



# SUCCESS KEY TEST SERIES

IX (English)

(Worksheet-2 Science -2 (Ch-15,16))

Science And Technology 2-

DATE:

TIME: 1 hrs

MARKS: 20

SEAT NO:

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**Q.1 Solve the following questions.**

**(2)**

**1) Find the odd one out**

Pancreatic hormones.

Glucagon, Insulin, Thymosin, Somatostatin.

**2) Diseases or disorders occurring due to abnormalities in ..... and mutations in genes are called genetic disorders.**

**B) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence**

**(3)**

**1) In sickle cell anemia, the ..... which are normally biconcave become sickle-shaped.**

a. plasma cells      b. Platelets      c. WBCs      d. RBCs

**2) The segment of DNA which contains all the information for synthesis of a particular protein is called a '.....' for that protein.**

a. gene      b. trait      c. chromosome      d. DNA protein

**3) In unicellular organisms, .....**

a. waste materials are directly eliminated across the cell surface.

b. waste excretion is complex.

c. waste materials are indirectly eliminated across the cell surface.

d. waste materials are directly eliminated in cytoplasm.

**Q.2 Solve the following questions. (Any two)**

**(4)**

**1) Reflex action.**

**2) Organisms produced by asexual reproduction show minor variations.**

**3) Distinguish between**

Excretion in Plants and Excretion in Animals.

**Q.3 Solve the following questions. (Any two)**

**(6)**

**1) Is it necessary to remove such harmful and waste substances from the body?**

**2) Cerebrum is largest part of our brain.**

**3) Each chromosome is made up of DNA and it appears ..... -shaped midway during cell division. There is a constricted region on each chromosome. It is called the 'Primary constriction' or '.....'. This divides the chromosome into ..... parts. Each part is called an 'arm'. The centromere has a specific position in each chromosome. Depending upon this, there are ..... types of chromosomes.**

- 4) The branch of biology which studies the transfer of characteristics of organisms from one generation to the next, and genes in particular, is called '.....'. New progeny is formed through the process of ..... Except for a few minor differences, the offspring shows great similarities with parents. Organisms produced by ..... reproduction show minor variations. However, offspring produced through ..... reproduction, show comparatively greater variations.

**Q.4 Solve the following questions. (Any one)**

**(5)**

- 1) Explain the structure of the brain.
- 2) Harmful effects of smoking are due to the nicotine present in tobacco. It affects the central and peripheral nervous system. Arteries become hard i.e. it causes arteriosclerosis and hypertension. Tobacco smoke contains harmful chemicals like pyridine, ammonia, aldehyde furfural, carbon monoxide, nicotine, sulphur dioxide, etc. They cause uncontrolled cell division. Tobacco smoke is full of minute carbon particles which causes normal tissue of the lung to transform into thickened black tissue. This causes cancer. While chewing tobacco or tobacco products much of the extract is absorbed into the body. Excessive tobacco consumption may cause cancer of lips or tongue, visual disorders or tremors. To protect one's body from cancer one must avoid smoking and consumption of tobacco and tobacco products in any form

**Questions-**

- i. What is present in tobacco which leads to harmful effects?
- ii. In which two ways is tobacco generally consumed?
- iii. Excess tobacco can cause effects on which parts of the body?
- iv. What present in tobacco smoke causes blackening of lungs?
- v. Name any two chemicals present in tobacco.