Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY **CLASS-X** **TERM-1**

Ch -5 life Processes

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1.Which organelle is the site of cellular respiration?

a) Chloroplast
b) Mitochondria
c) Nucleus
d) Ribosome

2.Which enzyme is present in saliva?

a) Pepsin
b) Amylase
c) Trypsin
d) Lipase

3.In which part of the alimentary canal is bile poured?

a) Stomach
b) Duodenum
c) Ileum
d) Oesophagus

4. The opening and closing of stomata is controlled by?

a) Guard cells
b) Root hairs
c) Xylem vessels
d) Phloem tubes

5.Blood from the heart is transported to the lungs for oxygenation via?

a) Pulmonary vein
b) Pulmonary artery
c) Aorta
d) Vena cava

6. Assertion-Reason Questions

Assertion (A): Photosynthesis occurs in the chloroplasts.
Reason (R): Chlorophyll absorbs light energy to convert CO_2 and water into glucose.

Assertion (A): Pulmonary vein carries oxygenated blood.
Reason (R): It carries blood from the lungs to the heart.

2 Marks Questions

1.Write two functions of xylem and phloem.

2.Differentiate between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

3 Marks Questions

1.Explain the role of stomata in photosynthesis and transpiration.

2.Describe the process of respiration in plants.

5 Marks Questions

1.Describe the process of digestion in humans with neat, labelled diagrams.

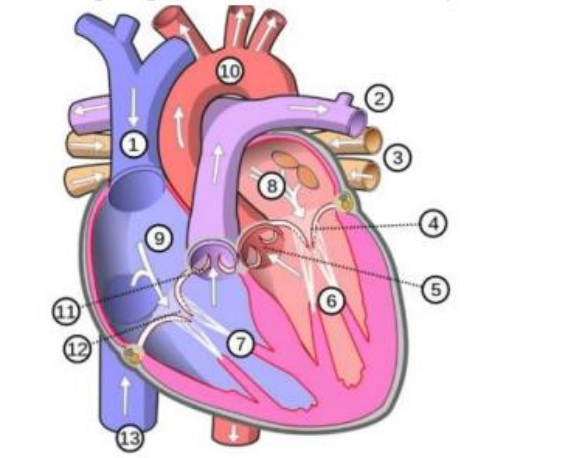
2.Explain the mechanism of breathing in humans.

3.Case-Based Questions

A student observed that a plant kept near the window bent towards sunlight after a few days.
(i) What is this phenomenon called?
(ii) Which hormone is responsible for it?
(iii) How does the hormone bring about this change?

Diagram based questions

The heart is a muscular organ which is as big as our fist. Because both oxygen and carbon dioxide have to be transported by the blood, the heart has different chambers to prevent the oxygen-rich blood from mixing with the blood containing carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide-rich blood has to reach the lungs for the carbon dioxide to be removed, and the oxygenated blood from the lungs has to be brought back to the heart. This oxygen-rich blood is then pumped to the rest of the body.



(i) Which chamber of the heart (6, 7, 8 or 9) pumps blood to the lungs for oxygenation, name it? Identify and name the blood vessels that carry blood to the lungs.

(ii) (ii) Identify the structure at number 12 and state its function.

(iii) (iii) Why do chambers 6 and 7 have thicker muscular walls than chambers 8 and 9? Name each of these chambers

Ch -6 Control and Coordination

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1.Which part of the brain controls posture and balance?

a) Cerebrum
b) Medulla
c) Cerebellum
d) Pons

2.Which plant hormone promotes cell elongation?

a) Auxin
b) Cytokinin
c) Gibberellin
d) Abscisic acid

3.The gap between two neurons is called?

a) Synapse
b) Axon
c) Dendrite
d) Node

4.Which gland secretes insulin?

a) Liver

b) Pancreas
c) Thyroid
d) Adrenal

5.Which sense organ is responsible for balance?

a) Eyes
b) Nose
c) Ear
d) Skin

6.**Assertion-Reason Questions**

Assertion (A): Reflex actions are controlled by the spinal cord.
Reason (R): Reflex actions occur without the involvement of the brain to save time.

Assertion (A): Auxins are responsible for phototropism.
Reason (R): Auxins accumulate on the side of the stem away from light, causing cell elongation.

2 Marks Questions

1.Name two functions of the cerebellum.

2.What is phototropism? Give an example.

3 Marks Questions

1.Describe the structure and function of a neuron.

2.Explain the role of auxins in plant growth.

5 Marks Questions

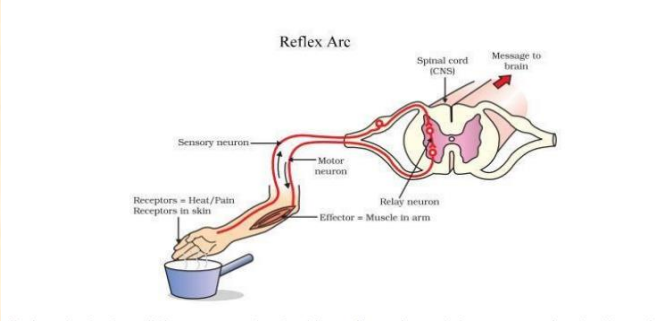
1.Describe the structure and function of the human brain.

2.Explain the nervous and hormonal control in humans.

Case-Based Questions

3. A person accidentally touches a hot plate and immediately withdraws his hand.
(i) What type of action is this?
(ii) Which part of the nervous system controls it?
(iii) Why is this type of response important?

Diagram based question



a) list in order the three different neurons involved in a reflex action and give two examples of reflex action.

b) How are reflex actions and involuntary actions different from each other?

c) Name the part of brain which also controls the reflex actions.

Ch -13 Our Environment

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1.Which of the following is a biodegradable waste?

a) Plastic
b) Paper
c) Glass
d) Aluminium can

2.Which trophic level contains herbivores?

a) First
b) Second
c) Third
d) Fourth

3.Which gas is responsible for global warming?

a) Oxygen
b) Nitrogen
c) Carbon dioxide
d) Argon

4.The process of accumulation of harmful chemicals in the body is called?

a) Bioaccumulation
b) Bioremediation
c) Biomagnification

d) Biodegradation

5.Ozone layer is present in which part of the atmosphere?

a) Troposphere
b) Stratosphere
c) Mesosphere
d) Thermosphere

6.**Assertion-Reason Questions**

Assertion (A): Plastic is a non-biodegradable waste.
Reason (R): It cannot be decomposed by microorganisms.

Assertion (A): Energy flow in an ecosystem is unidirectional.
Reason (R): Energy is lost as heat at each trophic level.

2 Marks Questions

1.Define biodegradable waste with one example.

2.What is a food chain? Give an example.

3 Marks Questions

1.Explain biomagnification with an example.

2.Describe the role of decomposers in an ecosystem.

5 Marks Questions

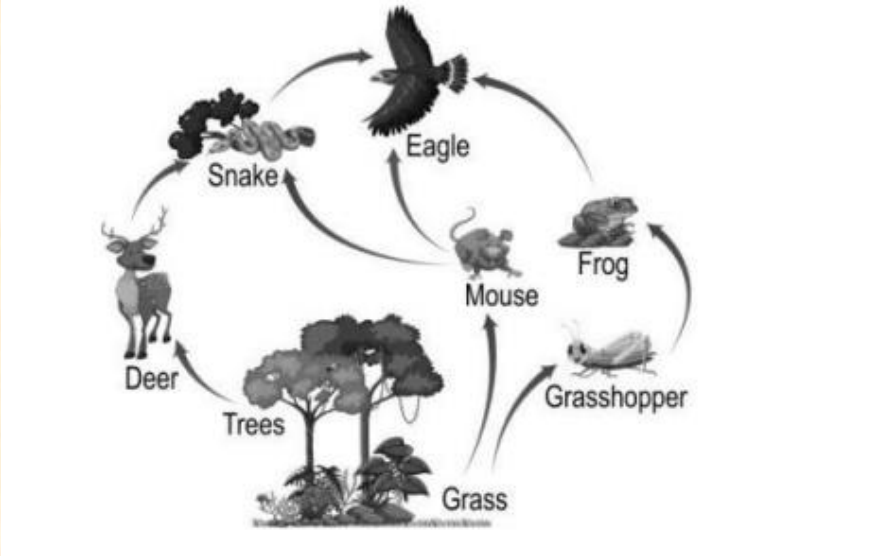
1.Discuss the causes and effects of ozone layer depletion.

2.Explain the flow of energy in an ecosystem with a diagram.

Case-Based Questions

In a certain area, large amounts of pesticides are used. Over time, fish in nearby lakes have high pesticide content.
(i) Name this phenomenon.
(ii) How does it affect humans?
(iii) Suggest one preventive measure.

Diagram based question:



a) Identify and write the food chain from the food web shown, in which the eagle will receive the highest percentage of the energy from the producers.

b) Which organism will be the most affected when a non-biodegradable pesticide is introduced into the soil? What is the phenomenon responsible for this called?

(c) Explain how the pesticides enter a food chain and subsequently get into our body?