

Ninth std full biology test

1. Which tissue is responsible for increase in the length of internode? 1
2. What are two functions of nucleus? Which part of the cell is responsible for cellular respiration? 2 +1
3. What is the full form of DNA. 1
4. Unripe fruits are green in colour usually. But becomes beautifully coloured when ripe. According to you what is the reason behind this colour change? 1
5. Draw a diagram of the largest cell of our bodies. Also state differences between the short and long thread. 3+2
6. Name the chemical present in cork cell which makes them impervious to gases and water. 1
7. Name the tissue present in leave margin and aquatic plants. 2
8. What is nucleoid? 1
9. Write two features by which you can identify prokaryotic cell. 2
10. Which muscle is known as striated muscle? Why? 2
11. Which honey bee is considered as the best one and why? 2
12. Compare different types of muscles in terms of shape, location, nucleus, branching and function 5
13. Name one indigenous and exotic poultry breeds. How are layers different from broilers? 2+2
14. A farmer found Xanthium and Parthenium growing along with wheat crop in the field. What are such plants called? How do these plants affect the crop field? Sate two methods to control such plants.3
15. Sate one difference between bio fertilizers and fertilizers. Give one example of each. What is the advantage of using bio fertilizers over fertilizers. 3
16. Ram visited a fish farm where he found common carps, Rohu, Mrigals in the same pond. Name the type of fish farming observed by Ram. How do all fishes manage to survive in the same pond? How can regular supply of fishes be ensured round the year? Give two reasons.3
17. India has wide variety of water resources and a highly varied climate. Describe in brief any five kinds of irrigation systems adopted to supply water to agricultural lands. 5
18. A farmer is advised to use manure instead of fertilizer in his fields. List any two advantages that the farmer will get if he accepts this advise. How is use of manure particularly useful for clayey and sandy soil? 2
19. Why is plasma membrane called selectively permeable membrane? How is flexible nature of plasma membrane useful for amoeba? Name this process. 3
20. You can very easily bend the stem of a plant without breaking it. Name the tissue in the plant which makes it possible. Where is it located? State any two characteristic features of the cells of this tissue. 2

21. Differentiate between mixed cropping and inter cropping, give one example. How is crop rotation is different from the above two? Mention the factors that are taken into consideration for deciding choice of crops for inter cropping and crop rotation. also mention one advantage of each of these cropping patterns. 3
22. Give two examples of unicellular organisms. Differentiate between aerenchyma and chlorenchyma.2
23. What is pasturage? how is it related to honey production? 2
24. Mention 2 forms of animal feed. Give the two types of food requirements of dairy animals. State the role of feed additives micronutrients that are added in the food of dairy animals? Sate any four losses due to biotic and abiotic factors during storage of grains. 4
25. Which specific unit decides the inheritance of your brown eyes from your father? What is the function and composition of nucleolus? Draw a resting nucleus 3
26. Which of the following has large sized RBC elephant, lion or rat? 2
27. Both amoeba and WBC have irregular shape but are very different from each other. List any two differences between them. 2
28. Define tissue. Differentiate between xylem and phloem. 1+2
29. List four substances stored in vacuole. What is the vacuole membrane called? What is the name given to the components of a cell? 3
30. Draw the diagram of a simple permanent tissue comprising living cells having corners thickening. 1
31. Name the animal tissue present in larynx. State its chemical composition. What is the function of it? 3
32. Give reason: a) epidermis is thicker in desert plants though it is usually single layered
b) presence of waxy layer on the leaves of xerophytic leaves.
33. who proposed cell theory? Sate it. 2
34. name one organelle without membrane. Is this organelle present in prokaryotes? 2
35. mention the features of shelters which should be provided to cattle in dairy farming. Which method is commonly used to improve cattle breeds and why? 3
36. name the followings: a) helps in making leaf stalk flexible
b) increase in length
c) the tissue that connects two bones to each other
d) the tissue that stores fat in our body
e) the tissue that forms the lining of kidney tubules. 5*1/2= 2.5
- 37.give reasons for the followings : a) ciliary columnar epithelial in respiratory tract
b) stratified squamous epithelium in skin

c) cuboidal epithelium in kidney tubules

d) columnar epithelium in inner lining of intestine

e) squamous epithelium in lining of oesophagus $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2.5$

38. we get a crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit. Which tissue is responsible for this? 1

39. chloroplast and mitochondria are known as semi -autonomous organelle 2

40. name the processes a) aquatic organism using oxygen dissolved in water

b) swelling up raisins on keeping in water 2

41. differentiate between capture and culture fishery. 2

42. what would happen to life if a cell doesn't have golgi? Which cell organelle detoxifies drugs in vertebrate's liver? 2

43. which chemical is responsible for secondary thickening of cell wall? 1