



Previous Year Solved Question Papers of

ICSE Class 10 Exams

BIOLOGY – 2000

Original Question Paper + Answer Key

(ICSE)

**INDIAN CERTIFICATE OF
SECONDARY EDUCATION**



For more question papers, please visit: www.easybiologyclass.com

Biology:

General Instructions

1. *Attempt all questions from Section I and any four questions from Section II.*
2. *The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets.*

SECTION I (40 Marks)

Compulsory: Answer all parts from this Section.

Questions 1

(a) Name the following: [8]

- i. The organ which produces urea.
- ii. The iron containing pigment in Erythrocytes.
- iii. The junction between two nerve cells.
- iv. The phase of the cardiac cycle in which the auricles contract.
- v. An apparatus to compare the rate of transpiration in cut shoots.
- vi. The pressure exerted by cell contents on a plant cell wall.
- vii. The fluid surrounding the developing embryo.
- viii. The outer part of the kidney containing the Bowman's capsules.

(b) Select the correct answer out of the four available choices given under each question. [8]

1. The space between the cell wall and plasma membrane in plasmolysed cell is filled with:
(i) isotonic solution
(ii) hypotonic solution
(iii) hypertonic solution
(iv) water
2. In the process of respiration: (i) ADP is converted to ATP. (ii) glucose is converted to carbon dioxide. (iii) glucose is converted to carbon dioxide and water, releasing energy. (iv) pyruvic acid is converted to ATP.
3. Which of the following gland has both endocrine and exocrine functions?
(i) pituitary gland
(ii) thyroid gland
(iii) pancreas gland
(iv) adrenal gland
4. During inspiration, the diaphragm:
(i) relaxes
(ii) contracts
(iii) expands
(iv) does not change

5. The specific function of light energy in the process of photosynthesis is to:
 - (i) reduce carbon dioxide
 - (ii) synthesise glucose
 - (iii) activate chlorophyll
 - (iv) split water
6. The chief function of lymph nodes in mammals is to:
 - (i) produce WBC's
 - (ii) produce hormones
 - (iii) destroy old RBC's
 - (iv) destroy pathogen.
7. Agranulocytes are
 - (i) lymphocytes, monocytes
 - (ii) lymphocytes, basophils.
 - (iii) eosinophils, basophils
 - (iv) eosinophils, monocytes.
8. Sterilization in the females involves cutting and tying the:
 - (i) ureter
 - (ii) uterus
 - (iii) urethra
 - (iv) oviduct

(c) Given below is an example of a certain structure and its special functional activity, e.g. kidney and excretion. On a similar pattern fill in the blanks. [8]

- i. Mitochondria and
- ii. Erythrocyte and
- iii. Glomerulus and
- iv. Cerebellum and
- v. Larynx and
- vi. Corpus luteum and
- vii. Myelin sheath and
- viii. Organ of Corti and

(d) Choose the odd one in each of the following series: Example : Calyx; Corolla; Style; Androecium. Answer: Style. [8]

- i. Ovary; Fallopian tube; Ureter; Uterus.
- ii. Myopia; Hypermetropia; Xerophthalmia; Astigmatism.
- iii. Cholera, Whooping cough; Diphtheria; Measles.
- iv. Glomerulus; Alveolus; Bronchus; Trachea.
- v. Thyroid gland; Adrenal gland; Pituitary gland; Prostate gland.
- vi. Cretinism; Myxoedema; Goitre; Scurvy.
- vii. Insulin; Glucagon; Diabetes insipidus; Diabetes mellitus.
- viii. Pons; Cerebellum; Medulla Oblongata; Cerebrum.

(e) Match the terms of column I with those of column II and write down the matching pairs: [6]

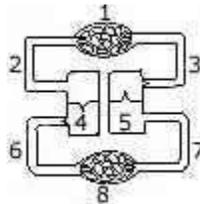
COLUMN I	COLUMN II
(i) Bowman's capsule	(a) Spermatozoa
(ii) Dendrons	(b) Kidney tubules
(iii) Acrosome	(c) S.A. Node
(iv) Iris	(d) A.V Node
(v) Ovulation	(e) Glomerularfiltration
(vi) Pacemaker	(f) Lungs
(vii) Pleura	(g) Nerve impulse
(viii) Nephrons	(h) Testis
	(i) Colour of eye (j) Oxytocin (k) Luteinizing hormone (l) Progesterone

SECTION II (40 Marks)

Answer any four questions from this section.

Question 2

(a) Given below is a simple diagram of the circulation of blood in a mammal showing the main blood vessels, the heart, lungs and body tissues. The blood vessel labelled 6 contains deoxygenated blood and the valve leading to it has three semi-lunar pockets. [5]



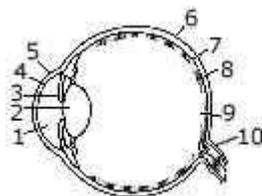
- i. Name the blood vessels or organs marked by numbers 1 to 8.
- ii. What do you mean by 'double circulation' of blood in mammals?
- iii. What is diastole?

(b) Note the relationship between the first two words and suggest the suitable word/words for the fourth place. [5]

- i. Thylakoid : Chloroplast : : Cristae :
- ii. Cones : Iodopsin : Rods :
- iii. Stomata : Transpiration : Hydathodes :
- iv. Lubb : Atrioventricular valves : Dup :
- v. Coronary artery : Heart Hepatic artery :

Question 3 [5]

(a) The diagram given below refers to the vertical section of the eye of a mammal. Label the parts 1 to 10 to which the guideline points.

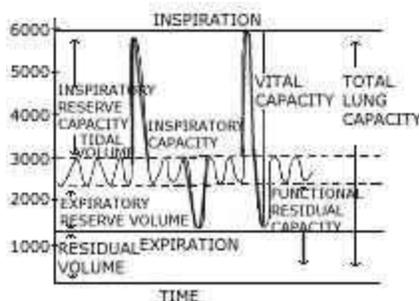


(b) The following diagram refers to an apparatus which is used to demonstrate a physiological process. [5]

- i. What is the purpose of keeping potassium hydroxide solution in test tubes X and Y?
- ii. What is the purpose of keeping boiled peas soaked in a disinfectant in test tube Y?
- iii. Why has coloured water risen in tubing 1?
- iv. Name the biological process which causes the above rise.
- v. Define the biological process shown in the experiment.

Question 4

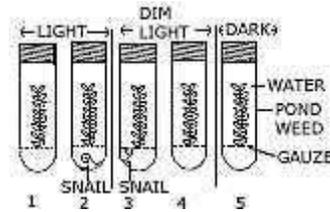
(a) The volume of air in the lungs and the rate at which it is exchanged during inspiration and expiration is measured with a spirometer. The following diagrams shows the spirogram of lung volumes and capacities. Study the graph carefully and explain briefly the following: [5]



- i. Tidal volume (TV)
- ii. Inspiratory reserve volume (IRV).
- iii. Expiratory reserve volume (ERV).
- iv. Vital capacity (VC).
- v. Residual volume (RV)

(b) The following diagram is a set up to demonstrate an experiment. Pondweed was placed in five water filled tubes. The experiment was set up as shown in the

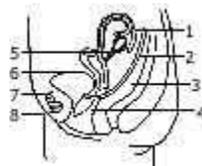
diagram. The tubes were then left for 24 hours. Write the correct answer out of the available choices given under each question.



1. In which tube would you expect the greatest increase in dry weight of the pondweed?
(i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5
2. In which tube would you expect to find the plant with the least amount of starch?
(i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5
3. The tube in which most oxygen would be found is:
(i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5
4. The tube in which least carbon dioxide would be found is:
(i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5
5. The tube in which the plant would survive for the shortest length of time is:
(i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4 (v) 5

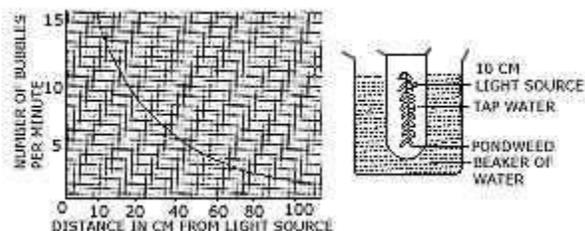
Question 5

(a) The following diagram represents the vertical view of 5 gm the female reproductive system. [5]



- i. Label the part indicated by the guidelines 1 to 8.
- ii. How does the uterus prepare for the reception of zygote?
- iii. What happens to the uterus if fertilization takes place?
- iv. What happens to the uterus if fertilization has failed to take place?

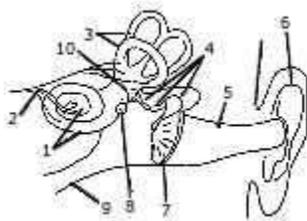
(b) The given diagram refers to an experiment in which the apparatus was set up with light source 10 cm away from the plant. After 15 minutes the number of bubbles evolved per minute from the cut stem was recorded. The light source was moved to 20 cm away from the plant for 15 minutes and the number of bubbles evolved per minute was again recorded. The experiment was repeated with the source of light at distances of 40, 60, 80 and 100 cm away from the plant. The result obtained were recorded on the graph. Select the correct answer out of the available choices given under each question. [5]



- i. From the graph it seems likely that the rate of bubbling per minute at 50 cm would have been:
 - (i) 2.0 (ii) 2.5 (iii) 3.0 (iv) 3.5 (v) 4.0
- ii. The gas produced by the plant during the experiment was
 - (i) air (ii) oxygen
 - (iii) carbon dioxide (iv) nitrogen
 - (v) hydrogen
- iii. The gas collected comes due to the breakdown of:
 - (i) glucose (ii) starch
 - (iii) water (iv) air
 - (v) ATP
- iv. If ice cubes were added to the water the rate of bubble formation would:
 - (i) stay the same.
 - (ii) increase because more water is added. (iii) decrease because the temperature drops. (iv) decrease because water freezes. (v) cannot tell from the information given.
- v. If some sodium bicarbonate is added to the water the rate of bubble formation:
 - (i) increases because more respiration occurs. (ii) increases because more photosynthesis occurs. (iii) increases because the gas becomes less soluble. (iv) decreases because carbon dioxide acts as a limiting factor.
 - (v) decreases because respiration occurs

Question 6

(a) The given diagram refers to the ear of a mammal. [5]



- i. Label the parts 1 to 10 to which the guidelines point.
- ii. Which structure.
 - (1) Converts sound waves into mechanical vibrations?
 - (2) Converts vibrations into nerve impulses?

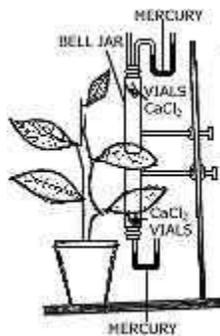
(3) Responds to change in position? (4) Transmits impulses to the brain? (5) Equalizes atmospheric pressure and pressure in the ear?

(b) Complete the following statements by choosing the correct alternative from the choices given in brackets. [5]

- i. (Myxoedema/simple goitre/exophthalmic goitre) is a disorder caused by excess thyroid hormone.
- ii. The (epididymis/vas deferens/seminal vesicle) stores sperms.
- iii. The dorsal root ganglion of the spinal cord contains cell bodies of (motive/sensory/intermediate) neurons.
- iv. The (alveoli/bronchioles/tracheoles) are the ultimate end parts of the respiratory system in man.
- v. Write the blood cells engulf bacteria in a process called (diapedesis phagocytosis/active transport)

Question 7

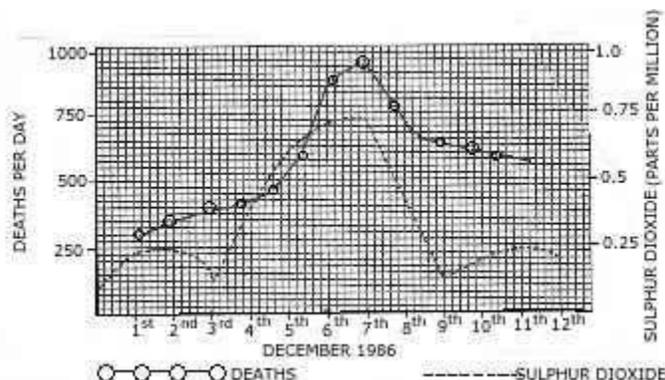
(a) The apparatus shown here is Garreau's potometer designed to demonstrate unequal transpiration from the two surfaces of a dorsiventral leaf. Before keeping the leaf in between the cups, anhydrous calcium chloride (CaCl_2) contained in two small vials were weighed and placed in both the cups. The ends of the cups were closed with corks through which two mercury manometers were connected. After few hours, CaCl_2 vials were taken out and weighed again. [4]



- i. What is the purpose of keeping CaCl_2 vials inside the cup?
- ii. After a few hours, CaCl_2 vials were taken out and weighed again. Will you expect any difference in weight? If so give reason.
- iii. What was the purpose of using a manometer?
- iv. What do you mean by transpiration?

(b) The diagram given below refers to the following account of an investigation and a graph of the results obtained. In 1986 a large city experienced a dense fog from 4th to 9th December. During this time there was an increase in the number of deaths. In answering the following questions use the graph which show how deaths per day

were related to the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air. Select the best answer out of the five available choices given under each question. [6]



- i. On which day was the increase in sulphur dioxide greatest?
 - (i) 4th December
 - (ii) 5th December
 - (iii) 6th December
 - (iv) 7th December
 - (v) 8th December
- ii. How many deaths occurred on the day following the highest sulphur dioxide concentration?
 - (i) 350
 - (ii) 575
 - (iii) 700
 - (iv) 875
 - (v) 925
- iii. The graph shows the deaths per day were not:
 - (i) lower before the fog than during the fog.
 - (ii) higher after the fog than before fog.
 - (iii) highest at the time of fog.
 - (iv) decreasing after fog.
 - (v) increasing throughout the fog.
- iv. Clean air prevents the occurrence of fog. Which of the following will help to ensure a clean environment.
 - (i) air pollution
 - (ii) education
 - (iii) legislation
 - (iv) population control
 - (v) ventilation

:

General Instructions

1. Attempt **all** questions from **Section I** and **any four** questions from **Section II**.
2. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets.

SECTION I (40 Marks)

Attempt all questions from this Section.

Question 1

(a) [4]

- i. A body P has a mass of 20 kg and is moving with a velocity of 5 m/s. Another body Q has a mass of 5 kg and is moving with a velocity of 20 m/s. Calculate:
(1) The ratio of the momentum of P and Q.
(2) The kinetic energy of P in S.I. units.
- ii. Why is the mechanical advantage of a lever of the third order is always less than 1? Give one example of this class of lever.

(b) [4]

- i. Will a body weigh more in air or in vacuum when weighed with a spring balance? Give a reason for your answer.
- ii. A test tube loaded with lead-shots floats to the mark X in water. The test tube alongwith lead shots weighs 25 g. When the test tube is floated in brine, 5g of lead shots were added to make it float upto level X. Find the relative density of brine.

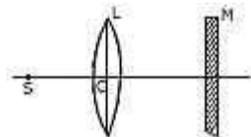
(c) [4]

- i. It takes a much longer time to boil off (change to steam) a certain quantity of water, rather than to bring it to its boiling point from room temperature, say 25°C. Explain the reason for this.
- ii. A hot solid of mass 60 g at 100°C. Is placed in 100g of water at 18°C. The final steady temperature recorded is 20°C. Find the specific heat capacity of the solid.

(d) [4]

- i. The diagram shows a point source of light S, a convex lens L and a plane mirror M. These are placed such that rays of light, from S return to it after reflection from M.
 1. What is the distance OS called?
 2. To which point (left of S, on S, or right of S) will the rays return, if M is

moved to the left and brought in contact with L?



- ii. Fill in the blanks to complete the following sentences:
1. A piece of red-cloth appears red in white light because it blue and green and only red.
 2. Blue +, = cyan. Green + Magenta =

(e) [4]

- i. Where does the far point of a normal eye lie? Where does it lie in a person suffering from myopia?
- ii. Draw a ray diagram to show how the defect of myopia can be remedied by using a suitable lens.

(f) [4]

- i. Two friends were playing on their identical guitars whose strings were adjusted to give notes of the same pitch. Will the quality of the two notes be the same? Give a reason for your answer.
- ii. Give the relation wavelength, time-period and wave-velocity of a wave motion.

(g) [4]

- i. Name the material used for making a fuse wire. State two properties of the material of fuse-wire which make it suitable for use.
- ii. Calculate the electrical energy in SI units consumed by a 100 W bulb and a 60 W fan connected in parallel for 5 minutes.

(h) [4]

- i. State two characteristics of a primary coil of a step-up transformer when compared to the secondary coil.
- ii. With about a D.C. motor, state: 1. The energy change that takes place. 2 . The principle on which it operates.

(i) [4]

- i. What is a 'photoelectric effect'? On what property of incident radiation does it depend to obtain photoelectric current?
- ii. A radioactive element
A
Z X

first emits a β -particle and then an α -particle and the resulting nucleus can be represented by

P
Q Y

What are the values of P and Q in terms of A and Z?

(j) [4]

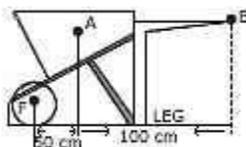
- i. What is nuclear fusion? Name the particle which causes nuclear fission of U-235.
- ii. State what is meant by: 1. Black holes. 2. The milky way.

SECTION II (40 marks)

Attempt any four questions from this Section.

Question 2

(a) In the diagram of a stationary wheel barrow, the centre of gravity is at A. The wheel and the leg are in contact with the ground. The horizontal distance between A and F is 50 cm and that between B and F is 150 cm.



- i. What is the direction of the force acting at A? Name the force. [2]
- ii. What is the direction of the minimum force at B to keep the leg off the ground? What is this force called? [2]
- iii. The weight of the wheel barrow is 15 kgf and it holds sand of weight 60 kgf. Calculate the minimum force required to keep the leg off the ground. [3]

(b) An engine can pump 30,000 litres of water to a vertical height of 45 metres in 10 minutes ($g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$). Calculate the work done by the machine and its power [density of water = 1000 kg/m^3 , $1000 \text{ litres} = 1 \text{ m}^3$]. [3]

Question 3

(a) [4]

- i. Draw a labelled diagram of the apparatus you would use to determine the specific latent heat of vaporisation of steam by the method of mixtures.
- ii. State two precautions you would take, while performing the experiment with the apparatus.

(b) Calculate the mass of steam at 100°C that must be passed into 8.4 kg. of water at 30°C to raise the temperature of water to 80°C . [Sp. heat capacity of water $Q = 4.2 \text{ J/g}^{\circ}\text{C}$, Sp. latent heat of vaporisation of steam = 2268 J/g .] [4]

(c) Why do the surroundings become pleasantly warm when freezing starts in cold countries? [2]

Question 4 [4]

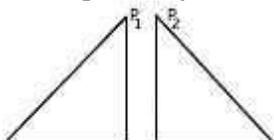
(a) Draw a ray diagram to illustrate the action of a convergent lens as a reading lens or a magnifying glass.

(b) A prism deviates a monochromatic ray of light through an angle ' δ ' when the angle of incidence at the surface of the prism is ' i '.

- i. Draw a graph showing the variation of ' δ ' with ' i '. On Your graph show the angle of minimum deviation. [2]
- ii. What is the relation between the angle of incidence and the angle of emergence when the ray suffers minimum deviation. [1]

(c)

- i. Two isosceles right-angled prisms are arranged as shown in the figure. Copy the diagram and complete the path of the ray AB along which it passes through the prisms and comes out. [1]



- ii. Name the phenomenon being displayed by the path of the ray in the diagram. [2]

Question 5

(a) The rear view mirror of a motor bike starts vibrating violently at some particular speed of the motor bike. [4]

- i. Why does this happen?
- ii. What is the name of the phenomenon taking place?
- iii. What could be done to stop the violent vibrations?

(b) A sound wave of wavelength 0.332 m has a time period of 10^{-3} s. If the time period is decreased to 10^{-4} s; calculate the wavelength and frequency of the new wave. [3]

(c) [3]

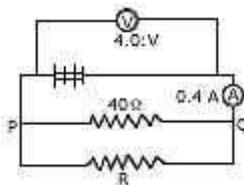
- i. Define the terms: Amplitude and frequency for sound waves.
- ii. Name the subjective property of sound related to its frequency and of light related to its wavelength.

Question 6

(a) [3]

- i. Under what circumstances does one get an electric shock from an electric gadget?
- ii. What is meant by earthing of an electrical appliance? How does earthing offer protection?

(b) In the figure shown calculate: [5]



- i. The value of the combined resistances of 40 ohm and R, using the readings of the two meters.
- ii. The value of R.
- iii. The current flowing through R.

(c) State how a galvanometer can be converted to? [2]

- i. A voltmeter.
- ii. An ammeter.

Question 7

(a)

- i. What is a diode? Why is a diode called a valve? [2]
- ii. Draw a circuit diagram to show a diode used for half wave rectification. [2]

(b) [3]

- i. What is radioactivity?
- ii. A radioactive substance is oxidized. What change would you expect to take place in the nature of its radioactivity? Give a reason for your answer.

(c) [3]

- i. What are beta rays and gamma rays?

- ii. Explain briefly what change takes place within the nuclei, when beta particles are emitted from a radioactive substance?

Please visit: www.easybiologyclass.com for:

- Lecture Notes
- Biology PPTs
- Biology MCQs
- Online Mock Tests (MCQ)
- Video Tutorials
- Practical Aids
- Model Question Papers of NET, GATE, DBT, ICMR Exams
- CSIR NET Life Sciences Previous Year Question Papers
- GATE Previous Year Question Papers
- DBT BET JRF Previous Year Question Papers
- ICMR JRF Entrance Exam Resources
- Jobs Notifications
- Higher Studies in Biology / Life Sciences
- Seminar / Workshop/ Conference Notifications
- *And many more....*



Please subscribe our **youtube** channel: **easybiologyclass**
<https://www.youtube.com/user/easybiologyclass/videos>



You can access more PDFs & PPTs from our **Slideshare** account
<http://www.slideshare.net/EasyBiologyClassEBC/>



Our sister concern: www.angiospermtaxonomy.com