20E(A)

GENERAL SCIENCE, Paper – II

MARCH 2008

Parts A and B

[Maximum Marks: 50 Time: 2½ Hours]

Instructions:

- 1. Answer the questions under **Part-A** on a separate answer book.
- 2. Write the answers to the questions under **Part-B** on the question paper itself and attach it to the answer book of **Part-A**.

PART - A

Time: 2 Hours Marks: 35

SECTION - I

(Marks 4x1=4)

Note:

1. Answer **ANY FOUR** questions from the following.

- 2. Each question carries **ONE** mark.
 - 1. What is the function of Pericardial fluid?
 - 2. How trachea is prevented from collapsing?
 - 3. What is a Hormone?
 - 4. What is lodised salt? Why is it advisable to take iodised salt?
 - 5. What is sexual Dimorphism?
 - 6. How tetanus germs are transferred into body?

$\underline{SECTION - II} \qquad (Marks: 5x2=10)$

NOTE:

- 1. Answer ANY FIVE questions, choosing at least TWO from each of the following two groups.
- 2. Each question carries **TWO** marks.

GROUP - A

- 7. What are the major types of white blood cells?
- 8. How is sinus venosus formed in Amphibia?

- 9. What is Action Potential?
- 10. Write two advantages of Vegetative Propagation.

GROUP - B

- 11. Why the damage in certain disease like polio is permanent?
- 12. How do you differentiate between the animal and vegetal poles of ovum of frog?
- 13. Why do sports-persons take glucose?
- 14. Due to the deficiency of which nutrient, Kwashiorkor is caused? Write about it.

SECTION - III

(Marks 4x4=16)

Note:

- 1. Answer ANY FOUR questions, choosing at least TWO from each group.
- 2. Each question carries FOUR marks.

GROUP - A

- 15. Explain the evolution of heart in higher animals.
- 16. Write the differences between photosynthesis and respiration.
- 17. Describe the structure of cerebrum of human brain.
- 18. What is the role of plant hormones in plants?

avision

Every student's vision

GROUP - B

- 19. What are the different types of fractures seen in the limbs of a person?
- 20. Why is the spread of HIV a burning issue today?
- 21. Give an account of menstrual cycle in human beings.
- 22. Describe the parts of a flower.

SECTION - IV

(Marks 1x5=5)

Note:

- 1. Answer **ANY FOUR** questions, choosing at least **TWO** from each group.
- 2. Each question carries FOUR marks.
 - 23. Draw a neat, labeled diagram of transverse section of Leaf.
 - 24. Draw a neat, labeled diagram of Lungs in man.

20E(B)

PART – B

Time: 30 minutes Marks: 15

Note:

- 1. Answer all the questions.
- 2. Each question carries ½ mark.
- 3. Candidates must use the CAPITAL LETTERS while answering the multiple choice questions.
- 4. Marks will not be awarded in case of any over-writing, re-writing or erased answers.

I. Pick out the correct answer and fill in the blanks with the CAPITAL LETTER of the correct answer chosen.

10 x ½ =5

1.	In plants, exchange of g	ases take place through		
	(A) Stomata	(B) Palisade Tissue	(C) Spongy tissue	(D) Mid rib
2.	Maximum rate of respir	ation takes place at	vo vicio.	
	(A) 0° <i>C</i>	(B) 45° <i>C</i>	(c) 100°c S O	(D) 60° <i>C</i>
3.	Trachea are found in	Every	student's vision	
	(A) Megascolex	(B) Bony fish	(C) Salamander	(D) Butterfly
4.	Apical dominance mear	าร		
	(A) Terminal bud growi	ing nonstop (B) Teri	minal bud suppressing gr	rowth of lateral buds
	(C) Removal of	the apex of the system	(D) Terminal and latera	l branches grow equally
5.	Conversion of glycogen	to glucose is stimulated	by	
	(A) Insulin	(B) Cortisol	(C) Glocagon	(D) Progesterone
6.	Carpels are present in			
	(A) Androecium	(B) Pistil	(C) Ovules	(D) Seeds
7.	Blood Sinuses occur in			
	(A) Earthworm	(B) Frog	(C) Snail	(D) Insects
8.	In stem cuttings, a slant	ing cut is made in the st	em	
	(A) Below the node	(B) Above the node	(C) On the node	(D) Across the nde
9.	The rate of respiration	per minute in a new bor	n child is	
	(A) 18 times	(B) 32 times	(C) 26 times	(D) 16 times
10.	The skill needed to take	right decision is		
(A)	Observation skill	(B) Communication skil	I (C) Critical thinking	(D) Negotiation skill

I. Fill in the blanks with suital	
11 won Nobel prize f	·
	present in
•	r secretions into
14. The fluid connective tissue of th	•
15. In Glossitis, the	becomes red and glazed.
16. The heart that pumps blood to I	lungs is called
17. Animal starch is known as	
18. Buds in Bryophyllum are known	asbuds.
19. Paramecium undergoes sexual r	reproduction by
20. The decade from 1990 to 2000 i	is known as
II. Match the following by wri	ting the letter of the correct answer in the brackets, choosi
(i) Group – A	Group – B
•	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules
21. Respiratory substrates22. Cristae	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules
21. Respiratory substrates22. Cristae23. Matrix	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle
21. Respiratory substrates22. Cristae23. Matrix24. Sir Hans Krebs	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria
21. Respiratory substrates22. Cristae	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles
21. Respiratory substrates22. Cristae23. Matrix24. Sir Hans Krebs	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles (E) Carbohydrates
21. Respiratory substrates22. Cristae23. Matrix24. Sir Hans Krebs	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles
21. Respiratory substrates 22. Cristae 23. Matrix 24. Sir Hans Krebs 25. FADH ₂ (ii) Group – A	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles (F) Carbohydrates Every student (G) Glycolysis Group – B
21. Respiratory substrates 22. Cristae 23. Matrix 24. Sir Hans Krebs 25. FADH ₂ (ii) Group – A 26. Beri-Beri	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles (F) Carbohydrates Every student (G) Glycolysis Group – B [] (A) Paramecium
 21. Respiratory substrates 22. Cristae 23. Matrix 24. Sir Hans Krebs 25. FADH₂ (ii) Group – A 26. Beri-Beri 27. Pellagra 	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles (F) Carbohydrates Every student (G) Glycolysis Group – B [] (A) Paramecium [] (B) Spermatozoan
 21. Respiratory substrates 22. Cristae 23. Matrix 24. Sir Hans Krebs 25. FADH₂ (ii) Group – A 26. Beri-Beri 27. Pellagra 28. Conjugation 	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles (F) Carbohydrates Every student (G) Glycolysis Group – B [] (A) Paramecium [] (B) Spermatozoan [] (C) Frog
 21. Respiratory substrates 22. Cristae 23. Matrix 24. Sir Hans Krebs 25. FADH₂ (ii) Group – A 26. Beri-Beri 27. Pellagra 28. Conjugation 29. Xeropthalmia 	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles (F) Carbohydrates Every student (G) Glycolysis Group – B [] (A) Paramecium [] (B) Spermatozoan [] (C) Frog [] (D) Niacin
 21. Respiratory substrates 22. Cristae 23. Matrix 24. Sir Hans Krebs 25. FADH₂ (ii) Group – A 26. Beri-Beri 27. Pellagra 28. Conjugation 	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles (F) Carbohydrates (G) Glycolysis Group – B [] (A) Paramecium [] (B) Spermatozoan [] (C) Frog [] (D) Niacin [] (E) Megascolex
 21. Respiratory substrates 22. Cristae 23. Matrix 24. Sir Hans Krebs 25. FADH₂ (ii) Group – A 26. Beri-Beri 27. Pellagra 28. Conjugation 29. Xeropthalmia 	[] (A) 3 ATP Molecules [] (B) 2 ATP Molecules [] (C) Citric Acid Cycle [] (D) Mitochondria [] (E) Elementary Particles (F) Carbohydrates Every student (G) Glycolysis Group – B [] (A) Paramecium [] (B) Spermatozoan [] (C) Frog [] (D) Niacin

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