

QUESTION BANK -3 (Science)

CLASS- X

Chemistry -CHAPTER-3

1. Which is the correct reactivity series
 - (a) $\text{Na} > \text{Al} > \text{Ca} > \text{K}$
 - (b) $\text{K} > \text{Ba} > \text{Ca} > \text{Fe} > \text{Na}$
 - (c) $\text{K} > \text{Ca} > \text{Ba} > \text{Fe} > \text{Na}$
 - (d) $\text{K} > \text{Ba} > \text{Na} > \text{Ca} > \text{Mg}$
2. Amphoteric oxide is
 - (a) Na_2O
 - (b) BaO
 - (c) ZnO
 - (d) K_2O
3. Aqua regia is a mixture of concentrated
 - (a) Hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid
 - (b) Nitric acid and sulphuric acid
 - (c) Hydrochloric acid and nitric acid
 - (d) Nitric acid and acetic acid
4. The correct statement is, iron reacts with
 - (a) Cold water and form FeO
 - (b) Hot water and forms Fe_2O_3
 - (c) Steam and forms Fe_3O_4
 - (d) Iron does not react with water
5. NaCl is an ionic compound, it is soluble in
 - (a) Alcohol
 - (b) Water
 - (c) Carbon tetrachloride
 - (d) Dimethyl ether
6. The property not shown by ionic compounds is
 - (a) High melting and boiling point
 - (b) Rigid structure and definite shape
 - (c) Conductivity in solid-state
 - (d) Solubility in water
7. Aluminium are responsible for -
 - (i) Poor thermal conductivity
 - (ii) Good electrical conductivity
 - (iii) Ductility
 - (iv) low melting point
 - (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (i) and (iii)

(c) (ii) and (iii)

(d) (i) and (iv)

8. What happens when calcium is treated with water?

(i) It does not react with water

(ii) It reacts violently with water

(iii) It reacts less violently with water

(iv) Bubbles of hydrogen gas formed stick to the surface of calcium

(a) (i) and (iv)

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (i) and (ii)

(d) (iii) and (iv)

9. In case of bond formation between sodium and chlorine, the electron transfer takes place from:

(a) sodium to chlorine

(b) chlorine to sodium

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these.

10. 2 mL each of concentrated HCl, HNO₃ and a mixture of concentrated HCl and concentrated HNO₃ in the ratio of 3 : 1 were taken in test tubes labelled as A, B and C. A small piece of metal was put in each test tube. No change occurred in test tubes A and B but the metal got dissolved in test tube C respectively. The metal could be

(a) Al

(b) Au

(c) Cu

(d) Pt

Question No. 23 to 27 consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is False but R is true

11. **Assertion (A):** Hydrogen gas is not evolved when a metal reacts with nitric acid.

Reason (R): Nitric acid is a strong oxidising agent.

Ans-A

12. **Assertion (A):** Zinc oxide is amphoteric in nature.

Reason (R): Zinc oxide reacts with both acids and bases.

Ans-A

13. **Assertion (A):** Magnesium chloride is an ionic compound.

Reason (R) : Metals and non-metals react by mutual transfer of electrons.

Ans-A

14. **Assertion (A):** Zinc can easily displace copper on reacting with a solution of copper sulphate.

Reason (R): Copper is more reactive metal as compared to Zinc.

Ans- C

15. **Assertion (A):** $MgCl_2$, is a covalent compound.

Reason (R) : $MgCl_2$, is a good conductor of electricity in molten state.

Ans-D

16. **Assertion:** The reaction of calcium with water is less violent in comparison to that of sodium.

Reason: The heat evolved is not sufficient for the hydrogen to catch fire.

Ans-A

17. **Assertion:** C and N do not react with dil. HCl and dil. H_2SO_4 .

Reason: Metals do not react with dil. HCl and dil. H_2SO_4

Ans- C

Q18. **Assertion:** Copper displaces silver from silver nitrate solution.

Reason: Copper is more reactive than silver.

Ans- A

19. **Assertion:** Aluminium oxide and zinc oxide are acidic in nature.

Reason: Amphoteric nature means that substance have both acidic and basic character

Ans- D

20. **Assertion:** Iron is the most widely used metal. But it is never used in its pure state.

Reason: Pure iron is very soft and stretches easily when hot.

Ans- A

21. **Assertion:** The oxides of sulphur and phosphorus are acidic in nature.

Reason: Metal oxides are basic in nature.

Ans- B

22. **Assertion:** MgO exists in liquid state.

Reason: The electrostatic forces of attraction between Mg^{2+} and O^{2-} ions constitute ionic bond.

Ans- D

23. **Assertion:** On reacting with water, calcium starts floating over water.

Reason: Calcium reacts with cold water at room temperature.

Ans- B

24. **Assertion:** Ionic compounds have high melting and boiling points.

Reason: A large amount of energy is required to break the strong inter-ionic attraction in ionic compounds.

Ans- A

25. **Assertion:** Metals generally act as reducing agents.

Reason: The reducing character is expressed in terms of electron releasing tendency.

Ans-

26. Which of the following are not ionic compounds? (i) KCl (ii) HCl (iii) CCl_4 (iv) NaCl

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (iii) and (iv)

(d) (i) and (iii)

27. Which of the following metals exist in their native state in nature?

(i) Cu (ii) Au (iii) Zn (iv) Ag

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (ii) and (iv)

(d) (iii) and (iv)

Case- Salt of a strong acid and strong base is neutral with a pH value of 7. NaCl common salt is formed by a combination of hydrochloride and sodium hydroxide solution. This is the salt that is used in food. Some salt is called rock salts bed of rack salt were formed when seas of bygone ages dried up. The common salt thus obtained is an important raw material for various materials of daily use, such as sodium hydroxide, baking soda, washing soda, bleaching powder.

28. Which of the following does not form an acidic salt?

- a. Phosphoric acid
- b. Carbonic acid
- c. Hydrochloric acid
- d. Sulphuric acid

29. Which of the following salts has no water of crystallization?

- a. Blue vitriol
- b. Washing soda
- c. Baking soda
- d. Gypsum

30. The formula of baking soda is

- a. K_2CO
- b. $KHCO_3$
- c. $NaHCO_3$
- d. Na_2CO_3

31. Which of the following is treated with chlorine to obtain bleaching powder?

- a. $CaSO_4$
- b. $Ca(OH)_2$
- c. $Mg(OH)_2$
- d. KOH

32. Which of the following salt is used for removing the permanent hardness of water

- a. Washing soda
- b. Baking soda
- c. Bleaching powder

d. NaOH

33. The electronic configurations of three elements X, Y and Z are X - 2, 8; Y - 2, 8, 7 and Z - 2, 8, 2. which of the following is correct?

- (a) X is a metal.
- (b) Y is a metal.
- (c) Z is a non-metal.
- (d) Y is a non-metal and Z is a metal.

34. A non-metal X exists in two different forms Y and Z. Y is the hardest natural substance, whereas Z is a good conductor of electricity. Here X, Y and Z are

	X	Y	Z
(a)	Carbon	Diamond	Graphite
(b)	Graphite	Diamond	Carbon
(c)	Carbon	Graphite	Diamond
(d)	Diamond	Graphite	Carbon

35. When a metal X is treated with cold water, it gives a base Y with molecular formula XOH (Molecular mass = 40) and liberates a gas Z which easily catches fire. Here X, Y and Z are

	X	Y	Z
(a)	Na	NaOH	H ₂
(b)	H ₂	NaOH	Na
(c)	H ₂	Na	NaOH
(d)	NaOH	Na	H ₂

36. Two elements X and Y on burning in air give corresponding oxides. Oxides of both X and Y are soluble in water. The aqueous solution of oxide of X is alkaline and reacts with aqueous solution of oxide of Y to give another compound. Identify X and Y

- (a) X and Y both are metals
- (b) X and Y are non-metals
- (c) X is metal and Y is non-metal
- (d) X is non-metal and Y is metal

37. Match the items and select the correct alternative:

1.	Sodium	A	On burning produces an acidic gas.
2.	Phosphorus	B	Reacts neither with acids nor bases.
3.	Copper	C	It is so soft that it can be cut with a knife.
4.	Charcoal	D	Burns spontaneously on exposure to air.
		E	Acquires a dull green coating on exposure to air.

- (a) 1- (C), 2- (E), 3- (B), 4- (A)
 (b) 1- (D), 2- (A), 3- (C), 4- (B)
 (c) 1- (D), 2- (E), 3- (C), 4- (B)
 (d) 1- (C), 2- (D), 3- (E), 4- (A)

38. Match the items in column I with the items in column II.

	Column I		Column II
1.	Iron	A	Liquid at room temperature
2.	Copper	B	Deposition of reddish-brown layer on exposure to moist air.
3.	Potassium	C	Can be cut easily with a knife.
4.	Mercury	D	Formation of a greenish layer on exposure to moist air.

Select the correct alternative.

- (a) 1- A, 2- C, 3- D, 4- B
 (b) 1- B, 2- D, 3- C, 4- A
 (c) 1- C, 2- A, 3- B, 4- D
 (d) 1- D, 2- B, 3- A, 4- C

39. An element X (atomic number 12) reacts with another element Y (atomic number 17) to form a compound Z. Which of the following statements are true regarding this compound?

1. Molecular formula of Z is XY_2 .
2. It is soluble in water.
3. X and Y are joined by sharing of electrons.

4. It would conduct electricity in the molten state.

(a) 2 and 3

(b) 1 and 3

(c) 1, 2 and 4

(d) 1 and 4

40. An element X has electronic configuration 2, 8, 1 and another element Y has electronic configuration 2, 8, 7. They form a compound Z. The property that is not exhibited by Z is

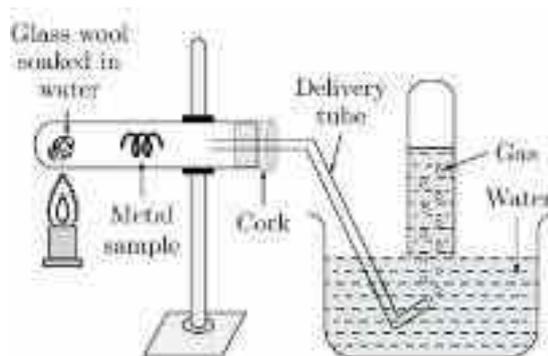
(a) It has high melting point.

(b) It is a good conductor of electricity in its molten state.

(c) It breaks into pieces when beaten with hammer.

(d) It is soluble in water

41. In the following practical set which of the following gas is emitted?



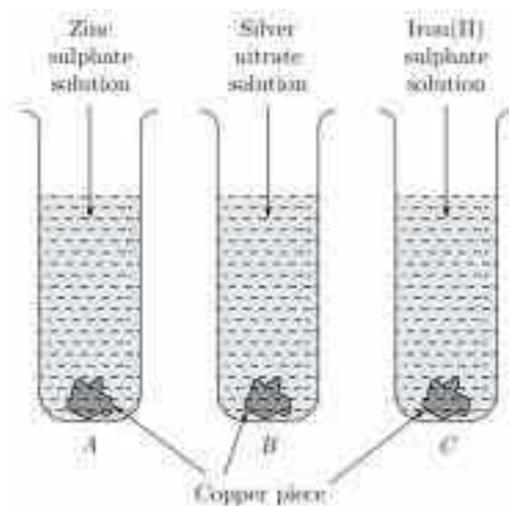
(a) Hydrogen

(b) Carbon monoxide

(c) Carbon dioxide

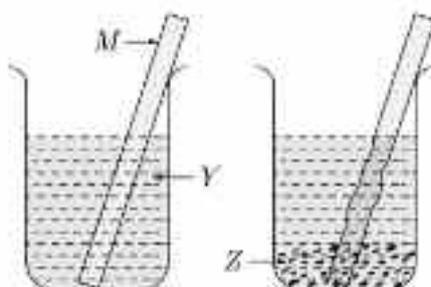
(d) Nitrogen

42. Test tubes A, B and C contain zinc sulphate, silver nitrate and iron (II) sulphate solutions respectively as shown in the figure. Copper pieces are added to each test tubes. Blue colour will appear in case of



- (a) Test tube A
- (b) Test tube B
- (c) Test tube C
- (d) All the test tube

43. A metal rod (M) was dipped in a coloured solution (Y). After some time, it was observed that the metal rod starts dissolving in the solution and the solution starts fading in colour. However, a coloured precipitate (Z) was seen at the bottom of the beaker. (M), (Y) and (Z) could be



- (a) $M = \text{Zn}$ $Y = \text{FeSO}_4$ $Z = \text{Fe}$
- (b) $M = \text{Cu}$ $Y = \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ $Z = \text{Al}$
- (c) $M = \text{Ag}$ $Y = \text{CuSO}_4$ $Z = \text{Cu}$
- (d) $M = \text{Fe}$ $Y = \text{ZnSO}_4$ $Z = \text{Zn}$

Case- Alloying is a very good method of improving the properties of a metal. This gives the desired properties of the metal. For example, iron is the most widely used metal. But it is never used in its pure state. This is because pure iron is very soft and stretches easily when hot. But, if it is mixed with a small amount of carbon (about 0.05%), it becomes hard and strong. When iron is mixed with nickel and chromium, we get stainless steel, which is hard and does not rust. Thus, if iron is mixed with some other substance, its properties change. In fact, the properties of any metal can be changed, if it is mixed with

some other substance. The substance added may be a metal or a non-metal.

44. Stainless steel which is used for making cutlery, surgical instruments, etc., has iron mixed with

- (a) Cu and Au
- (b) Ni and Cu
- (c) Cu and Cr
- (d) Ni and Cr

45. Which among the following alloys contain non-metal as one of its constituents?

- (a) Brass
- (b) Bronze
- (c) Amalgam
- (d) Steel

46. Name an alloy of aluminium used in the construction of aircraft.

- (a) Duralumin
- (b) Solder
- (c) Magnalium
- (d) Amalgam

47. An alloy is a/an

- (a) compound
- (b) element
- (c) homogeneous mixture
- (d) heterogeneous mixture

48. Which one of the following alloys(s) contains mercury as one of its constituents?

- (a) Stainless steel
- (b) Alnico
- (c) Zinc amalgam
- (d) Solder

Case- A metal M reacts vigorously with water to form a solution S and a gas G. The solution S turns red litmus to blue whereas gas G, which

is lighter than air, burns with a pop sound. Metal M has a low melting point and is used as a coolant in nuclear reactors.

49. The metal M is:

- (a) Sodium
- (b) Copper
- (c) Iron
- (d) Steel

50. The solution S is:

- (a) NaCl
- (b) NaOH
- (c) CaCl₂
- (d) Ca (OH)₂

51. The gas G is:

- (a) Hydrogen
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Carbon-dioxide
- (d) Nitrogen

52. The solution S may be –

- (a) acidic
- (b) basic
- (c) neutral
- (d) alkaline.

53. M is electropositive in nature. It means M

- (a) loses electron.
- (b) gains electron
- (c) neither gains nor loses electron.
- (d) gains as well as loses electron

BIOLOGY

CHAPTER- NUTRITION

1. Which of the following statements about the autotrophs is incorrect?

- a) They synthesize carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll.
- b) They store carbohydrates in the form of starch.
- c) They convert carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates in the absence of sunlight.
- d) They constitute the first trophic level in food chains .

Q. 2. In which of the following groups of organisms, food material is broken down outside the body and absorbed?

- a) Mushroom, green plants, Amoeba
- b) Yeast, mushroom, bread mould
- c) Paramecium, Amoeba, Cuscuta
- d) Cuscuta, lice, tapeworm

Q. 3. Which is the correct sequence of parts in human alimentary canal?

- a) Mouth → stomach → small intestine → oesophagus → large intestine
- b) Mouth → oesophagus → stomach → large intestine → small intestine
- c) Mouth → stomach → oesophagus → small intestine → large intestine
- d) Mouth → oesophagus → stomach → small intestine → large intestine

Q. 4. If salivary amylase is lacking in the saliva, which of the following events in the mouth cavity will be affected?

- a) Proteins breaking down into amino acids
- b) Starch breaking down into sugars
- c) Fats breaking down into fatty acids and glycerol
- d) Absorption of vitamins

Q. 5. Select the correct statement.

- a) Heterotrophs do not synthesize their own food.
- b) Heterotrophs utilize solar energy for photosynthesis.
- c) Heterotrophs synthesize their own food.
- d) Heterotrophs are capable of converting carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates.

Q. 6. The autotrophic mode of nutrition requires

- a) carbon dioxide and water
- b) chlorophyll
- c) sunlight
- d) all of these R

Q. 7. The inner lining of stomach is protected by one of the following from hydrochloric acid. Choose the correct one.

- a) Pepsin
- b) Mucus
- c) Salivary amylase
- d) Bile

Q. 8. A few drops of iodine solution were added to rice water. The solution turned blue-black in colour.

This indicates that rice water contains:

- a) complex proteins
- b) simple proteins
- c) fats
- d) starch A

Q9. Which of the following are energy foods?

- a) Carbohydrates and fats
- b) Proteins and mineral salts
- c) Vitamins and minerals
- d) Water and roughage

Q 10 . The site of photosynthesis in the cells of a leaf is

- a) chloroplast
- b) mitochondria
- c) cytoplasm
- d) protoplasm

Q11. In amoeba, food is digested in the:

- a) food vacuole
- b) mitochondria
- c) pseudopodia

d) chloroplast

Q 12. Which of the following events in the mouth cavity will be affected if salivary amylase is lacking in the saliva?

- (a) Starch breaking down into sugars.
- (b) Proteins breaking down into amino acids.
- (c) Absorption of vitamins.
- (d) Fats breaking down into fatty acids and glycerol.

Q 13. The enzymes pepsin and trypsin are secreted respectively by

- a) Stomach and pancreas
- b) Salivary gland and stomach
- c) Liver and pancreas
- d) Liver and salivary gland

Q 14. Raw materials required in the autotrophic mode of nutrition involves:

- i. Carbon dioxide and water
- ii. Chlorophyll
- iii. Nitrogen
- iv. Sunlight

- a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- b) (i) and (ii)
- c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- d) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Q 15. Which of the following help in protecting the inner lining of the stomach from the harmful effect of hydrochloric acid?

- a) Mucus
- b) Pepsin
- c) Trypsin
- d) Bile

ASSERTION REASON QUESTIONS

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a

statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): HCl converts pepsinogen into active enzyme pepsin.
Reason (R): Pepsin converts protein into proteoses and peptones.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): Digestion breaks large complex molecules to simple smaller molecules which can be easily absorbed.
Reason (R): Digestion is necessary for the absorption of all molecules.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Muscles of stomach wall possess thick layers of muscle fibers.
Reason (R): These muscles help in mixing the food with the enzymes present in the alimentary canal.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): Lipases help in emulsification of fats.
Reason (R): Lipases hydrolyse fats and oils.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): Photosynthesis is an anabolic process.
Reason (R): The process of photosynthesis occurs in chlorophyll.

CASE BASED

I. READ THE GIVEN PASSAGE AND ANSWER ANY OF THE FOUR QUESTIONS FROM Q.1. TO Q.5.

Sanjana is suffering from a frequent stomach pain and vomiting. She went to the Doctor. The doctor asked her to go for an ultrasound. In the report, a stone was found in her gall bladder. Doctor asked her to remove the gall bladder by operation. But she was reluctant to go for the operation.

Q. 1. The role played by gall bladder in human body is

- (A) To store bile
- (B) To secrete bile
- (C) To emulsify fats
- (D) To digest fats

Q. 2. Removal of gall bladder

- (A) affects the person's health
- (B) Has no effect on the person's health
- (C) Effects the secretion of bile
- (D) Effects the digestion of proteins

Q. 3. Which of the following statement is correct about bile?

- (A) It helps in emulsification of fat.
- (B) It helps in digestion of carbohydrates
- (C) It helps in absorption of digested food.
- (D) It helps in egestion of undigested food.

Q. 4. Which part of alimentary canal receives bile from the liver?

- (A) Stomach
- (B) Small intestine
- (C) Large intestine
- (D) Oesophagus

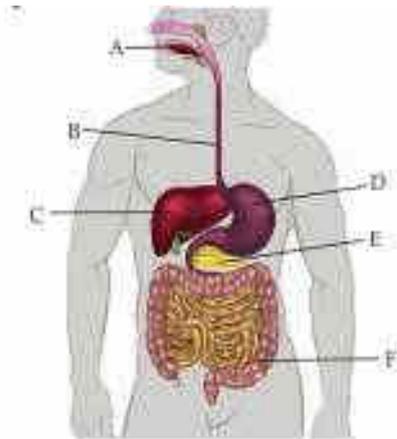
Q. 5. What is the function of bile salt in the intestine?

- (A) Activator of lipase

- (B) Emulsifier
- (C) Co factor of cholesteryl esterase
- (D) Inhibitor of lipid absorption

Q2 DIAGRAM BASED /CASE BASED

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (1-5)



Q. 1. Which of these correctly represent the labels B, C, D and E?

- (A) B- Oesophagus, C- Liver, D- Stomach, E-pancreas
- (B) B- Pancreas, C- Oesophagus, D- Liver, E-Stomach
- (C) B- Stomach, C- Pancreas, D- Oesophagus, E-Liver
- (D) B- Liver, C- Stomach, D- Pancreas, E-Oesophagus

Q. 2. The secretion that is released by label C is:

- (A) Bile
- (B) Pepsin
- (C) Saliva
- (D) Gastric juice

Q. 3. Name the digestive juice that lacks enzyme but helps in digestion.

- (A) Bile juice
- (B) Pancreatic juice

(C) Ptyalin

(D) Pepsin

Q. 4. The digestion of food starts in

(A) A

(B) D

(C) E

(D) F

Q. 5. In case of diarrhoea, which major process does not take place normally in region F?

(A) Absorption of food

(B) Absorption of water

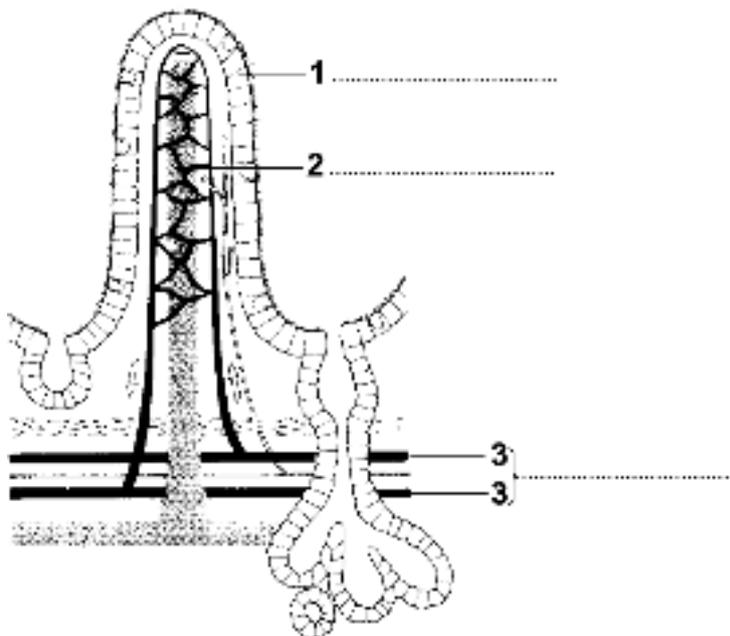
(C) Secretion of hormones

(D) Removal of waste material

DIAGRAMMATIC QUESTION :

Q1. IDENTIFY THE PART OF INTESTINE.

LABEL 1 and 2 .(FOR PRACTISE)



Q2 .IDENTIFY THE STRUCTURE AND LABEL THE DIGRAM GIVEN BELOW(FOR PRACTICE)



Q A) LABEL 1 IS :

- a) Outer membrane
- b) Inner membrane
- c) Grana
- d) Stroma

Q B) ROLE OF STRUCTURE LABELLED 5 IS :

- a) To trap sunlight .
- b) To absorb water
- c) To absorb carbon di-oxide
- d) To breakdown food

1. Which of the following statements about the autotrophs is incorrect?

- e) They synthesize carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll.
- f) They store carbohydrates in the form of starch.
- g) They convert carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates in the absence of sunlight.
- h) They constitute the first trophic level in food chains .

Q. 2. In which of the following groups of organisms, food material is broken down outside the body and

absorbed?

- e) Mushroom, green plants, Amoeba
- f) Yeast, mushroom, bread mould
- g) Paramecium, Amoeba, Cuscuta
- h) Cuscuta, lice, tapeworm

Q. 3. Which is the correct sequence of parts in human alimentary canal?

- e) Mouth → stomach → small intestine → oesophagus → large intestine

- f) Mouth → oesophagus → stomach → large intestine → small intestine
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- g) Heterotrophs synthesize their own food.
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Q. 6. The autotrophic mode of nutrition requires

- e) carbon dioxide and water
- f) chlorophyll
- g) sunlight
- h) all of these R

Q. 7. The inner lining of stomach is protected by one of the following from hydrochloric acid. Choose the correct one.

- e) Pepsin
- f) Mucus
- g) Salivary amylase
- h) Bile

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- g) cytoplasm
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- f) mitochondria
- g) pseudopodia
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- b) Salivary gland and stomach
- c) Liver and pancreas
- d) Liver and salivary gland

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Reason (R): Digestion is necessary for the absorption of all molecules.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Muscles of stomach wall possess thick layers of muscle fibers.

Reason (R): These muscles help in mixing the food with the enzymes present in the alimentary canal.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): Lipases help in emulsification of fats.

Reason (R): Lipases hydrolyses fats and oils.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): Photosynthesis is an anabolic process.

Reason (R): The process of photosynthesis occurs in chlorophyll.

CASE BASED

I. READ THE GIVEN PASSAGE AND ANSWER ANY OF THE FOUR QUESTIONS FROM Q.1. TO Q.5.

Sanjana is suffering from a frequent stomach pain and vomiting. She went to the Doctor. The doctor asked her to go for an ultrasound. In the report, a stone was found in her gall bladder. Doctor asked her to remove the gall bladder by operation. But she was reluctant to go for the operation.

Q. 1. The role played by gall bladder in human body is

(A) To store bile

(B) To secrete bile

(C) To emulsify fats

(D) To digest fats

Q. 2. Removal of gall bladder

(A) affects the person's health

(B) Has no effect on the person's health

- (C) Effects the secretion of bile
- (D) Effects the digestion of proteins

Q. 3. Which of the following statement is correct about bile?

- (A) It helps in emulsification of fat.
- (B) It helps in digestion of carbohydrates
- (C) It helps in absorption of digested food.
- (D) It helps in egestion of undigested food.

Q. 4. Which part of alimentary canal receives bile from the liver?

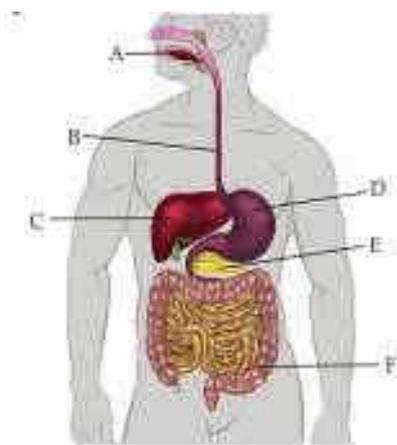
- (A) Stomach
- (B) Small intestine
- (C) Large intestine
- (D) Oesophagus

Q. 5. What is the function of bile salt in the intestine?

- (A) Activator of lipase
- (B) Emulsifier
- (C) Co factor of cholesteryl esterase
- (D) Inhibitor of lipid absorption

Q2 DIAGRAM BASED /CASE BASED

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (1-5)



Q. 1. Which of these correctly represent the labels B, C, D and E?

- (A) B- Oesophagus, C- Liver, D- Stomach, E-pancreas
- (B) B- Pancreas, C- Oesophagus, D- Liver, E-Stomach
- (C) B- Stomach, C- Pancreas, D- Oesophagus, E-Liver
- (D) B- Liver, C- Stomach, D- Pancreas, E-Oesophagus

Q. 2. The secretion that is released by label C is:

- (A) Bile
- (B) Pepsin
- (C) Saliva
- (D) Gastric juice

Q. 3. Name the digestive juice that lacks enzyme but helps in digestion.

- (A) Bile juice
- (B) Pancreatic juice
- (C) Ptyalin
- (D) Pepsin

Q. 4. The digestion of food starts in

- (A) A
- (B) D
- (C) E
- (D) F

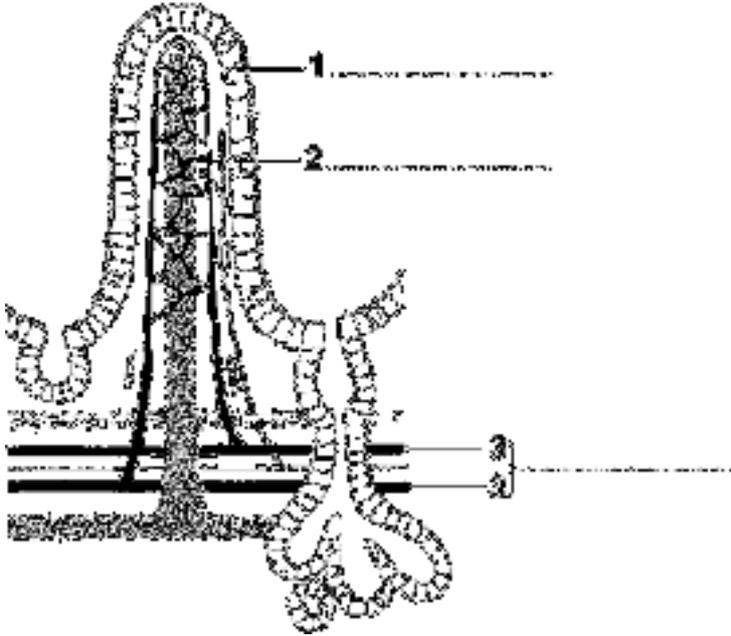
Q. 5. In case of diarrhoea, which major process does not takes place normally in region F?

- (A) Absorption of food
- (B) Absorption of water
- (C) Secretion of hormones
- (D) Removal of waste material

DIAGRAMMATIC QUESTION :

Q1. IDENTIFY THE PART OF INTESTINE.

LABEL 1 and 2 .(FOR PRACTISE)



Q2 .IDENTIFY THE STRUCTURE AND LABEL THE DIGRAM GIVEN BELOW(FOR PRACTICE)



Q A) LABEL 1 IS :

- e) Outer membrane
- f) Inner membrane
- g) Grana
- h) Stroma

Q B) ROLE OF STRUCTURE LABELLED 5 IS :

- e) To trap sunlight .
- f) To absorb water
- g) To absorb carbon di-oxide
- h) To breakdown food

