

212 - Bihar Board Class 10 Science Question Paper with Solution 2024 Set G

SCIENCE (Compulsory)

Time Allowed :2 Hours 45 Minutes	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :110
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General Instructions

Instructions for the candidates:

1. (i). Candidates must enter his / her Question Booklet Serial No. (10 Digits) in the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. (ii). Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
3. (iii). Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.

Section - A (Objective Type Questions)

1. The magnification produced by a concave mirror of focal length 10 cm is positive, if the value of object distance is:

- (A) more than 10 cm
- (B) more than 20 cm
- (C) less than 10 cm
- (D) none of these

Correct Answer: (C) less than 10 cm

Solution:

The magnification of a mirror is given by:

$$m = \frac{-v}{u}$$

For concave mirrors, magnification is positive when the image is virtual and erect. This happens when the object is placed between the focus and the pole of the mirror, i.e., when $u < 10$ cm.

Thus, the correct answer is (C)less than 10 cm.

 Quick Tip

For concave mirrors, virtual and erect images are formed when the object is placed within the focal length.

2. On moving from focus towards the pole, the magnification in a concave mirror:

- (A) increases
- (B) decreases
- (C) remains constant
- (D) none of these

Correct Answer: (A) increases

Solution:

The magnification of a concave mirror is given by:

$$m = \frac{-v}{u}$$

As the object moves from the focus towards the pole, the image moves from infinity to the mirror itself, becoming virtual and highly magnified. Hence, the magnification increases.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) increases.

 Quick Tip

Magnification in a concave mirror increases as the object approaches the mirror.

3. Which energy does a hydro-electric power plant convert into electric energy?

- (A) Nuclear energy
- (B) Solar energy
- (C) Potential energy
- (D) Thermal energy

Correct Answer: (C) Potential energy

Solution:

In a hydroelectric power plant, water stored in a reservoir possesses potential energy due to its height. This potential energy is converted into kinetic energy as water flows down, which then turns turbines to generate electrical energy.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Potential energy.

 Quick Tip

Hydroelectric plants convert gravitational potential energy of water into electrical energy.

4. A rectangular coil of copper wire is rotated in a magnetic field. The direction of the induced current in the coil changes after:

- (A) every one-fourth rotation
- (B) every half rotation
- (C) every one rotation
- (D) every two rotations

Correct Answer: (B) every half rotation

Solution:

According to Faraday's Law, a rotating coil in a magnetic field experiences a change in magnetic flux, inducing an alternating current. The direction of the current reverses every half rotation due to the reversal of the relative motion of the coil with respect to the field.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) every half rotation.

 Quick Tip

In AC generators, the current reverses direction every half rotation due to change in magnetic flux.

5. The image of an ant in a concave mirror is erect and goes on increasing as the ant moves along the principal axis. The direction of motion of the ant is:

- (A) from focus to centre of curvature
- (B) from focus to pole
- (C) from pole to focus
- (D) none of these

Correct Answer: (C) from pole to focus

Solution: In a concave mirror, an erect and magnified image is formed only when the object is placed between the pole and the focus. As the ant moves from the pole towards the focus, its image increases in size.

Thus, the correct answer is (C)from pole to focus.

 Quick Tip

In concave mirrors, virtual and erect images are formed when the object is between the pole and the focus.

6. The radius of curvature of the lens of an eye is controlled by:

- (A) retina
- (B) iris
- (C) pupil
- (D) ciliary muscles

Correct Answer: (D) ciliary muscles

Solution:

The ciliary muscles are responsible for changing the curvature of the eye lens to adjust focus for near or distant objects. This process is called accommodation.

Thus, the correct answer is (D)ciliary muscles.

 Quick Tip

Ciliary muscles help in adjusting the focal length of the eye lens for clear vision.

7. Why is the colour of some clouds white?

- (A) Due to reflection
- (B) Due to scattering
- (C) Due to absorption
- (D) Due to refraction

Correct Answer: (B) Due to scattering

Solution: Step 1: Clouds appear white because the water droplets within them scatter all wavelengths of sunlight equally. This is called Mie scattering.

Thus, the correct answer is (B)Due to scattering.

 Quick Tip

Scattering of sunlight by water droplets in clouds results in a white appearance.

8. The SI unit of resistance is:

- (A) ampere

- (B) watt
- (C) ohm
- (D) volt

Correct Answer: (C) ohm

Solution:

The SI unit of electrical resistance is the ohm (Ω). It is defined by Ohm's law as:

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

where V is voltage and I is current.

Thus, the correct answer is (C)ohm.

 Quick Tip

Ohm's law: $R = V/I$ defines resistance in terms of voltage and current.

9. Depletion of ozone layer is due to:

- (A) ATP
- (B) CFC
- (C) NADP
- (D) DDT

Correct Answer: (B) CFC

Solution:

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) release chlorine atoms in the stratosphere, which break down ozone molecules, leading to depletion of the ozone layer.

Thus, the correct answer is (B)CFC.

 Quick Tip

CFCs cause ozone depletion by releasing chlorine, which destroys ozone molecules.

10. In which of the following organisms does asexual reproduction occur through budding?

- (A) *Plasmodium*
- (B) *Leishmania*
- (C) *Amoeba*

(D) *Yeast*

Correct Answer: (D) *Yeast*

Solution:

Budding is a type of asexual reproduction in which a new organism develops from an outgrowth or bud. *Yeast* reproduces by budding.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) *Yeast*.

 Quick Tip

Budding is a form of asexual reproduction where a new organism grows from the parent.

11. An example of plant hormone is:

- (A) IAA
- (B) TSH
- (C) ACH
- (D) ACTH

Correct Answer: (A) IAA

Solution:

Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) is a naturally occurring plant hormone that belongs to the auxin group. It regulates plant growth and development.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) IAA.

 Quick Tip

IAA (Indole-3-acetic acid) is an auxin that promotes plant growth.

12. Vegetative propagation in potato takes place by:

- (A) root
- (B) seed
- (C) fruit
- (D) stem

Correct Answer: (D) stem

Solution:

In potatoes, vegetative propagation occurs through underground stems called tubers. Buds on the tuber sprout and grow into new plants.

Thus, the correct answer is (D)stem.

💡 Quick Tip

Potatoes reproduce vegetatively through underground stem tubers.

13. Hydrilla is found:

- (A) in water
- (B) in soil
- (C) on tree
- (D) all of these

Correct Answer: (A) in water

Solution:

Hydrilla is an aquatic plant found in freshwater bodies like lakes, ponds, and rivers.

Thus, the correct answer is (A)in water.

💡 Quick Tip

Hydrilla is an aquatic plant commonly found in freshwater environments.

14. Systolic blood pressure of a healthy person is:

- (A) 140 mm Hg
- (B) 120 mm Hg
- (C) 100 mm Hg
- (D) 80 mm Hg

Correct Answer: (B) 120 mm Hg

Solution:

Systolic blood pressure is the pressure exerted by blood on artery walls when the heart contracts. The normal systolic blood pressure for a healthy person is approximately 120 mm Hg.

- If the systolic pressure is above 140 mm Hg, it indicates hypertension (high blood pressure).
- If it is below 90 mm Hg, it may indicate hypotension (low blood pressure).

Thus, the correct answer is (B)120 mm Hg.

💡 Quick Tip

A normal systolic blood pressure is around 120 mm Hg, which helps ensure proper circulation of blood in the body.

15. An example of a bisexual organism is:

- (A) *Hydra*
- (B) Man
- (C) Fish
- (D) Goat

Correct Answer: (A) *Hydra*

Solution: Step 1: A bisexual organism possesses both male and female reproductive organs. *Hydra* is an example of a hermaphrodite that can produce both eggs and sperm. Thus, the correct answer is (A)*Hydra*.

💡 Quick Tip

Bisexual organisms have both male and female reproductive organs.

16. In fish, respiration takes place through:

- (A) mouth
- (B) gills
- (C) nose
- (D) lungs

Correct Answer: (B) gills

Solution:

Fish respire through gills, which extract oxygen from water and expel carbon dioxide. The gill filaments provide a large surface area for gas exchange. Thus, the correct answer is (B)gills.

💡 Quick Tip

Fish use gills to extract dissolved oxygen from water.

17. Kilowatt-hour (kWh) is the unit of:

- (A) energy
- (B) time
- (C) mass
- (D) power

Correct Answer: (A) energy

Solution:

The kilowatt-hour (kWh) is a unit of energy, commonly used to measure electrical energy consumption.

$$1 \text{ kWh} = 1000 \text{ W} \times 3600 \text{ s} = 3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ J}.$$

Thus, the correct answer is (A)energy.

💡 Quick Tip

A kilowatt-hour (kWh) represents the energy consumed when 1 kW of power is used for 1 hour.

18. The amount of light entering the human eye is controlled by:

- (A) ciliary muscles
- (B) pupil
- (C) cornea
- (D) iris

Correct Answer: (D) iris

Solution:

The iris is a circular muscle that controls the size of the pupil, regulating the amount of light entering the eye. Thus, the correct answer is (D)iris.

💡 Quick Tip

The iris adjusts the pupil size to regulate light entry into the eye.

19. Which is the conventional source of energy?

- (A) Nuclear energy source
- (B) Geo-thermal energy source
- (C) Biomass

(D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Biomass

Solution:

Conventional energy sources include fossil fuels and biomass, which have been used for centuries for energy generation. Thus, the correct answer is (C) Biomass.

 Quick Tip

Biomass, coal, and petroleum are conventional energy sources.

20. The maximum number of electrons in a shell is:

- (A) $4n^2$
- (B) $3n^2$
- (C) $2n^2$
- (D) n^2

Correct Answer: (C) $2n^2$

Solution:

The maximum number of electrons that a shell can hold is given by the formula:

$$\text{Maximum electrons} = 2n^2$$

where n is the principal quantum number.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) $2n^2$.

 Quick Tip

The electron capacity of a shell follows the $2n^2$ rule.

21. Which hydrocarbon is the simplest compound?

- (A) Methane
- (B) Propane
- (C) Butane
- (D) Ethane

Correct Answer: (A) Methane

Solution:

Step 1: The simplest hydrocarbon is methane (CH_4), which consists of one carbon atom bonded to four hydrogen atoms. It is the smallest and lightest alkane. Thus, the correct answer is (A)Methane.

💡 Quick Tip

Methane (CH_4) is the simplest hydrocarbon with a single carbon atom.

22. Which of the following metals has the lowest melting point?

- (A) Na
- (B) Cu
- (C) Fe
- (D) Al

Correct Answer: (A) Na

Solution:

Sodium (Na) is an alkali metal with a very low melting point of around 97.8°C , making it one of the softest metals that melts easily under heat. Thus, the correct answer is (A)Na.

💡 Quick Tip

Alkali metals like sodium have low melting points compared to transition metals.

23. The atomic number of gold is:

- (A) 23
- (B) 43
- (C) 79
- (D) 80

Correct Answer: (C) 79

Solution:

The atomic number of an element represents the number of protons in its nucleus. Gold (Au) has an atomic number of 79. Thus, the correct answer is (C)79.

 Quick Tip

Gold (Au) has an atomic number of 79 and belongs to group 11 in the periodic table.

24. Which of the following is a salt?

- (A) HCl
- (B) NH_4OH
- (C) NaOH
- (D) K_2SO_4

Correct Answer: (D) K_2SO_4

Solution:

A salt is a compound formed from the neutralization reaction between an acid and a base. Potassium sulfate (K_2SO_4) is a salt as it is formed from sulfuric acid and potassium hydroxide.

Thus, the correct answer is **(D)** K_2SO_4 .

 Quick Tip

Salts are neutral compounds formed from acid-base reactions.

25. The expulsion of water through stomata in the form of vapour from the aerial part of the plant is known as:

- (A) osmosis
- (B) transpiration
- (C) excretion
- (D) diffusion

Correct Answer: (B) transpiration

Solution:

Transpiration is the process by which water evaporates from the aerial parts of plants, primarily through stomata. It helps in cooling the plant and maintaining water balance. Thus, the correct answer is **(B)**transpiration.

 Quick Tip

Transpiration plays a vital role in the water cycle and nutrient transport in plants.

26. The tiger is a consumer of:

- (A) first trophic level
- (B) second trophic level
- (C) third trophic level
- (D) none of these

Correct Answer: (C) third trophic level

Solution:

In an ecological food chain, producers occupy the first trophic level, herbivores the second, and carnivores such as tigers the third trophic level. Thus, the correct answer is (C) third trophic level.

 Quick Tip

Tigers are tertiary consumers in a food chain, preying on herbivores.

27. The place of origin of humans is:

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Africa
- (D) America

Correct Answer: (C) Africa

Solution:

Scientific evidence suggests that modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) originated in Africa around 200,000 years ago before migrating to other continents. Thus, the correct answer is (C) Africa.

 Quick Tip

The "Out of Africa" theory suggests that early humans migrated from Africa to other parts of the world.

28. Peristalsis movement is found in:

- (A) Colon
- (B) Oesophagus
- (C) Pancreas
- (D) Small intestine

Correct Answer: (B) Oesophagus

Solution:

Peristalsis is a series of wave-like muscle contractions that move food through the digestive tract. It mainly occurs in the oesophagus, stomach, and intestines.

Thus, the correct answer is **(B)**Oesophagus.

 Quick Tip

Peristalsis helps in the movement of food from the mouth to the stomach.

29. Open circulatory system is found in:

- (A) pigeon
- (B) butterfly
- (C) man
- (D) cat

Correct Answer: (B) butterfly

Solution:

In an open circulatory system, blood is not confined to vessels but flows freely in body cavities. Insects like butterflies have this type of circulatory system. Thus, the correct answer is **(B)**butterfly.

 Quick Tip

Open circulatory systems are found in arthropods and some mollusks.

30. The carrier of oxygen in blood is:

- (A) fat
- (B) hormone
- (C) haemoglobin
- (D) carbohydrate

Correct Answer: (C) haemoglobin

Solution:

Haemoglobin is an iron-containing protein in red blood cells that binds to oxygen and transports it throughout the body. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)**haemoglobin.

💡 Quick Tip

Haemoglobin helps transport oxygen from the lungs to tissues.

31. The number of pairs of autosomes in humans is:

- (A) 24
- (B) 23
- (C) 11
- (D) 22

Correct Answer: (D) 22

Solution:

Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes, out of which 22 pairs are autosomes (non-sex chromosomes), and the 23rd pair consists of sex chromosomes (XX in females, XY in males). Thus, the correct answer is **(D)**22.

💡 Quick Tip

Humans have 46 chromosomes in total, out of which 44 are autosomes and 2 are sex chromosomes.

32. The most effective color of visible light spectrum for photosynthesis is:

- (A) red
- (B) blue
- (C) yellow
- (D) green

Correct Answer: (A) red

Solution:

The absorption spectrum of chlorophyll shows that red and blue light are the most effective for photosynthesis. However, red light is absorbed more efficiently than blue. Green light is the least effective because it is mostly reflected, giving plants their green color. Thus, the correct answer is **(A)**red.

 Quick Tip

Chlorophyll absorbs red and blue light best, with red being the most effective for photosynthesis.

33. The valency of all elements in a group of the periodic table is:

- (A) same
- (B) different
- (C) both (A) and (B)
- (D) none of these

Correct Answer: (A) same

Solution:

Elements in the same group of the periodic table have the same valency because they have the same number of valence electrons. Thus, the correct answer is (**A**)same.

 Quick Tip

Elements in a group exhibit the same valency but different physical and chemical properties.

34. Which of the following is used as wine?

- (A) Ethanol
- (B) Methanol
- (C) Vinegar
- (D) Methanoic acid

Correct Answer: (A) Ethanol

Solution:

Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) is the type of alcohol found in alcoholic beverages such as wine. It is produced by fermentation of sugars. Thus, the correct answer is (**A**)Ethanol.

 Quick Tip

Ethanol is a consumable alcohol, while methanol is toxic to humans.

35. What is the number of elements in the third group of the periodic table?

- (A) 18
- (B) 12
- (C) 10
- (D) 8

Correct Answer: (C) 10

Solution:

The third group of the periodic table consists of elements including scandium, yttrium, and the lanthanides, totaling 10 elements. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)10**.

 Quick Tip

Group 3 of the periodic table includes transition metals and lanthanides.

36. Which is used in Solar cells?

- (A) Uranium
- (B) Plastic
- (C) Silicon
- (D) Plutonium

Correct Answer: (C) Silicon

Solution:

Silicon is the most commonly used material in solar cells due to its excellent semiconducting properties and abundance. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)Silicon**.

 Quick Tip

Silicon-based solar cells efficiently convert sunlight into electricity.

37. The electronic configuration of an element is 2,8,7. What is the atomic number of the element?

- (A) 10
- (B) 11
- (C) 17
- (D) 19

Correct Answer: (C) 17

Solution:

The atomic number of an element is determined by the total number of electrons. Given the configuration 2, 8, 7, summing these gives:

$$2 + 8 + 7 = 17$$

This corresponds to chlorine (Cl).

Thus, the correct answer is (C)17.

💡 Quick Tip

The atomic number of an element is equal to the total number of electrons in a neutral atom.

38. Duralumin is an alloy of which metal?

- (A) Fe
- (B) Sn
- (C) Al
- (D) Cu

Correct Answer: (C) Al

Solution:

Duralumin is an alloy mainly composed of aluminum (Al), along with copper, manganese, and magnesium, making it lightweight and strong. Thus, the correct answer is (C)Aluminum.

💡 Quick Tip

Duralumin is widely used in aircraft construction due to its strength and low weight.

39. The molecular formula of sodium phosphate is:

- (A) $NaPO_4$
- (B) Na_3PO_4
- (C) $Na_2(PO_4)_3$
- (D) Na_2PO_4

Correct Answer: (B) Na_3PO_4

Solution:

Sodium phosphate is a chemical compound with the molecular formula Na_3PO_4 , commonly

used in detergents and food additives. Thus, the correct answer is (B) Na_3PO_4 .

 Quick Tip

Sodium phosphate is used as a food additive and in water treatment.

40. The structural and functional unit of the kidney is called:

- (A) Urinary bladder
- (B) Glomerulus
- (C) Bowman's capsule
- (D) Nephron

Correct Answer: (D) Nephron

Solution:

The nephron is the basic structural and functional unit of the kidney. It is responsible for the filtration of blood, reabsorption of essential substances, and excretion of waste in the form of urine. Thus, the correct answer is (D)Nephron.

 Quick Tip

Each kidney contains about a million nephrons that help in urine formation and waste removal.

41. What should be the minimum speed of wind in a wind electric generator?

- (A) 1500 km/h
- (B) 150 km/h
- (C) 15 km/h
- (D) 1.5 km/h

Correct Answer: (C) 15 km/h

Solution:

Wind turbines require a minimum wind speed of around 12-15 km/h to start generating electricity efficiently. This speed ensures that the blades rotate and produce sufficient energy. Thus, the correct answer is (C)15 km/h.

 Quick Tip

Wind turbines typically require wind speeds between 12-15 km/h to start generating electricity efficiently.

42. A split ring is used in:

- (A) Galvanometer
- (B) D.C. motor
- (C) Microscope
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) D.C. motor

Solution:

A split ring is used in a D.C. motor to reverse the direction of current in the armature coil after every half rotation. This ensures continuous rotation in one direction. Thus, the correct answer is **(B)**D.C. motor.

 Quick Tip

Split rings act as commutators in a D.C. motor to maintain unidirectional motion.

43. Metallic conduction is based on motion of which particle in material?

- (A) Electron
- (B) Proton
- (C) Neutron
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) Electron

Solution:

Metallic conduction occurs due to the movement of free electrons within a metal lattice. These electrons move under the influence of an electric field, allowing conduction of electricity. Thus, the correct answer is **(A)**Electron.

 Quick Tip

Free electrons in metals are responsible for electrical conductivity.

44. The upper part of a box-type solar cooker has a glass cover. The reason for this is:

- (A) To see whether the food kept inside is being cooked or not
- (B) To prevent loss of heat due to radiation
- (C) To prevent the passage of dust into the box
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (A) To see whether the food kept inside is being cooked or not

Solution:

A glass cover in a solar cooker allows sunlight to enter while trapping heat inside, and it also enables users to check the cooking process without opening the lid. Thus, the correct answer is (A) To see whether the food kept inside is being cooked or not.

 Quick Tip

Solar cookers use the greenhouse effect to trap heat and cook food efficiently.

45. A resistor of power P_1 at voltage V_1 is connected in series with another resistor of power P_2 at voltage V_2 . The equivalent resistance will be:

- (A) $\frac{V_1^2}{P_1} + \frac{V_2^2}{P_2}$
- (B) $\frac{P_1^2}{V_1} + \frac{P_2^2}{V_2}$
- (C) $\frac{P_1 + P_2}{(V_1 + V_2)^2}$
- (D) $\frac{P_1}{V_1^2} + \frac{P_2}{V_2^2}$

Correct Answer: (A) $\frac{V_1^2}{P_1} + \frac{V_2^2}{P_2}$

Solution:

Using the power formula $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$, the equivalent resistance in series is derived as:

$$R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{V_1^2}{P_1} + \frac{V_2^2}{P_2}$$

Thus, the correct answer is (A) $\frac{V_1^2}{P_1} + \frac{V_2^2}{P_2}$.

 Quick Tip

Power and resistance are related by the formula $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$.

46. The frequency of alternating current in household electric circuit is:

- (A) 50 Hz
- (B) 60 Hz
- (C) 100 Hz
- (D) 220 Hz

Correct Answer: (A) 50 Hz

Solution:

In most countries, the standard frequency of AC mains supply is 50 Hz. In some countries like the USA, it is 60 Hz. Thus, the correct answer is (A) **50Hz**.

 Quick Tip

The frequency of household AC supply is 50 Hz in most countries.

47. Which of the following has the lowest refractive index?

- (A) Turpentine
- (B) Benzene
- (C) Water
- (D) Kerosene

Correct Answer: (D) Kerosene

Solution:

The refractive index of kerosene is lower compared to turpentine, benzene, and water, meaning light travels faster in kerosene than in the other substances. Thus, the correct answer is (D) Kerosene.

 Quick Tip

Refractive index determines how much light slows down when passing through a medium.

48. A simple prism is bounded by how many surfaces?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

Correct Answer: (C) 5

Solution:

A simple triangular prism consists of three rectangular lateral surfaces and two triangular bases. In total, the prism is bounded by five surfaces: three rectangular faces and two triangular bases. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)5**.

💡 Quick Tip

A prism typically has three rectangular faces and two triangular bases, summing up to five surfaces.

49. Kidney helps in

- (A) respiration
- (B) reproduction
- (C) excretion
- (D) digestion

Correct Answer: (C) excretion

Solution:

The kidney plays a vital role in the excretion of waste products from the body. It filters the blood to remove toxins and excess substances, which are then excreted as urine. Therefore, the correct answer is **(C)excretion**.

💡 Quick Tip

The kidneys are primarily responsible for filtering and excreting waste from the body.

50. Photosynthesis takes place during:

- (A) Morning-evening
- (B) Day only
- (C) Day-night
- (D) Night only

Correct Answer: (B) Day only

Solution:

Photosynthesis is the process by which plants convert light energy into chemical energy. Since it requires sunlight, it occurs only during the daytime. Thus, the correct answer is **(B)Day only**.

 Quick Tip

Photosynthesis occurs in the presence of sunlight, primarily during the day.

51. Synaptic knobs are found in:

- (A) Kidney
- (B) Brain
- (C) Ovary
- (D) Neuron

Correct Answer: (D) Neuron

Solution:

Synaptic knobs are structures at the ends of neurons that release neurotransmitters to transmit nerve impulses between neurons or to muscles. Thus, the correct answer is **(D)**Neuron.

 Quick Tip

Synaptic knobs help in the transmission of nerve signals through neurotransmitters.

52. Which of the following has the fastest heartbeat?

- (A) Elephant
- (B) Human
- (C) Rat
- (D) Whale

Correct Answer: (C) Rat

Solution:

Smaller animals generally have a higher metabolic rate and a faster heartbeat. Rats have a heart rate of around 300-400 beats per minute. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)**Rat.

 Quick Tip

Smaller animals like rats have higher heart rates compared to larger mammals.

53. Which of the following is cellular fuel?

- (A) Protein

- (B) Glucose
- (C) Fat
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Glucose

Solution:

Glucose is the primary energy source for cells. It undergoes cellular respiration to produce ATP, which powers cellular functions. Thus, the correct answer is **(B)**Glucose.

 Quick Tip

Glucose is broken down through glycolysis to generate ATP for energy.

54. How many phosphates are there in ATP?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

Correct Answer: (C) 3

Solution: Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) consists of three phosphate groups, which provide energy when broken down into ADP and inorganic phosphate. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)**3.

 Quick Tip

ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate) contains three phosphate groups and serves as the energy currency of the cell.

55. Which of the following is not an excretory organ of humans?

- (A) Lungs
- (B) Kidney
- (C) Pancreas
- (D) Skin

Correct Answer: (C) Pancreas

Solution:

The pancreas is involved in digestion and hormone production but does not function as an

excretory organ. Thus, the correct answer is (C)Pancreas.

 Quick Tip

Lungs, kidneys, and skin play a role in excretion, but the pancreas is part of the digestive and endocrine systems.

56. The smallest endocrine gland is:

- (A) Adrenal
- (B) Thyroid
- (C) Pineal
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Pineal

Solution:

The pineal gland, located in the brain, is the smallest endocrine gland and is responsible for producing melatonin, which regulates sleep. Thus, the correct answer is (C)Pineal.

 Quick Tip

The pineal gland is a pea-sized structure that plays a key role in sleep regulation.

57. All acids dissolve in water to give:

- (A) H^+ ion
- (B) OH^- ion
- (C) Electron
- (D) Neutron

Correct Answer: (A) H^+ ion

Solution:

Acids are substances that release hydrogen ions (H^+) when dissolved in water. The presence of H^+ ions determines the acidic nature of a solution. Thus, the correct answer is (A) H^+ ion.

 Quick Tip

Acids ionize in water to produce H^+ ions, which define their acidic properties.

58. Which of the following compounds is a weak acid?

- (A) HCl
- (B) CH_3COOH
- (C) H_2SO_4
- (D) HNO_3

Correct Answer: (B) CH_3COOH

Solution:

A weak acid only partially ionizes in water. Acetic acid (CH_3COOH) is a weak acid because it does not completely dissociate in solution, unlike strong acids such as HCl , H_2SO_4 , and HNO_3 . Thus, the correct answer is **(B) CH_3COOH** .

 Quick Tip

Strong acids completely ionize in water, whereas weak acids only partially ionize.

59. What is the colour of silver iodide?

- (A) White
- (B) Blue
- (C) Yellow
- (D) Green

Correct Answer: (C) Yellow

Solution:

Silver iodide (AgI) is a yellow-colored compound, which is used in weather modification and cloud seeding. Thus, the correct answer is **(C) Yellow**.

 Quick Tip

Silver chloride is white, silver bromide is pale yellow, and silver iodide is deep yellow.

60. The hardest natural substance is:

- (A) Silver
- (B) Gold
- (C) Diamond
- (D) Iron

Correct Answer: (C) Diamond

Solution:

Diamond is the hardest natural substance due to its strong covalent bonding in a three-dimensional tetrahedral structure. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)Diamond**.

 Quick Tip

Diamond is the hardest known material with a Mohs hardness of 10.

61. How many crystalline allotropes of carbon are there?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

Correct Answer: (C) 3

Solution:

Carbon has three main crystalline allotropes: diamond, graphite, and fullerenes. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)3**.

 Quick Tip

Diamond, graphite, and fullerenes are crystalline allotropes of carbon.

62. Zinc blende is an ore of which metal?

- (A) Mg
- (B) Zn
- (C) Pb
- (D) Au

Correct Answer: (B) Zn

Solution: Step 1: Zinc blende (ZnS) is a major ore of zinc, from which zinc is extracted by roasting and reduction. Thus, the correct answer is **(B)Zn**.

 Quick Tip

Zinc is extracted from zinc blende using the roasting and reduction process.

63. How many bonds are there between two atoms in a nitrogen molecule?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

Correct Answer: (C) 3

Solution:

A nitrogen molecule (N_2) has a triple bond ($N \equiv N$) between its two nitrogen atoms, making it very stable. Thus, the correct answer is (C)3.

 Quick Tip

The nitrogen molecule has a strong triple bond, making it chemically inert.

64. The general formula of alkyne is:

- (A) C_nH_{2n+2}
- (B) C_nH_{2n}
- (C) C_nH_{2n-2}
- (D) C_nH_{2n-1}

Correct Answer: (C) C_nH_{2n-2}

Solution:

Alkynes are hydrocarbons with at least one triple bond, and their general formula is C_nH_{2n-2} . Thus, the correct answer is (C) C_nH_{2n-2} .

 Quick Tip

Alkynes follow the general formula C_nH_{2n-2} and have at least one triple bond.

65. The far point for normal vision is:

- (A) 25 mm

- (B) 25 cm
- (C) 25 m
- (D) Infinity

Correct Answer: (D) Infinity

Solution:

For a normal human eye, the far point is at infinity, meaning distant objects can be seen clearly. Thus, the correct answer is **(D)Infinity**.

💡 Quick Tip

The far point of a normal eye is infinity, while the near point is around 25 cm.

66. What will be the nature of the image of an object, if the magnification of the image is negative?

- (A) Real and erect
- (B) Virtual and erect
- (C) Virtual and inverted
- (D) Real and inverted

Correct Answer: (D) Real and inverted

Solution:

The magnification (m) of an image is given by:

$$m = \frac{\text{height of image}}{\text{height of object}}$$

If the magnification is negative, it means the image is inverted. A real image is always inverted in the case of a concave mirror or convex lens when the object is beyond the focal point. Thus, the correct answer is **(D)Real and inverted**.

💡 Quick Tip

A negative magnification indicates an inverted and real image, while a positive magnification means an upright and virtual image.

67. How many laws are there for the reflection of light?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3

(D) 4

Correct Answer: (B) 2

Solution:

The two laws of reflection state that:

1. The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.
 2. The incident ray, the reflected ray, and the normal to the surface all lie in the same plane.
- Thus, the correct answer is **(B)2**.

 Quick Tip

Reflection follows two fundamental laws which apply to both plane and curved mirrors.

68. A ray of light is incident perpendicular to a plane mirror. The angle of reflection will be:

- (A) 135°
- (B) 90°
- (C) 45°
- (D) 0°

Correct Answer: (D) 0°

Solution:

When a ray of light is incident normally (perpendicularly) on a mirror, it retraces its path. This means the angle of reflection is 0° . Thus, the correct answer is **(D)0**.

 Quick Tip

If the angle of incidence is 0° , the angle of reflection is also 0° .

69. Which colour of light scatters more in the atmosphere?

- (A) Yellow
- (B) Orange
- (C) Red
- (D) Blue

Correct Answer: (D) Blue

Solution:

According to Rayleigh scattering, shorter wavelengths of light scatter more. Since blue has a shorter wavelength than red, it scatters the most in Earth's atmosphere, making the sky appear blue. Thus, the correct answer is **(D)Blue**.

💡 Quick Tip

Rayleigh scattering is responsible for the blue color of the sky.

70. Converging lens in air is:

- (A) Concave lens of glass
- (B) Plano-concave lens of glass
- (C) Convex lens of glass
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Convex lens of glass

Solution:

A convex lens is a converging lens because it brings parallel rays of light to a focus at a single point. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)Convexlensofglass**.

💡 Quick Tip

A convex lens converges light rays, while a concave lens diverges them.

71. If the lower half of a concave mirror gets broken, then the image:

- (A) Will form erect
- (B) Will be halved
- (C) Will be less intense
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Will be less intense

Solution:

Even if part of the mirror is broken, the image will still be formed, but its brightness (intensity) will be reduced due to less reflecting surface. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)Willbelessintense**.

💡 Quick Tip

A reduced mirror size decreases image brightness but does not distort the image.

72. When a ray of light travels from air (a rarer medium) to glass (a denser medium), it bends:

- (A) Away from the normal
- (B) Towards the normal
- (C) Parallel to the normal
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Towards the normal

Solution:

When light enters a denser medium, its speed decreases and it bends towards the normal. This is due to the change in refractive index. Thus, the correct answer is **(B) Towards the normal**.

 Quick Tip

Light bends towards the normal when moving from a rarer to a denser medium.

73. Which one of the following is the natural source of oxalic acid?

- (A) Tomato
- (B) Tamarind
- (C) Orange
- (D) Vinegar

Correct Answer: (B) Tamarind

Solution:

Tamarind contains oxalic acid, which gives it a sour taste. It is a natural source of oxalic acid. Thus, the correct answer is **(B) Tamarind**.

 Quick Tip

Tamarind and rhubarb are rich sources of oxalic acid.

74. Propane, with the molecular formula C_3H_8 , has:

- (A) 7 covalent bonds
- (B) 8 covalent bonds
- (C) 9 covalent bonds
- (D) 10 covalent bonds

Correct Answer: (C) 9 covalent bonds

Solution:

Propane (C_3H_8) consists of 3 carbon atoms bonded with 8 hydrogen atoms, making a total of 9 covalent bonds. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)9covalentbonds**.

 Quick Tip

Alkanes form single covalent bonds, and propane has 9 covalent bonds.

75. Ozone layer protects earth from which harmful radiation?

- (A) Infrared
- (B) Thermal
- (C) Ultraviolet
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (C) Ultraviolet

Solution:

The ozone layer in Earth's stratosphere absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation, preventing harmful UV rays from reaching the surface. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)Ultraviolet**.

 Quick Tip

The ozone layer is crucial for blocking harmful UV radiation that can cause skin cancer.

76. Which non-metal is found in liquid state at room temperature?

- (A) Mercury
- (B) Bromine
- (C) Sulphur
- (D) Sodium

Correct Answer: (B) Bromine

Solution:

Bromine (Br_2) is the only non-metal that exists as a liquid at room temperature. Mercury is also a liquid, but it is a metal. Thus, the correct answer is **(B)Bromine**.

💡 Quick Tip

Bromine is a reddish-brown liquid at room temperature.

77. Which one of the following is a metalloid?

- (A) Fe
- (B) Cu
- (C) Ni
- (D) As

Correct Answer: (D) As

Solution:

Metalloids have properties of both metals and non-metals. Arsenic (*As*) is a metalloid, while iron (*Fe*), nickel (*Ni*), and copper (*Cu*) are metals. Thus, the correct answer is **(D) As**.

💡 Quick Tip

Metalloids include elements like silicon, boron, and arsenic.

78. $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ is what type of reaction?

- (A) Decomposition
- (B) Combination
- (C) Displacement
- (D) Double displacement

Correct Answer: (A) Decomposition

Solution:

A decomposition reaction occurs when a single compound breaks down into two or more simpler substances. Calcium carbonate decomposes into calcium oxide and carbon dioxide when heated. Thus, the correct answer is **(A) Decomposition**.

💡 Quick Tip

Decomposition reactions often require heat, light, or electricity.

79. Which of the following equations is balanced?

- (A) $\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgO}$
(B) $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2$
(C) $\text{Fe} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{FeCl}_3$
(D) $\text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{HCl}$

Correct Answer: (C) $\text{Fe} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{FeCl}_3$

Solution:

The equation $\text{Fe} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{FeCl}_3$ is balanced because it has equal numbers of iron and chlorine atoms on both sides of the equation. On the other hand, the other equations are not balanced, as they do not have the same number of atoms for each element on both sides. Thus, the correct answer is (C) **$\text{Fe} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{FeCl}_3$** .

 Quick Tip

To check if an equation is balanced, count the number of atoms of each element on both sides of the equation.

80. Which of the following causes acid rain in industrial areas?

- (A) Chlorofluorocarbon
(B) Sulphur dioxide
(C) Ozone
(D) Carbon dioxide

Correct Answer: (B) Sulphur dioxide

Solution:

Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) react with water vapor in the atmosphere to form acid rain, which harms ecosystems.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) **Sulphurdioxide**.

 Quick Tip

Industrial pollution, mainly from burning fossil fuels, leads to acid rain.

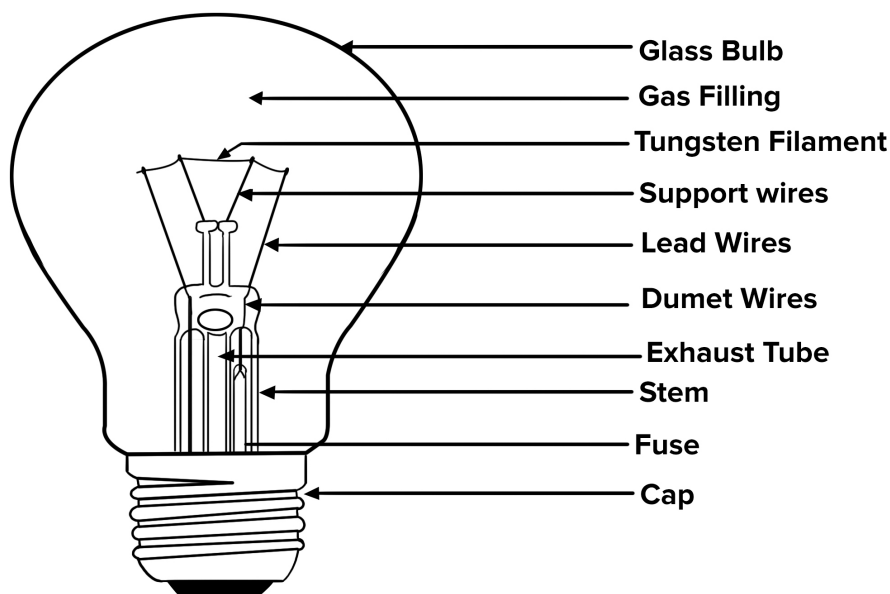
Section - B
Physics
(Short Answer Type Questions)

1. Draw a labelled diagram of an electric bulb.

Solution:

A labelled diagram of an electric bulb consists of the following parts:

- Filament (usually tungsten)
- Glass envelope
- Inert gas filling
- Metal base and contacts
- Support wires

**💡 Quick Tip**

The filament of an electric bulb is made of tungsten due to its high melting point.

2. What is persistence of vision?**Solution:**

Persistence of vision refers to the phenomenon where an image stays on the retina for approximately $1/16^{th}$ of a second even after the object is removed. This principle is used in motion pictures.

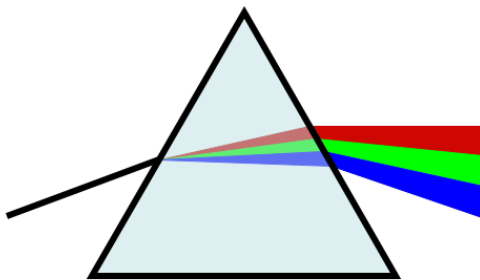
💡 Quick Tip

Movies and animations work on the principle of persistence of vision.

3. Draw a ray diagram to show refraction of light at both refractive surfaces of a prism placed in air.

Solution:

The following ray diagram shows the refraction of light at both refractive surfaces of a prism:

**💡 Quick Tip**

Refraction occurs due to a change in speed when light travels between different media.

4. What do you mean by power of a lens? Write its SI unit.**Solution:**

The power of a lens (P) is defined as the reciprocal of its focal length (f) in meters:

$$P = \frac{1}{f}$$

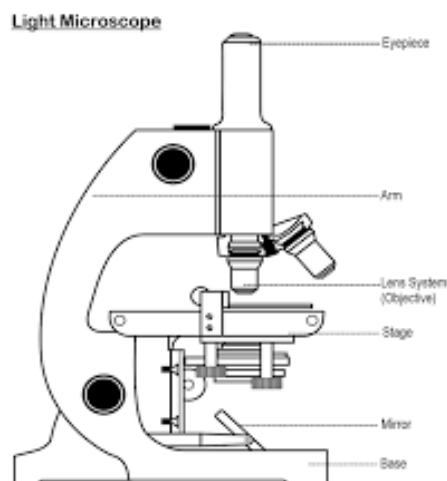
The SI unit of power of a lens is dioptre (D), where $1D = 1m^{-1}$.

💡 Quick Tip

A convex lens has positive power, while a concave lens has negative power.

5. What is a simple microscope? Draw its ray diagram.**Solution:**

A simple microscope is an optical device that consists of a single convex lens used to magnify small objects. It is commonly used in biology and scientific observations. **Working Principle:** The object is placed within the focal length of the convex lens, producing an enlarged, virtual, and erect image.



💡 Quick Tip

The magnification of a simple microscope depends on the focal length of the convex lens.

6. What is the law of refraction of light?

Solution:

The laws of refraction of light state that:

1. The incident ray, the refracted ray, and the normal to the interface of two media lie in the same plane.
2. The ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence (i) to the sine of the angle of refraction (r) is a constant, known as Snell's law:

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = n$$

where n is the refractive index of the second medium with respect to the first.

💡 Quick Tip

Snell's law governs the bending of light when it passes from one medium to another.

7. What do you understand by 'short-circuit'?

Solution:

A short circuit occurs when a low-resistance path is formed in an electrical circuit, causing excessive current to flow. This can be due to:

- Direct contact between live and neutral wires
- Faulty insulation or damaged wires
- Overloaded circuits

Effects of Short Circuit:

- Sudden increase in current

- Potential fire hazards
- Damage to electrical appliances

💡 Quick Tip

Circuit breakers and fuses are used to prevent damage from short circuits.

8. How is the resistance of a wire affected by its area of cross-section?

Solution:

The resistance (R) of a wire is given by:

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

where: - ρ is the resistivity of the material

- L is the length of the wire

- A is the cross-sectional area of the wire

Effect:

- If the area of cross-section (A) increases, resistance decreases.
- If the area of cross-section (A) decreases, resistance increases.

💡 Quick Tip

Thicker wires have lower resistance, allowing more current to flow.

Long Answer Type Questions

9. Define focus of a concave spherical mirror. Prove that in a concave mirror $R = 2f$.

Solution:

Definition of Focus:

The focus (F) of a concave mirror is the point on its principal axis where parallel rays of light converge after reflection from the mirror's surface.

Proof that $R = 2f$:

Consider a concave spherical mirror with:

- R as the radius of curvature
- C as the center of curvature
- P as the pole of the mirror
- F as the focal point

- f as the focal length

Step 1: Relationship Between Radius of Curvature and Focal Length From the mirror formula:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$$

For a parallel beam of light incident on a concave mirror:

- The incident rays are parallel, so $u = \infty$.
- The reflected rays converge at the focus, so $v = f$.

Thus, substituting in the mirror formula:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{v} \\ \frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{v} \\ v &= f\end{aligned}$$

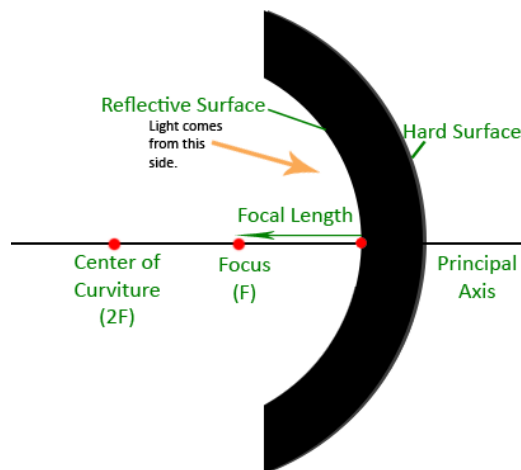
Since by definition, the center of curvature (C) lies at a distance R from the pole (P), we have the geometric relationship:

$$R = 2f$$

Conclusion:

Thus, the radius of curvature (R) of a concave mirror is twice its focal length (f), proving that:

$$R = 2f$$



💡 Quick Tip

The focal length of a spherical mirror is half of its radius of curvature.

10 Explain conductor, insulator, and semiconductor with examples.

Solution:

1. Conductors:

Conductors are materials that allow electric current to pass through them easily due to the presence of free electrons. They have low electrical resistance.

Examples:

- Metals such as Copper (Cu), Silver (Ag), and Aluminum (Al)
- Graphite (a form of carbon)
- Saltwater (electrolytes)

Properties of Conductors:

- High electrical and thermal conductivity.
- Allow the free flow of electric charges.
- Used in electrical wiring and transmission lines.

2. Insulators:

Insulators are materials that do not allow the flow of electric current because they lack free electrons. They have high electrical resistance.

Examples:

- Rubber, Plastic, and Glass
- Dry Wood
- Air and Pure Water

Properties of Insulators:

- High resistance to electric current.
- Used for insulation in electrical wiring.
- Prevent electrical shock and leakage.

3. Semiconductors:

Semiconductors are materials that have electrical conductivity between conductors and insulators. Their conductivity can be altered by adding impurities (doping) or changing environmental conditions like temperature and light.

Examples:

- Silicon (Si)
- Germanium (Ge)
- Gallium Arsenide (GaAs)

Properties of Semiconductors:

- Their conductivity increases with temperature.
- Used in electronic devices such as transistors, diodes, and integrated circuits (ICs).
- The basis for modern computing and communication technology.

 Quick Tip

Semiconductors form the foundation of electronic circuits. Silicon (Si) is the most widely used semiconductor in microchips and solar cells.

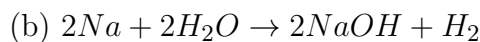
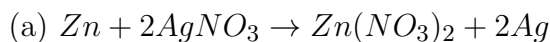
(Short Answer Type Questions)

11. Write the balanced chemical equations for the following reactions:

- (a) Zinc + Silver nitrate $\rightarrow$ Zinc nitrate + Silver
(b) Sodium + Water $\rightarrow$ Sodium hydroxide + Hydrogen.

Solution:

Balanced Chemical Equations:



 Quick Tip

Balancing chemical equations ensures that the law of conservation of mass is followed.

12. What are the essential steps for forest conservation?

Solution:

Steps for Forest Conservation:

1. Afforestation: Planting more trees to increase green cover.
2. Controlling Deforestation: Preventing excessive tree cutting and illegal logging.
3. Sustainable Use: Using forest resources responsibly to maintain ecological balance.
4. Wildlife Protection: Establishing protected areas to conserve biodiversity.
5. Reforestation: Restoring degraded forest lands by planting native trees.

 Quick Tip

Conserving forests helps in maintaining biodiversity, preventing soil erosion, and combating climate change.

13. Why does carbon mainly form covalent compounds?

Solution:

Carbon mainly forms covalent compounds because:

1. It has four valence electrons and needs four more to complete its octet.
2. It cannot lose four electrons (high energy required) or gain four electrons (unstable).

3. It forms covalent bonds by sharing electrons with other elements.

 Quick Tip

Carbon forms strong covalent bonds due to its small atomic size and high electronegativity.

14. What is the difference between displacement and double displacement reactions? Write equations for these reactions.

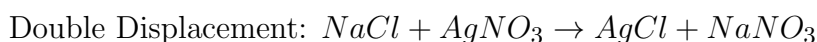
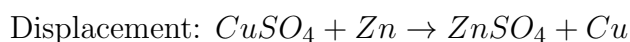
Solution:

Difference:

- **Displacement Reaction:** A more reactive element replaces a less reactive one in a compound.

- **Double Displacement Reaction:** Exchange of ions occurs between two compounds to form new products.

Examples:



 Quick Tip

Double displacement reactions often result in the formation of a precipitate.

15. Name the sodium compound which is used for softening hard water.

Solution:

The sodium compound used for softening hard water is **sodium carbonate** (Na_2CO_3), commonly known as washing soda.

 Quick Tip

Sodium carbonate removes hardness by precipitating calcium and magnesium ions as insoluble carbonates.

16. What is Anodising?

Solution:

Anodising is the process of forming a thick oxide layer on metals like aluminum to increase corrosion resistance. It is done by electrolysis using sulfuric acid as an electrolyte.

 Quick Tip

Anodised aluminum is widely used in cookware and decorative items.

17. Write two differences between minerals and ores.

Solution:

Difference between Minerals and Ores:

Minerals	Ores
Naturally occurring inorganic substances.	Ores are minerals that contain a high percentage of metal.
Not all minerals are ores.	All ores are minerals.
Example: Quartz (SiO_2)	Example: Bauxite ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)

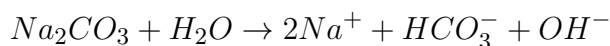
 Quick Tip

Ores are extracted and refined to obtain pure metals.

18. The aqueous solution of sodium carbonate is alkaline. Why?

Solution:

Sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) is a salt of a strong base (NaOH) and a weak acid (H_2CO_3). When dissolved in water, it undergoes hydrolysis:



Since hydroxide (OH^-) ions are produced, the solution becomes alkaline.

 Quick Tip

Sodium carbonate is used in laundry detergents due to its alkalinity.

(Long Answer Type Questions)

19. Write down the laboratory method of preparation of methane and its chemical reaction with chlorine.

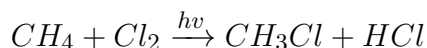
Solution:

Laboratory Preparation of Methane:

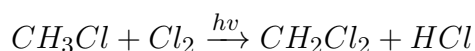
Methane (CH_4) is prepared in the laboratory by heating sodium acetate with soda lime (a mixture of NaOH and CaO).

**Reaction with Chlorine:**

Methane reacts with chlorine in the presence of sunlight, leading to a substitution reaction:



Further chlorination leads to the formation of dichloromethane, trichloromethane, and tetrachloromethane.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Methane undergoes substitution reactions with halogens in the presence of UV light.

20. What is the effect of deforestation on wildlife?**Solution:**

Deforestation has severe consequences on wildlife:

1. **Habitat Destruction:** Loss of natural habitat forces animals to migrate or face extinction.
2. **Food Shortage:** Deforestation leads to reduced availability of food resources for herbivores, affecting the food chain.
3. **Loss of Biodiversity:** Many species become endangered due to the destruction of their natural environment.
4. **Climate Change:** It disturbs the ecological balance, leading to unpredictable weather patterns.

💡 Quick Tip

Forests act as carbon sinks, helping in controlling climate change.

Biology
(Short Answer Type Questions)

21. Write the importance of reproduction in living beings.

Solution:

Reproduction is a fundamental process for the survival of species. The importance of reproduction includes:

1. **Continuation of Species:** Reproduction is essential to ensure the continuation of a species across generations. Without reproduction, life would cease to exist.
2. **Genetic Variation:** Sexual reproduction introduces genetic diversity, which is important for the survival and evolution of species. This genetic variation allows organisms to adapt to changing environments.
3. **Growth of Population:** Reproduction ensures the growth and maintenance of population size. It helps maintain ecological balance, supporting the sustainability of ecosystems.

💡 Quick Tip

Reproduction is crucial not only for survival but also for adaptation and evolution of species.

22. Explore the difference between blood and lymph.**Solution:**

Blood	Lymph
Contains red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.	Contains only white blood cells.
Transports oxygen and nutrients to tissues.	Helps in immunity and transport of fats.
Flows in arteries and veins.	Flows in lymphatic vessels.
Has a red color due to the presence of hemoglobin.	Has a pale yellow color, due to the absence of hemoglobin.
Plays a crucial role in immune response and clotting.	Plays a key role in the removal of waste and transporting fats.

💡 Quick Tip

Blood transports oxygen and nutrients, while lymph primarily assists with immunity and waste removal.

23. What is external respiration?**Solution:**

External respiration is the biological process in which oxygen is absorbed into the bloodstream

from the environment, and carbon dioxide is expelled from the bloodstream to the environment. In humans and animals, it takes place in the lungs, while in fish, it occurs through gills. This process involves the diffusion of gases through the respiratory membrane, allowing the body to get the oxygen it needs for cellular processes and expelling the waste gas, carbon dioxide.

💡 Quick Tip

External respiration is essential for the gas exchange that supports cellular respiration and overall metabolic processes.

24. Why do we sweat in summer?

Solution:

Sweating is a natural process of thermoregulation. In hot weather, when the body temperature rises, sweat glands release moisture (sweat) onto the surface of the skin. The evaporation of sweat from the skin helps to cool the body by removing excess heat. This is a vital mechanism that helps maintain a constant body temperature, ensuring proper enzymatic functions and overall homeostasis.

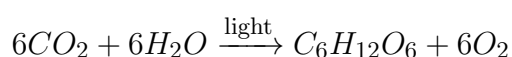
💡 Quick Tip

Sweating helps regulate body temperature, preventing overheating and maintaining internal balance.

25. What is photosynthesis? Write the equation of its chemical reaction.

Solution:

Photosynthesis is the biochemical process by which green plants, algae, and some bacteria convert light energy into chemical energy, using sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water. The energy from sunlight is absorbed by chlorophyll, a pigment found in plant cells. This process produces glucose, which serves as a source of energy, and oxygen is released as a by-product. The general equation for photosynthesis is:



💡 Quick Tip

Chlorophyll plays a crucial role in capturing light energy for photosynthesis.

26. What is bio-magnification?

Solution:

Bio-magnification refers to the process where the concentration of harmful substances, such as pesticides or heavy metals, increases as they move up the food chain. These substances are absorbed by organisms at lower trophic levels and accumulate in their tissues. When predators consume these organisms, the toxic substances accumulate in higher concentrations. Over time, this can cause harmful effects on the health of organisms, particularly at the top of the food chain.

💡 Quick Tip

Bio-magnification highlights the dangers of pollution as toxic substances accumulate in higher trophic levels.

27. What is the role of stomata and lenticels in respiration?**Solution:**

- **Stomata:** These are small openings or pores found on the surface of leaves, primarily on the underside. Stomata facilitate the exchange of gases like oxygen, carbon dioxide, and water vapor during respiration and photosynthesis. They help in the uptake of carbon dioxide for photosynthesis and the release of oxygen and water vapor.
- **Lenticels:** Lenticels are small pores found on the stems, roots, and other parts of woody plants. They allow the exchange of gases like oxygen and carbon dioxide between the plant's internal tissues and the external environment. Lenticels play a key role in maintaining the plant's respiratory processes.

💡 Quick Tip

Stomata and lenticels are both involved in gas exchange, aiding respiration and maintaining the plant's metabolic balance.

28. What is ascent of sap?**Solution:**

The ascent of sap refers to the upward movement of water and minerals from the roots to the leaves through the xylem vessels. This process occurs due to the combination of transpiration pull, which is caused by the evaporation of water from the stomata in leaves, and root pressure, which is generated by the active uptake of water by the roots. The ascent of sap is essential for maintaining hydration and transporting essential nutrients in plants.

💡 Quick Tip

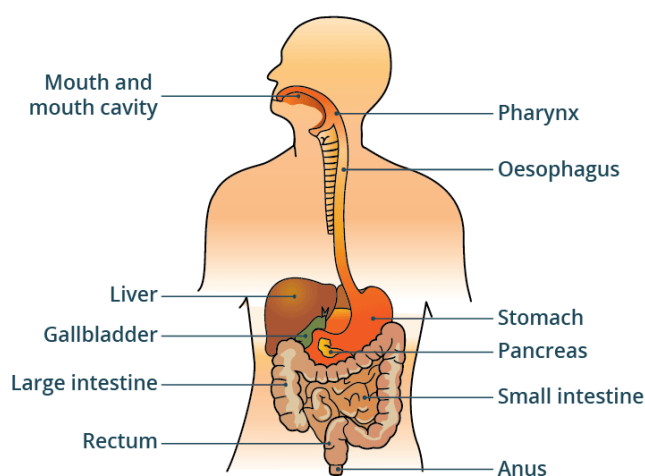
Transpiration and root pressure work together to drive the ascent of sap, ensuring plants get the necessary water and nutrients.

(Long Answer Type Questions)

29. Draw a labelled diagram of human digestive system and explain the digestive process of food.

Solution:

Diagram of Human Digestive System:



Digestive Process:

The digestion of food occurs in several stages:

1. **Ingestion:** Food is taken into the mouth and chewed.
2. **Digestion:** Enzymes break down food in the mouth, stomach, and small intestine.
3. **Absorption:** Nutrients from digested food are absorbed into the bloodstream through the small intestine.
4. **Assimilation:** Nutrients are utilized by body cells for energy and growth.
5. **Egestion:** Undigested food and waste materials are excreted through the large intestine.

💡 Quick Tip

The small intestine is the primary site for nutrient absorption.

30. What is a food chain? Explain it with an example.

Solution:

Definition of Food Chain:

A food chain represents the transfer of energy from one organism to another in an ecosystem. It shows how organisms are linked by their feeding relationships.

Example of a Food Chain:

Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Eagle

Explanation:

1. **Producers (Grass):** Plants prepare food through photosynthesis.
2. **Primary Consumer (Grasshopper):** Herbivores that feed on plants.
3. **Secondary Consumer (Frog):** Carnivores that eat herbivores.
4. **Tertiary Consumer (Snake):** Feeds on smaller carnivores.
5. **Apex Predator (Eagle):** The topmost predator in the food chain.

💡 Quick Tip

Food chains maintain the balance of ecosystems by transferring energy at different levels.