BIOLOGY ACHIEVEMENT TEST
(Try-out Stage)

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSE ONLY

BIOLOGY ACHIEVEMENT TEST
FOR CLASS X

Supervised by: Prof. Madhu Gupta
(Constructed by Parvesh Lata)

Name of Student: Max
Max.Marks: 110
Gender: Time: 90 Mins
Class: X
Name of School:

General instructions: The following question paper consists of 110 questions. Section-A consists of multiple choice questions, Section- B consists of Fill in the Blanks and Section-C consists of True and False. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.
BIOLGY ACHIEVEMENT TEST
CLASS-X

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SECTION-A
Multiple Choice Questions: (One mark questions)
All the questions have four alternatives. There is only one correct answer and tick mark on it. If you mark more than one answer to an item you will get no credit to that answer.

Q. 1. The most common substrate of respiration is ________.
   A. Fats
   B. amino acids
   C. glucose
   D. sucrose

Q. 2. During respiration, the substrate is
   A. reduced
   B. hydrogenated
   C. Carbonated
   D. Oxidized

Q. 3. The process common to aerobic and anaerobic respiration is
   A. Oxidation
   B. Glycolysis
   C. Kreb's cycle
   D. electron transport chain

Q. 4. The production of alcohol by yeast is called ________.
   A. Brewing
   B. Fermentation
   C. Respiration
   D. none of the above

Q. 5. Glycolysis takes place in ________.
   A. Cytoplasm
   B. mitochondrial matrix
   C. mitochondrial cristae
   D. outside the cell
Q.5. Lime water turns milky in the presence of ________.
   A. carbon dioxide
   B. Oxygen
   C. Water
   D. none of the above

Q.7. The number of ATP molecules produced during aerobic and anaerobic respiration is _____ and ______ respectively.
   A. 2 and 38
   B. 0 and 2
   C. 38 and 0
   D. 38 and 2

Q.8. Cramps are caused by heavy exercise resulting in the accumulation of
   A. carbon dioxide
   B. lactic acid
   C. Ethanol
   D. Heat

Q.9. The product of glycolysis is __________.
   A. carbon dioxide and water
   B. pyruvic acid
   C. acetyl CoA
   D. none of the above

Q.10. The energy produced during respiration is stored in
   A. pyruvic acid
   B. carbon dioxide
   C. adenosine monophosphate
   D. adenosine triphosphate

Q.11. The breathing roots are the __________.
   A. Rhizoids
   B. Stomata
   C. pneumatophores
   D. Lenticels

Q.12. Which of the following are the stages of respiration in the correct order?
   A. gaseous transport, breathing, tissue respiration and cellular respiration
   B. breathing, gaseous transport, tissue respiration and cellular respiration
   C. breathing, gaseous transport, cellular respiration and tissue respiration
   D. breathing, tissue respiration, cellular respiration and gaseous transport
Q.13. Epiglottis guards the entrance of ____________.
   A. pharynx
   B. wind pipe
   C. bronchus
   D. Lungs

Q.14. Which structure separates thorax from abdomen?
   A. Lungs
   B. Heart
   C. diaphragm
   D. rib cage

Q.15. Which metallic element is present in haemoglobin?
   A. magnesium
   B. sodium
   C. Iron
   D. calcium

Q.16. What is another name for the windpipe?
   A. Lungs
   B. Larynx
   C. Trachea
   D. Oesophagus

Q.17. What important activity takes place in the lungs?
   A. Food is digested.
   B. Liquid waste is filtered from the blood.
   C. Oxygen is exchanged for carbon dioxide.
   D. Oxygen is exchanged for carbon dioxide.

Q.18. Which organ is made up of air-carrying tubes and tiny sacs?
   A. The brain
   B. The lungs
   C. The stomach
   D. The diaphragm

Q.19. Which of the following type of energy is used by living organisms to perform vital life processes?
   A. Kinetic energy
   B. Chemical energy
   C. Potential energy
   D. Nuclear energy
Q.20. Which is the basic requirement of living organism for obtaining energy?
   A) air
   B) water
   C) food
   D) none of the above

Q.21. The mode of nutrition in plasmodium and roundworm is
   A) autotrophic
   B) heterotrophic
   C) parasitic
   D) holozoic

Q.22. The Autotrophic mode of nutrition requires
   A. CO₂ and water
   B. chlorophyll
   C. sunlight
   D. all of the above

Q.23. Which of the following is an insectivorous plant?
   A. Sundew
   B. *Cuscuta*
   C. Cactus
   D. Mistletoe

Q.24. Nutrition includes the study of ____________.
   A. the organism's food
   B. process of digestion
   C. the way an organism obtains food
   D. all of the above

Q.25. Which part of a plant is called its food factory?
   A. Seed
   B. Root
   C. Flower
   D. Leaf

Q.26. In which order does food travel through the digestive system after it is swallowed?
   A. trachea, stomach, large intestine, small intestine
   B. esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine
   C. stomach, esophagus, large intestine, small intestine
   D. trachea, stomach, small intestine, large intestine
Answer the following questions (Q.27, 28, 29) by observing this picture.

Q.27. The raw materials for photosynthesis are
   A. nitrogen and oxygen.
   B. carbon dioxide and water.
   C. oxygen and water.
   D. oxygen and carbon dioxide.

Q.28. The end products of photosynthesis are
   A. carbohydrate and hydrogen.
   B. carbohydrate and oxygen.
   C. water and carbon dioxide.
   D. carbohydrate, water and oxygen.

Q.29. During photosynthesis,
   A. light energy is converted into mechanical energy.
   B. chemical energy is converted into light energy.
   C. solar energy is converted into chemical energy.
   D. chemical energy is converted into mechanical energy.

Q.30. Iodine turns blue black on reacting with_______.
   A. starch
   B. alcohol
   C. chlorophyll
   D. none of the above

Q.31. Tiny pores on the surface of leaves through which gaseous exchange takes place are known as
   A. guard cells.
   B. stomata.
   C. chlorophyll.
   D. lenticels.
Q.32. What is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms?
A. Solar energy
B. Water energy
C. Muscular energy
D. Wind energy

Q.33. Amoeba feeds with the help of
A. Tentacles
B. Pseudopodia
C. Food vacuole
D. None of the above

Q.34. An example of a herbivore is
A. Amoeba
B. Hydra
C. Grasshopper
D. None of the above

Q.35. Absorption is maximum in the small intestine because of
A. the presence of villi
B. its length
C. its thin walls
D. all the above

Q.36. The three portions of the small intestine, in the correct order, are
A. caecum, colon, rectum
B. ileum, duodenum, jejunum
C. colon, caecum, rectum
D. duodenum, jejunum, ileum

Q.37. Large intestine in man mainly carries out
A. digestion of fats
B. Absorption
C. Assimilation
D. digestion of carbohydrates

Q.38. Which organ secretes a chemical compound, which emulsifies fats and makes the food alkaline?
A. Liver
B. Pancreas
C. Stomach
D. Large intestine

Q.39. Epsin converts
A. proteins into amino acids
B. proteins into peptides
C. peptides into amino acids
D. none of the above
Q.40. The enzyme that is secreted in an inactive form is
   A. Lipase
   B. Trypsin
   C. Rennin
   D. Ptyalin

Q.41. The molecules known as the energy currency of the cell are
   A. NAD
   B. NADP
   C. ATP
   D. ADP

Q.42. In which of the following is fats, carbohydrates and proteins digested?
   A. Small intestine
   B. Large intestine
   C. Stomach
   D. Mouth

Q.43. Which system is responsible for transporting nutrients, gases, and wastes to and from the cells in the body?
   A. circulatory system
   B. respiratory system
   C. digestive system
   D. urinary system

Q.44. The blood vessels that contains valves and have thin wall are_____.
   A. veins
   B. arteries
   C. lymph
   D. capillaries

Q.46. The following image represent the cross section of_______tissue.
   A. Xylem
   B. Phloem
   C. Mitochondria
   D. Chlorophyll
Q.45. Oxygen rich blood from lungs and deoxygenated blood from body come to which chamber of the heart.

A. left atrium, right atrium
B. left ventricle, right atrium
C. right ventricle, left atrium
D. right atrium, left atrium

Q.47. Who gave Transpiration Pull Theory?

A. Dixon and Jolly
B. Darwin and Wallace
C. Schleiden and Sachwann
D. Watson and Crick

Q.48. The direction of food transportation in phloem tissue is

A. only downward
B. both upward and downward
C. only upward
D. only lateral

Q.49. Ascent of sap is attributed to which of the following factor.

A. imbibitions
B. cohesion and adhesion
C. mass flow
D. capillary

Q.50. The threads formed during clotting are made of

A. thrombin
B. prothrombin
C. fibrinogen
D. fibrin

Q.51. The mass cells present in the lymph are _______.

A. RBC
B. Platelets
C. Lymphocytes
D. Monocytes
Q.52. The right side of the heart deals with
   A. oxygenated blood
   B. deoxygenated blood
   C. mixture of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood
   D. either a or b at a time
Q.53. The normal blood pressure of man is__________.
   A. 80/120 mmHg
   B. 120/80 mmHg
   C. 120/100 mmHg
   D. 100/80 mmHg
Q.54. which of the following carries oxygenated blood?
   A. Pulmonary artery
   B. Hepatic portal vein
   C. Pulmonary vein
   D. All of the above
Q.55. semilunar valve guard the junction of
   A. Left ventricle and aorta
   B. Right ventricle and aorta
   C. Left ventricle and Pulmonary artery
   D. Right ventricle and Pulmonary Vein
Q.56. Human circulatory system is called double membrane because of
   A. Systemic and Hepatic portal system
   B. Hepatic portal and Pulmonary system
   C. Systemic and Pulmonary circulation
   D. Systemic, Hepatic and Pulmonary circulation
Q.57. The ascent of sap in plants take place due to
   A. Root pressure
   B. Transpiration pull
   C. Both a and b
   D. Osmosis
Q.58. Which substance is not reabsorbed into blood capillaries surrounding the tubule of nephron?
   A. Glucose
   B. Water
   C. Urea
   D. Amino acids
Q.59. In plants, excretory products are stored in ____________.

A. Cellular Vacuoles  
B. Nucleus  
C. Chloroplasts  
D. Mitochondria

Q.60. What is the excretory system in charge of? (k)

A. Breaking down food so it can be used by the body.  
B. Giving the body support and strength  
C. Removing wastes and excess fluid from the body

Q.61. Filtering of the blood takes place in these areas. (K)

A. ureters  
B. intestines  
C. nephrons

Q.62. A cluster of capillaries in the kidneys. (k)

A. glomerulus  
B. ureters  
C. nephrons

Q.63. The organ that collects and stores urine excreted by the kidneys before it is disposed of by urination. (K)

A. urethra  
B. nephron  
C. bladder

Q.64. In the kidney the correct sequence of formation of urine involves the following processes: (A)

A. glomerular filtration, reabsorption, tubular secretion  
B. reabsorption, filtration, secretion  
C. filtration, secretion, reabsorption  
D. reabsorption, secretion, filtration
Q.65. Uriniferous tubules are found in (U)

A. Kidneys
B. Testes
C. Ovary
D. Stomach

Q.66. Reabsorption of chloride ions from the glomerular filtrate in the kidney tubule is carried out by

A. Osmosis
B. Diffusion
C. Active transport
D. Brownian movement

Q.67. Bowman's capsule and glomerulus form

A. cortex
B. pyramid
C. malphigian body
D. medulla

Q.68. The glomerular filtrate contains

A. blood minus cells
B. blood minus cells and minus proteins
C. blood minus proteins
D. plasma minus cells minus proteins

Q.69. The kidneys resemble the contractile vacuoles of amoeba in

A. expelling out excess of water
B. expelling out glucose
C. expelling out urea and uric acid
D. expelling out salts
SECTION-B

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

Q.1. The percentage of nitrogen in inhaled air is ____% and exhaled air is ____%.

Q.2. Kreb's cycle operates in ________.

Q.3. Instant source of energy is __________.

Q.4. The direction of flow of water is ________ that of the flow of blood in the capillaries.

Q.5. Conversion of milk to curds is due to __________.

Q.6. During photosynthesis, food is synthesized in the form of ________.

Q.7. Stomatal opening is surrounded by __________.

Q.8. Excess __________ in the human body are stored in the adipose tissue.

Q.9 __________ is the simplest form of carbohydrates?

Q.10. __________ acid is secreted by the cells of the gastric glands in the stomach?

Q.11. Lack of __________ in the human body causes a severe deficiency disease called Kwashiorkor.

Q.12. Ureters are muscular ducts that propel urine from the ________ to the________.

Q.13. The excretory units in the human excretory system are called __________.

Q.14. The procedure of waste material from the blood of a person by using a machine is known as __________.

Q.15. Root absorbs water through __________.

Q.16. The double membrane structure surrounding the heart is called ________.

Q.17. The opening between right auricle and right ventricle is guarded by the ________ valve.

Q.18. The blood vessel carrying blood from heart to lungs is called ________________.

Q.19. Heart beat is the rhythmic contraction and relaxation of the heart which include one ________ (contraction phase) and one ________ (relaxation phase).

Q.20. __________ is the instrument is used to measure the blood pressure?

Q.21. __________ are often called as glands of emergency?
SECTION-C

Read the following statement and state whether True (T) or False (F).

Q.1. Production of sound in man is due to the presence of Vocal cords.
T

Q.2. Autotrophic organisms include green plants and all the bacteria.
F

Q.3. The surface area of the gills increase due to the presence of lamellae.
T

Q.4. Maximum carbon dioxide concentration will be in the expired air.
F

Q.5. Volume of air that can be taken in and expelled out by maximum inspiration and expiration is lung capacity.
T

Q.6. Spirometer is the instrument used to measure the volume of respired gases.
T

Q.7. Appendicitis is the condition in which there is inflammation of the vermiform appendix.
T

Q.8. The pancreatic duct carries pancreatic juice from the pancreas to the small intestine.
T

Q.9. Including roughage in the diet helps to avoid constipation.
T

Q.10. Excess glucose in the human body are stored as glycogen in the liver.
T

Q.11. Glucose is not a simple sugar (monosaccharide)?
F

Q.12. Phloem is the tissue which transports water and minerals in a plant.
T

Q.13. The liquid portion of the blood is called plasma.
T

Q.14. The food is transported in the phloem in the form of glucose.
F

Q.15. Transportation takes place from all parts of the plant.
T

Q.16. Loss of excess amount of water from hudathodes in grasses is referred to as Guttation.
T

Q.17. The function of the mammalian kidney is to excrete extra salts, urea and excess water.
T

Q.18. The procedure used in artificial kidney in place of normal is called Osmoregulation.
T

T

Q.20. Glucose is reabsorbed in the kidney mainly by Proximal Convoluted Tubule.
T
### SCORING KEY
**(Try-Out Stage)**

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### (Fill in the Blanks)

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|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | 78%, 78% | 78 | Glucose | 86 | Tricuspid Valve |
| 71 | Mitochondrial matrix | 79 | Hydrochloric | 87 | Pulmonary Artery |
| 72 | Glucose | 80 | Protein | 88 | Systolic, Diastolic |
| 73 | Opposite to | 81 | Kidney to Bladder | 89 | Sphygmomanometer |
| 74 | Fermentation | 82 | Nephron | 90 | Adrenal Glands |
| 75 | Carbohydrates | 83 | Dialysis |   |   |
| 76 | Guard cells | 84 | Root hairs |   |   |
| 77 | Fats | 85 | Pericardium |   |   |</p>
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**J.C. Flanagan’s Table**  
Normalized Biserial Coefficients of Correlation

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APPENDIX -D-2

231
## Difficult Value (dv) in Proportion and Internal Consistency Discrimination

**Index (rb) of Items based on Item Analysis for Achievement Test in Science (Biology)**

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**Note:** The item dropped for the final test has been marked with an asterisk mark (*).
FINAL BIOLOGY ACHIEVEMENT TEST

General instructions: The following question paper consists of 70 questions. Section-A consists of multiple choice questions, Section- B consists of Fill in the Blanks and Section-C consists of True and False. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.
FINAL BIOLOGY ACHIEVEMENT TEST

CLASS-X

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions: (One mark questions)
All the questions have four alternatives. There is only one correct answer and tick mark on it. If you mark more than one answer to an item you will get no credit to that answer.

Q. 1. During respiration, the substrate is
   A. reduced
   B. hydrogenated
   C. Carbonated
   D. Oxidized

Q. 2. The production of alcohol by yeast is called ____________.
   A. Brewing
   B. Fermentation
   C. Respiration
   D. none of the above

Q. 3. The number of ATP molecules produced during aerobic and anaerobic respiration is _____ and ______ respectively.
   A. 2 and 38
   B. 0 and 2
   C. 38 and 0
   D. 38 and 2

Q. 4. Cramps are caused by heavy exercise resulting in the accumulation of
   A. carbon dioxide
   B. lactic acid
   C. Ethanol
   D. Heat

Q. 5. The product of glycolysis is ____________.
   A. carbon dioxide and water
   B. pyruvic acid
   C. acetyl CoA
   D. none of the above

Q. 6. The energy produced during respiration is stored in
   A. pyruvic acid
   B. carbon dioxide
   C. adenosine monophosphate
   D. adenosine triphosphate
Q.7. Which structure separates thorax from abdomen?
   A. Lungs
   B. Heart
   C. diaphragm
   D. rib cage

Q.8. Which metallic element is present in haemoglobin?
   A. magnesium
   B. sodium
   C. Iron
   D. calcium

Q.9. What is another name for the windpipe?
   A. Lungs
   B. Larynx
   C. Trachea
   D. Oesophagus

Q.10. What important activity takes place in the lungs?
   A. Food is digested.
   B. Liquid waste is filtered from the blood.
   C. Oxygen is exchanged for carbon dioxide.
   D. Trachea is exchanged for pharynx.

Q.11. Which of the following type of energy is used by living organisms to perform vital life processes?
   A. Kinetic energy
   B. Chemical energy
   C. Potential energy
   D. Nuclear energy

Q.12. The mode of nutrition in plasmodium and roundworm is
   A) autotrophic
   B) heterotrophic
   C) parasitic
   D) holozoic

Q.13. The Autotrophic mode of nutrition requires
   A. co₂ and water
   B. chlorophyll
   C. sunlight
   D. all of the above
Q.14. Which of the following is an insectivorous plant?
A. Sundew
B. *Cuscuta*
C. Cactus
D. Mistletoe

Q.15. Which part of a plant is called its food factory?
A. Seed
B. Root
C. Flower
D. Leaf

Q.16. In which order does food travel through the digestive system after it is swallowed?
A. trachea, stomach, large intestine, small intestine
B. esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine
C. stomach, esophagus, large intestine, small intestine
D. trachea, stomach, small intestine, large intestine

Answer the following questions (Q.17 & 18) by observing this picture.

![Image of carbon dioxide, water, sunlight, oxygen release]

Q.17. The raw materials for photosynthesis are
A. nitrogen and oxygen.
B. carbon dioxide and water.
C. oxygen and water.
D. oxygen and carbon dioxide.

Q.18. During photosynthesis,
A. light energy is converted into mechanical energy.
B. chemical energy is converted into light energy.
C. solar energy is converted into chemical energy.
D. chemical energy is converted into mechanical energy.

Q.19. Iodine turns blue black on reacting with____.

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A. starch  
B. alcohol  
C. chlorophyll  
D. none of the above

Q.20. Which system is responsible for transporting nutrients, gases, and wastes to and from the cells in the body?  
A. circulatory system  
B. respiratory system  
C. digestive system  
D. urinary system

Q.21. An example of a herbivore is  
A. Amoeba  
B. Hydra  
C. Grasshopper  
D. none of the above

Q.22. Absorption is maximum in the small intestine because of  
A. the presence of villi  
B. its length  
C. its thin walls  
D. all the above

Q.23. The three portions of the small intestine, in the correct order, are  
A. caecum, colon, rectum  
B. ileum, duodenum, jejunum  
C. colon, caecum, rectum  
D. duodenum, jejunum, ileum

Q.24. Which organ secretes a chemical compound, which emulsifies fats and makes the food alkaline?  
A. Liver  
B. Pancreas  
C. Stomach  
D. large intestine

Q.25. The molecules known as the energy currency of the cell are  
A. NAD  
B. NADP  
C. ATP  
D. ADP

Q.26. In which of the following is fats, carbohydrates and proteins digested?
A. Small intestine
B. Large intestine
C. Stomach
D. Mouth

Q.27. The blood vessels that contain valves and have thin wall are _____.
A. veins
B. arteries
C. lymph
D. capillaries

Q.28. Oxygen rich blood from lungs and deoxygenated blood from body come to which chamber of the heart.
A. left atrium, right atrium
B. left ventricle, right atrium
C. right ventricle, left atrium
D. right atrium, left atrium

Q.29. The direction of food transportation in phloem tissue is
A. only downward
B. both upward and downward
C. only upward
D. only lateral

Q.30. Ascent of sap is attributed to which of the following factor.
A. imbibitions
B. cohesion and adhesion
C. mass flow
D. capillary

Q.31. The mass cells present in the lymph are ________.
APPENDIX-D-4

A. RBC  
B. Platelets  
C. Lymphocytes  
D. Monocytes

Q.32. The right side of the heart deals with
   A. oxygenated blood  
   B. deoxygenated blood  
   C. mixture of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood  
   D. either a or b at a time

Q.33. The normal blood pressure of man is__________.
   A. 80/120 mmHg  
   B. 120/80 mmHg  
   C. 120/100 mmHg  
   D. 100/80 mmHg

Q.34. The ascent of sap in plants take place due to
   A. Root pressure  
   B. Transpiration pull  
   C. Both a and b  
   D. Osmosis

Q.35. Excretory system is the system which deals with_____
   A. Breaking down food so it can be used by the body.  
   B. Giving the body support and strength  
   C. Removing wastes and excess fluid from the body

Q.36. Filtering of the blood takes place in these areas.
   A. ureters  
   B. intestines  
   C. nephrons

Answer the following questions(Q.37,38,39,40&41) by observing this picture.
Q.37. In the kidney the correct sequence of formation of urine involves the following processes:

A. glomerular filtration, reabsorption, tubular secretion  
B. reabsorption, filtration, secretion  
C. filtration, secretion, reabsorption  
D. reabsorption, secretion, filtration

Q.38. A cluster of capillaries in the kidneys.

A. glomerulus  
B. ureters  
C. nephrons

Q.39. Reabsorption of chloride ions from the glomerular filtrate in the kidney tubule is carried out by

A. Osmosis  
B. Diffusion  
C. Active transport  
D. Brownian movement

Q.40. Bowman's capsule and glomerulus form

A. cortex  
B. pyramid  
C. malphigian body  
D. medulla
Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

Q.41. The percentage of nitrogen in inhaled air is ____% and exhaled air is ____%.

Q.42. Kreb's cycle operates in ____________.

Q.43. Instant source of energy is ____________.

Q.44. The process of conversion of milk to curds is known as ____________.

Q.45. In fishes the direction of flow of water is _______ that of the flow of blood in the capillaries.

Q.46. Stomatal opening is surrounded by ____________.

Q.47. Excess __________ in the human body are stored in the adipose tissue.

Q.48. ____________ acid is secreted by the cells of the gastric glands in the stomach.

Q.49. Ureters are muscular ducts that propel urine from the ________ to the ________.

Q.50. The excretory units in the human excretory system are called ____________.

Q.51. The procedure of waste material from the blood of a person by using a machine is known as ____________.

Q.52. Root absorbs water through ____________.

Q.53. The double membrane structure surrounding the heart is called ____________.

Q.54. The opening between right auricle and right ventricle is guarded by the ____________ valve.

Q.55. The blood vessel carrying blood from heart to lungs is called ____________.

Q.56. Heart beat is the rhythmic contraction and relaxation of the heart which include one ____________ (contraction phase) and one ____________ (relaxation phase).

Q.57. ____________ is the instrument is used to measure the blood pressure.

Q.58. ____________ are often called as glands of emergency.
SECTION-C

Read the following statement and state whether True or False.

Q.59. Production of sound in man is due to the presence of vocal cords.
Q.60. Autotrophic organisms include green plants and all the bacteria.
Q.61. Spirometer is the instrument used to measure the volume of respired gases.
Q.62. Appendicitis is the condition in which there is inflammation of the vermiform appendix.
Q.63. Excess glucose in the human body is stored as glycogen in the liver.
Q.64. Phloem is the tissue which transports water and minerals in a plant.
Q.65. The liquid portion of the blood is called plasma.
Q.66. The food is transported in the phloem in the form of glucose.
Q.67. Transpiration takes place from all parts of the plant.
Q.68. Loss of excess amount of water from hudathodes in grasses is referred to as Guttation.
Q.69. The procedure used in artificial kidney in place of normal is called Osmoregulation.
Q.70. Human kidney has Glomeruli concentrated in cortex.
### SCORING KEY

(FINAL-TEST)

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