

ICSE Board
Class X Biology
Board Paper 2010
(One hour and a half)

General Instructions:

1. Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately. **Total Marks: 80**
2. You will **not** be allowed to write during the first **15** minutes.
This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
3. The time given at the head of the paper is the time allotted for writing the answers.
4. Attempt **all** questions from **Section I** and **any four** questions from **Section II**.
5. The intended marks of questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION I (40 Marks)

Attempt **all** questions from this section.

Question 1

(a) Name the following:

- (i) The type of cell division which occurs in the cells of the reproductive organs.
- (ii) A plant with sunken stomata.
- (iii) A foreign body which induces the formation of antibodies in the body.
- (iv) The place where fertilisation occurs in the female reproductive system.
- (v) An organisation which looks after maternal and child welfare centres. [5]

(b) State whether the following statements are ~~true or false~~ ^{Odd One} ~~Organelles of plant cell~~ ^{Centrosome} ~~first or last word~~ ^{Organelles of plant cell} ~~Centrosome~~. If *false*, **rewrite** the correct form of the statement by changing the ~~first or last word~~ ^{Organelles of plant cell} ~~Centrosome~~ only.

- (i) Tubectomy is the surgical method of sterilisation in males.
- (ii) Mitosis is the type of cell division occurring in the cells of injured parts of the body.
- (iii) Photolysis is the process of splitting of water molecules in the presence of grana and temperature.
- (iv) Dilation of the pupil is brought about by the sympathetic nervous system.
- (v) Chromosomes other than the pair of sex chromosome are called alleles. [5]

(c) Given below are five sets of five terms each. In each case, **rewrite** the terms in logical sequence as directed at the end of each statement. One has been done for you as an example.

Example: Anaphase, Telophase, Prophase, Metaphase, Interphase

(Sequential order of karyokinesis)

Answer: Interphase, Prophase, Metaphase, Anaphase, Telophase

(i) Vagina, Ovary, Uterus, Oviduct, Cervix

(Pathway of egg after ovulation)

(ii) Motor neuron, Receptor, Sensory neuron, Effector, Association neuron

(Pathway of a nerve impulse)

(iii) Pupil, Yellow spot, Cornea, Lens, Aqueous humour

(Path of entry of light into the eye from an object)

(iv) Stoma, Mesophyll cells, Xylem, Substomatal space, Intercellular space

(Loss of water due to transpiration)

(v) Cortical cells, Root hair, Soil, Water, Endodermis, Xylem

(Entry of water into the plant from the soil)

[5]

(d) There are five sets consisting of five terms given below. In each set, there is a word which is an odd one. For each of these sets, write down the category of the group having identified the odd one out, as shown in the example:

Example: (0) cell wall, vacuole, centrosome, plastids, mitochondria

S. No. Category

0

(i) Blinking, Knitting without looking, Smiling, Blushing, Crying

(ii) Myopia, Cataract, Hypermetropia, Squint, Cretinism

(iii) Cowper's gland, Urethral gland, Lacrimal gland, Seminal vesicles, Prostate gland

(iv) Vasopressin, Growth hormone, TSH, ACTH, FSH

(v) Cresol, DDT, Lime, Mercurochrome, Bordeaux mixture

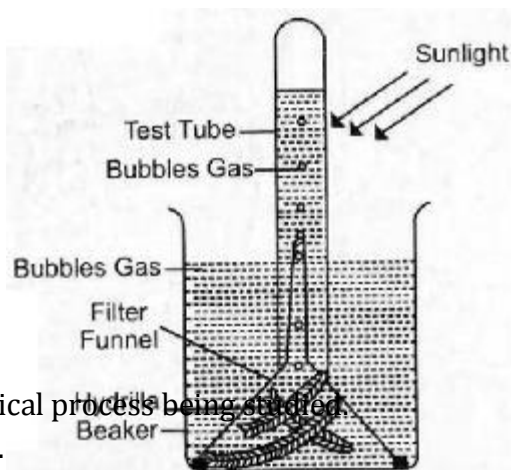
[5]

(e) Choose the correct answer to the following statements out of the three choices given after each statement.

- (i) A point of contact between two neurons is termed
1. Synapsis
 2. Neuromotor junction
 3. Synapse
- (ii) Loss of water as droplets from hydathodes is called
1. Transpiration
 2. Bleeding
 3. Guttation
- (iii) The technical term for the fertilised egg is
1. Placenta
 2. Zygote
 3. Morula
- (iv) The photo receptor cells of the retina sensitive to colour are
1. Cones
 2. Rods
 3. Organ of Corti
- (v) Salk's vaccine is used to build immunity against
1. Tuberculosis
 2. Poliomyelitis
 3. Malaria

[5]

(f) The figure below represents an experimental setup to study a physiological process in plants.



- (i) Name the physiological process being studied.
- (ii) Explain the process.
- (iii) What is the aim of the experiment?
- (iv) Give a well balanced equation to represent the process.

[5]

(g) Given below is an example of a certain structure and its special functional activity:
Example: (0) Ribosomes and protein synthesis. On a similar pattern, complete the following:

- (i) Hypothalamus and _____.
- (ii) Suspensory ligaments and _____.
- (iii) Semicircular canals and _____.
- (iv) Mitochondria and _____.
- (v) Seminiferous tubules and _____.

[5]

(h) Explain the following terms:

- (i) Antibiotics
- (ii) Antiseptic
- (iii) Hormones
- (iv) Diffusion
- (v) Destarched plant

[5]

SECTION II (40 Marks)

*Attempt any **four** questions from this section.*

Question 2

(a) Given below is the outline of the male reproductive system.

- (i) Name the parts labelled 1 to 5.
- (ii) State the functions of the parts labelled 1 and 4.
- (iii) Name the cells of part 5 which produce testosterone.
- (iv) Why is the structure 5 present outside the body in the scrotal sac?
- (v) What is semen?

[5]

(b) Give one point of difference between the following on the basis of what is given in the brackets:

- (i) Myopia and hypermetropia (cause of the defect)
- (ii) Cerebrum and spinal cord (arrangement of the cytons and the axons of the neuron)
- (iii) Genotype and phenotype (definition)
- (iv) Karyokinesis and cytokinesis (explain the term)
- (v) Light reaction and dark reaction (site of occurrence)

[5]

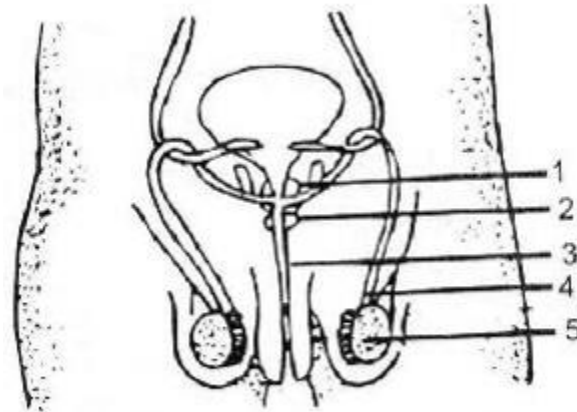
Question 3

(a)

- (i) State Mendel's law of dominance.
- (ii) A pure tall plant (TT) is crossed with a pure dwarf plant (tt). Draw Punnett squares to show (1) F₁ generation (2) F₂ generation.
- (iii) Give the phenotype of the F₂ generation.
- (iv) Give the phenotypic and genotypic ratio of the F₁ and F₂ generations.
- (v) Name any one X-linked disease found in humans. [5]

(b) Answer the following briefly:

- (i) Give three functions of WHO.
- (ii) Give three advantages of a small family.
- (iii) Explain the terms:
 - 1. Population density
 - 2. Natality



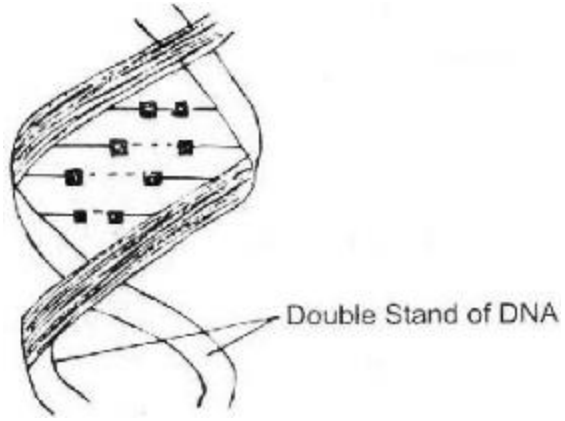
[5]

(a) Given below is a diagram of the double helical structure of DNA.

- (i) Name the four nitrogenous bases which form a DNA molecule.
- (ii) Give the full form of DNA.
- (iii) Name the unit of heredity.
- (iv) Mention two points of differences between mitosis and meiosis. [5]

(b)

- (i) Draw a well-labelled diagram of a neuron showing the following parts: perikaryon, dendrites, axon, node of Ranvier and myelin sheath.
- (ii) State the function of a sensory neuron and a motor neuron.
- (iii) What is a nerve made up of?



Double Stand of DNA

Question 5

(a) Given below is the diagram of an apparatus setup to study a very important physiological process:

(i) Name the process being studied.

(ii) Explain the process.

(iii) What change would you observe in the thistle funnel containing sugar solution after about 10 minutes?

(iv) Is sugar solution hypertonic or hypotonic?

(v) Name the part of the plant cell which is represented by the sugar solution.

(vi) Explain why much salt is added to pickles.

[5]

(b) Explain the following terms:

(i) Reflex action

(ii) Vaccination

(iii) Turgidity

(iv) Bleeding in plants

(v) Cataract

[5]

Question 6

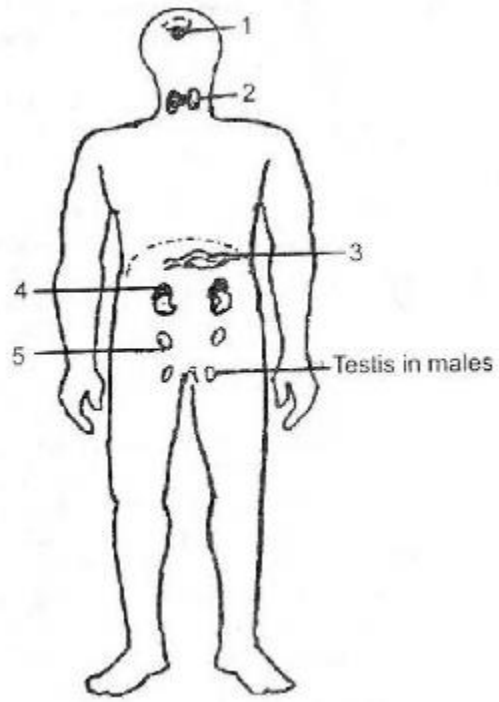
(a) Given below is an outline of the human body showing the important glands.

- (i) Name the glands marked 1 to 5.
- (ii) Name the hormone secreted by 2. Give one important function of this hormone.
- (iii) Name the endocrine cells present in part 3.
- (iv) Name the hormone secreted by part 4. Give one important function of this hormone.

(b) Give the biological/technical term for the following:

- (i) Cessation of menstruation in females.
- (ii) An eye defect in which the cornea becomes uneven.
- (iii) The period of complete intrauterine development of the embryo.
- (iv) Inflammation of meninges.
- (v) Non-identical twins produced by the fertilisation of two eggs.
- (vi) Membrane which protects the foetus and secretes a protective fluid.
- (vii) Process of conversion of several molecules of glucose to one molecule of starch.
- (viii) The photosensitive pigment present in the cone cells of the retina.
- (ix) The fluid present in the anterior part in front of the eye lens.
- (x) Extracts of toxins secreted by bacteria.

[5]



Question 7

(a) Given below is a diagram representing a stage during mitotic cell division in an animal cell.

(i) Identify the above stage. Give a reason to support your answer.

(ii) Name the parts labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(iii) What is the function of part 3?

(iv) Name the stage which comes just after the stage shown in the diagram. Draw a well-labelled diagram of this stage. [5]

(b) Account for the following:

(i) Wilted lettuce leaves become crisp/firm when placed in cold water for a while.

(ii) One feels blinded for a short time while coming out of a dark room.

(iii) The leaves of certain plants roll up on a bright sunny day.

(iv) An alcoholic person walks unsteadily when drunk.

(v) Sleeping under a tree at night is not advisable. [5]

