients.
- Excess biodegradable waste can disrupt the local ecosystem by creating areas where pests and rodents thrive.

11. Write any two differences between biodegradable and non-biodegradable substances?

Biodegradable	Non-biodegradable
Decompose naturally by microorganisms	Do not decompose naturally / take very long time

Do not pollute for long time	Cause long-term pollution
Example: paper, vegetable waste	Example: plastic, glass

11. Write some waste disposal methods for biodegradable waste?

A. **Composting –** Converting kitchen and garden waste into manure.

Vermicomposting – Using earthworms to convert waste into nutrient-rich compost.

Biogas production – Food waste and animal dung are used to produce biogas and slurry.

Landfilling – Dumping in low-lying areas where they decompose naturally.

Animal feed – Waste food can be given to cattle or animals.

Wastewater treatment – Organic waste in sewage is treated in treatment plants.

12. Write some waste disposal methods for non-biodegradable waste?

(OR)

What Precautions do you suggest to reduce the effects of non-biodegradable wastes?

A. **Recycling –** Reusing materials like paper, plastic, glass, and metals.

Reusing – Using containers, bags, and bottles again instead of throwing.

Incineration – Burning waste at high temperatures to reduce volume.

Scientific landfills – Storing hazardous waste safely in engineered landfills.

Segregation at source – Separating plastics, metals, and glass for safe disposal.

E-waste management – Sending electronic waste to authorized recycling centres.

13. Discuss what methods could be applied to reduce our intake of pesticides?

(OR)

Suggest some methods to control the biomagnification?

(OR)

What are your suggestions to limit the usage of pesticides in agriculture?

A. 1. Farmers should use bio-pesticides and natural pest control methods such as neem extracts, so that chemical pesticide usage can be reduced.

2. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques should be followed, where pests are controlled using a combination of biological, cultural, and mechanical methods instead of depending only on chemicals.

3. Farmers can grow pest-resistant and high-yielding crop varieties, which reduce the need for pesticide spraying.

4. Crop rotation should be practiced to break the life cycle of pests, so that the same pests do not attack crops every year.

5. Proper training and awareness programs should be conducted for farmers to teach the correct quantity and safe methods of pesticide application.

6. Farmers should avoid over-spraying pesticides and apply them only when necessary and as recommended.

7. Maintaining field hygiene by removing weeds and diseased plants can reduce pest attack naturally.

8. Encouraging organic farming will help in reducing the dependency on chemical pesticides in the long run.

9. Promoting the use of natural enemies of pests such as ladybugs and parasitic wasps can help control pest populations naturally.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

LIFE PROCESS

1. Write the differences between Autotrophic nutrition and Hetero trophic Nutrition?

Autotrophic nutrition	Heterotrophic nutrition
It means that the organism prepare the food by own.	It means that the organism does not prepare food by own and they dependent on other organisms for food
Here simple inorganic substances are converted into complex organic molecules.	Here complex organic molecules are served as food.
There are chloroplasts in the Cell	There are no chloroplasts in the Cell
Here light energy is converted into chemical energy.	Here light energy is not involved
Here there is no specific digestive system	Here there is specific digestive system
Eg: Green plants & certain bacteria	Eg: All animals

2. Write the differences between Aerobic and anaerobic respiration?

Aerobic respiration	Anaerobic respiration
Oxygen is necessary for the aerobic respiration	Oxygen is not necessary for the anaerobic respiration
In this process complete oxidation of glucose occurs	In this process, incomplete oxidationof glucose occurs
End products are CO2 and water.	End products are Ethyl alcohol or lactic acid and CO2
Lot of energy is liberated	Relatively less Energy is liberated
It takes place in mitochondria	It takes place in cytoplasm

3.Write the differences between arteries and veins?

Arteries	Vein
Move away from the heart	Move towards the heart
Distributes blood to the body organs .	Collects blood from body organs.
Blood pressure is high.	Blood pressure is low.
valves are absent.	valves are present.
Carry oxygenated blood except pulmonary artery.	Carry de-oxygenated blood except pulmonary vein.
They end in capillaries.	They start in blood capillaries.
They are deep seated.	They can be seen sub cutaneously.
They do not collapse when there is no blood in it or when cut across.	They collapse when there is no blood in it or cut across
Arteries further divide into arterioles.	Veins further divided into venules.
Arteries are reddish in colour.	Veins are bluish in colour.

4. How is small intestine designed to absorb digested food?

A.
- The small intestine is very long and coiled, which increases the surface area for absorption.
- Its inner lining has finger-like projections called villi that further increase the surface area.
- Each villus contains blood vessels and lymph vessels to quickly transport absorbed nutrients.
- The walls of the small intestine are thin, which allows nutrients to diffuse easily.

- It has a rich blood supply that helps in the efficient absorption and transport of digested food.

5. How are fats digested in our bodies? Where does this process take place?

A.
- The digestion of fats takes place mainly in the small intestine.
- The liver produces bile juice which breaks large fat globules into smaller droplets through emulsification.
- Pancreatic lipase and intestinal enzymes act on these fat droplets.
- These enzymes convert fats into fatty acids and glycerol, which can be easily absorbed.

6. How are the alveoli designed to maximise the exchange of gases?

A.
- Alveoli are present in very large numbers, providing a large surface area for gas exchange.
- They have very thin walls which allow easy diffusion of oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- Their inner surface is moist, helping gases to dissolve easily.
- They are surrounded by a network of blood capillaries that help in quick exchange of gases between blood and alveoli.

21. What are the different types of blood vessels and write their functions?

A.
- There are three types of blood vessels.
- They are – Arteries, Veins and Capillaries

Arteries:-

- carry oxygenated blood away from the heart to all body parts.
- But the pulmonary artery carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs.

Veins:-

- carry deoxygenated blood from all body parts to the heart.
- But the pulmonary vein carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart.

Capillaries:-

- They are very thin vessels.
- They make continuity between arteries and veins.
- they exchange of gases, nutrients, and wastes occurs between blood and tissues.

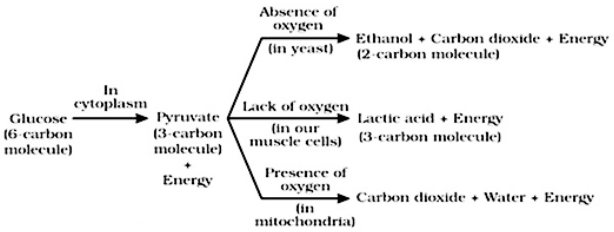
8. What happens if both oxygenated and de-oxygenated blood get mixed in the heart in human beings?

A.
- The separation of the right side and the left side of the heart is useful to keep oxygenated and deoxygenated blood from mixing.
- Such separation allows a highly efficient supply of oxygen to the body.
- This is useful in animals that have high energy needs, such as birds and mammals, which constantly use energy to maintain their body temperature.
- If both oxygenated and deoxygenated blood get mixed the body doesn't produce sufficient energy for the proper function body and person cannot survive actively.
- Finally it may also lead to the death of individual.

9) What are the methods used by plants to get rid of excretory products?

A.
- Plants use completely different strategies for excretion.
- The oxygen liberated in photosynthesis is absorbed in the respiration., In the same way oxygen Liberated in respiration absorbs in the photosynthesis.
- Plants remove excess water through transpiration.
- Some waste products may store in leaves,fruits, and seeds which later fall off.
- Some other waste products are stored as resins and gums especially in old xylem cells.
- Plants also excrete some waste products into the soil around them.

10. Observe the following flow chart and answer the following questions



A. i) Give an example for anaerobic organism?

ii) Which cell organelle plays an important role in aerobic respiration?

iii) Where does glucose break down into pyruvate?

iv) In which cells of our body accumulation of lactic acid may occur?

11. What happen if all plants stop the photosynthesis?

CONTROL AND COORDINATIONC

1. How does brain get protected? Write the main parts of the brain and their functions?

A. ● The brain is present inside a bony box called the cranium, which is a part of the skull and protects the brain from injuries.

● The brain is surrounded by fluid-filled, balloon-like layers inside the cranium. These layers protect brain from shocks.

● The brain has three parts
1. Fore brain
2. Mid Brain
3. Hind brain

Fore brain: -

● It is the main thinking part of the brain.

● It is responsible for decision making.

● fore brain has separate specialised areas for hearing, smell , sight .

● One another separate part of fore brain controls the hunger.

Mid brain:

● Receive the information from spinal cord and generate reflexes.

Hind Brain :

● It contain two parts Cerebellum and Medulla.

● Cerebellum helps in maintaining balance, posture, and coordination of voluntary actions like walking in a straight line, riding a bicycle, or picking up a pencil.

● Involuntary actions like blood pressure, Salivation and vomiting are controlled by the medulla.

2. How does phototropism occur in plants?

A. ● When growing plants detect light, a hormone called auxin synthesised at the shoot tip.

● It helps the cells to grow longer.

● When light is coming from one side of the plant, auxin diffuses towards the shady side of the shoot.

● This concentration of auxin stimulates the cells to grow longer on the side of the shoot which is away from light.

● Thus, the plant appears to bend towards light.

3. How does chemical coordination occur in plants?

A. ● Chemical coordination in plants occurs through plant hormones.

● These hormones are produced in one part of the plant and are transported to other parts to control growth and responses.

Examples:

● **Auxins** help in cell growth and bending towards light

● **Gibberellins** help in stem growth

● **Cytokinins** help in cell division

● **Abscisic acid** controls wilting and falling of leaves

4. How are involuntary actions and reflex actions different from each other?

Ans :

Involuntary Actions	Reflex Actions
These actions occur without our conscious control.	These are quick, automatic responses to a stimulus.
Controlled mainly by medulla in the brain.	Controlled by spinal cord mostly.
Slower compared to reflexes.	Very fast actions to protect the body.
Example: breathing, heartbeat, digestion.	Example: withdrawing hand from a hot object, knee-jerk.

5. Compare and contrasting nervous and hormonal mechanism for control and coordination in animals?

Ans :

Nervous System	Hormonal (Endocrine) System
Uses electrical impulses to transmit messages.	Uses chemical messengers (hormones).
Transmission is very fast	Transmission is slow
Effects are short-lived and immediate.	Effects are long-lasting.
Acts through neurons	Acts through bloodstream.
Controls quick actions like reflexes and movements.	Controls growth, metabolism, and reproduction

6. What is goiter disease? How it causes? What is your suggestion to avoid it?

A.
- Goiter is a disease in which the thyroid gland enlarges abnormally.
- It is mainly caused by iodine deficiency in food.

Suggestions:-

- Use iodised salt daily.
- Eat iodine-rich food like seafood, milk, and eggs.
- Maintain a balanced diet with necessary minerals.
- Create awareness to prevent iodine deficiency in the community.
- Regular health check-ups for early detection of thyroid problems.

7. What happens if reflex actions are absent in human?

A.
- A person cannot react quickly to sudden dangers.
- May lead to more injuries and accidents (example: touching hot objects).
- Blinking, coughing and swallowing reflexes may be affected.
- The body's protective mechanism fails, risking life.
- Every movement would require conscious effort, slowing down responses.
- The nervous system becomes less efficient, affecting survival.

HOW DO ORGANISMS REPRODUCE

1. What are the different methods of contraceptive methods?

A.

2. What is the importance of DNA copying in reproduction?

A.
- DNA copying ensures that genetic information is passed from parents to offspring.
- It helps in the formation of new cells and organisms during reproduction.
- It maintains the continuity of species.
- Small changes during copying create variations which help organisms adapt to the environment.

3. "variation beneficial to the species but not necessary for the individual" Do you support this statement? Why?

A.
- Yes, I support this statement.
- Variations help a species survive in changing environments.
- Some individuals with better variations may survive harsh conditions (e.g., climate changes, diseases).
- An individual can live without variation, but for long-term survival of species, variation is essential.
- It helps in evolution of new and better species over generations.

4. Why is vegetative propagation practised for growing some types of plants?

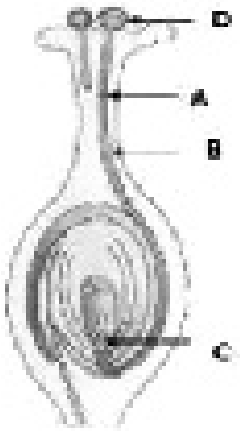
A. **Vegetative propagation practised with the following causes :-**
- It ensures better survival of young plants because they are already developed parts of a parent plant.
- Plants produced by this method mature early and start bearing flowers and fruits sooner.
- It helps in mass multiplication of plants in a short period.
- Useful for maintaining hybrid varieties without mixing of characters.
- Can be used to grow plants throughout the year (not limited to seed seasons).

5. How is the process of pollination different from fertilisation?

A.

Pollination	Fertilisation
Transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma	Fusion of male gamete (pollen) with female gamete (ovule)
Occurs outside the ovary	Occurs inside the ovary
Leads to fertilisation	Leads to seed and fruit formation
Can occur by wind, insects, birds etc.	Requires pollen tube growth and gamete fusion

6. Observe the following picture and answer the given questions?



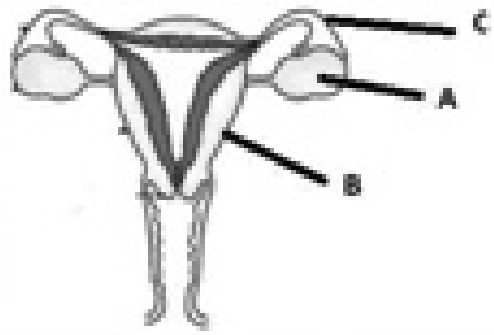
i) Identify the A,B,C and D ?

ii) What indicates this picture?

iii) What makes pollen tube reach the Ovary?

iv) Name the process by which pollen grain reach the stigma? v) Which part of the flower turns into fruit after fertilization?

7. Observe the following picture and answer the given questions?



i) What represents this diagram?

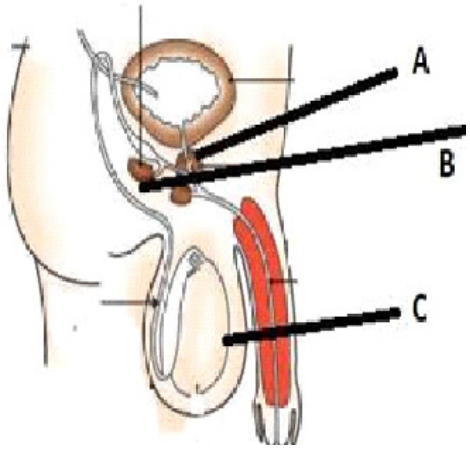
ii) Identify the A,B and C ?

iii) Where do fertilization takes place?

iv) What happens during menstruation?

v) In which place fertilized ovum develops into foetus?

8. Observe the following picture and answer the given questions?



i) What represents this Picture?

ii) Identify the A,B,and C?

iii) Name the endocrine gland in the picture?

iv) what is the location of testis in human body?

v) Name the glands which produce fluid for the nutrition of sperm cells?

HERIDITY

1. Read the table and answer the following questions?

	T	t
T	TT	Tt
t	Tt	tt

i) In given table, If 'TT' indicates the 'Tall' and 'tt' indicates the Dwarf charter what would be the character of 'Tt' according mendal experiment.

A. Tall

ii) What is the percentage of receive characters in the table?

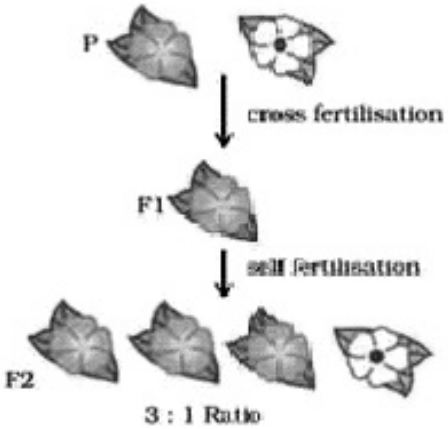
A. 25%

iii) Write phenotype ration and Geno type ration for given table.

A. 3:1 and 1:2:1

iv) What do you know from the above table ? Ans: Traits may be dominant or Receive

8. Observe the picture and answer the following questions



i) What indicates this picture?

ii) Phenotype ratio of F2 generation?

iii) Which pollination has done in the plants of F1 generation? iv) Write the percentage of receive characters?

8 MARK QUESTIONS

LIFE PROCESS

1 Analyse the process of Double circulation in human beings?

2. Explain the process of preparation of urine in human beings?

3 What is haemodialysis? How is it useful?

4 What procedure do you follow to prove the starch presence in the leaf?

5 Write the experimental procedure to that carbon dioxide is essential for Photosynthesis?

6 Write an experiment to prove the action of saliva on starch.

7 Write the differences between photosynthesis and Respiration?

CONTROL AND CO ORDINATION

1. Describe the structure and functions of neuron?

2. How does chemical coordination occur in animals?

3. Explain the mechanism of reflex actions?
4. Write an experimental procedure to prove shoot of the plant shown phototropism?

HOW DO ORGANISMS REPRODUCE

1. Explain the process of double fertilization in flowering plants?
2. Describe Different modes of asexual reproduction?
3. Explain the procedure followed by you in your laboratory to observe budding in yeast?
4. Describe the procedure followed by you in your laboratory to observe the spores in bread moulds?
5. Write the difference between Sexual and Asexual reproduction?

HEREDITY

1. How do Mendel's experiment show that traits may be dominant or recessive?
2. How do Mendel's experiment show that traits are inherited independently?
3. How is the sex of the child determined in human beings?

IMPORTANT DIAGRAMS FOR 4 MARKS

1) Stomata 2) Excretory system
3) Nerve cell 4) Flower L.S.
5) Process of Fertilisation in flower
6) Female Reproductive system
7) Male Reproductive system.

Note to the C&D Grade Students

1. Must learn all Experiments form units- life process and Reproduction.
2. Practice above mentioned diagrams
3. thorough the table items.

K.HARINATH
S.A., B.S
ZPHS K.Kandulavari palli,
Chitvel Mandal,
Annamayya Dist.

WEIGHTAGE TO OBJECTIVES

	OBJECTIVE	Percentage	MARKS
1	Knowledge	20%	10
2	Understanding	25%	12
3	Application	20%	10
4	Analysis	15%	8
5	Evaluation	10%	5
6	Creation	10%	5
	Total	100%	50%

UNIT-WISE WEIGHTAGE

	Name of the Lesson	Marks
1.	Life Processes	14(8)
2.	Control and Co ordination	6(8)
3.	How do organisms Reproduce	10(4)
4.	Heredity	10
5.	Our Environment	10