QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Transportation in Plants and Circulation in Animals 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

10th Standard

Science

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

50 x 1 = 50

1) Active transport involves

(a) Movement of molecules from lower to higher concentrations (b) Expenditure of energy (c) It is an uphill task

(d) All of the above

2) Water which is absorbed by roots is transported to aerial parts of the plant through

(a) Cortex (b) Epidermis (c) Phloem **(d) Xylem**

3) During transpiration there is loss of

(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen **(c) Water** (d) None of the above

4) Root hairs are

(a) Cortical cell (b) Projection of epidermal cell (c) Unicellular **(d) Both (b) and (c)**

5) Which of the following process requires energy?

(a) Active transport (b) Diffusion (c) Osmosis (d) All of them

6) The wall of human heart is made of

(a) Endocardium (b) Epicardium (c) Myocardium **(d) All of the above**

7) Which is the correct sequence of blood flow

(a) Ventricle → atrium → vein → arteries (b) Atrium → ventricle → veins → arteries

(c) Atrium → ventricle → arteries → vein (d) Ventricles → vein → atrium → arteries

8) A patient with blood group O was injured in an accident and has blood loss. Which group of blood should be used by doctor for transfusion?

(a) O group (b) AB group (c) A and B group (d) All blood group

9) 'Heart to Heart' is called

(a) SA node (b) AV node (c) Purkinje fibres (d) Bundle of His

10) Which one of the following shows correct composition of blood?

(a) Plasma - Blood + Lymphocyte (b) Serum - Blood + Fibrinogen (c) Lymph - Plasma + RBC + WBC

(d) Blood - Plasma + RBC + WBC + Platelets

11) _____is not a feature of veins.

(a) Red in colour (b) Non-elastic walls **(c) Lack internal valves** (d) Blood flow with low pressure

12) Two chambered heart is seen in_____

(a) fish (b) amphibian (c) reptiles (d) mammals

13) Transpiration does not_____

(a) help in ascent of sap (b) help in keeping cells turgid (c) helps in cooling leaves (d) helps in translocation

14) Identify the wrong statement

(a) Guttation occurs through stomata (b) Water molecules stick to xylem because of adhesion

(c) Stoma closes when guard cells are not turgid (d) Elements like calcium are not remobilised

15) By active transport _____moves into the cells where it is utilised or stored.

(a) glucose **(b) sucrose** (c) fructose (d) water

16) Active transport is carried out by membrane bound _____.

(a) Carbohydrates (b) Fats (c) Vitamins **(d) Proteins**

17) The direction of movementin the _____ can be upwards or downwards, i.e., bidirectional.

(a) Xylem (b) Vessels (c) Tracheids **(d) Phloem**

18) Life span of RBCs is about _____.

(a) 100 days **(b) 120 days** (c) 150 days (d) 200 days

19) In myogenic heart beat contraction is initiated by a specialized portion of the heart muscle known as _____.

(a) Sino-atrial (SA) node (b) Atrioventricular (AV) node (c) Purkinje fibres (d) Atrioventricular bundle

20) Absorption of water by seeds and dry grapes is an example for _____.

(a) Imbibition (b) Plasmolysis (c) Ascent of sap (d) Exosmosis

21) One of the following is NOT use of Transpiration.

(a) Supplies water for photosynthesis (b) Transports minerals from soil to all parts of the plant

(c) Helps in the translocation of food (d) Creates transpirational pull for transport of water

22) Glucose prepared by photosynthesis is converted to _____.

(a) Sucrose (b) Malate (c) Fructose (d) Starch

23) Water is able to rise to great heights even in the tallest plants, because of

(a) Root pressure (b) Capillary action **(c) Transpiration pull** (d) Cohesion

24) Red blood corpuscles (RBCs) are otherwise known as _____.

(a) Leucocytes **(b) Erythrocytes** (c) Thrombocytes (d) Granulocytes

25) White blood corpuscles (WBC) are otherwise known as _____.

(a) Leucocytes (b) Erythrocytes (c) Thrombocytes (d) Granulocytes

26) _____are by far the most abundant type of cell in the human body, accounting for over 80 % of all cells.

(a) Red blood cells (b) White blood cells (c) Blood platelets (d) Plasma

27) Red blood cells are _____and disc-shaped.

(a) Amoeboid (b) Biconvex **(c) Biconcave** (d) Convex

28) _____is involved in the transport of oxygen from lungs to tissues.

(a) White blood cells **(b) Red blood cells** (c) Blood platelets (d) Plasma

29) _____form 60% - 65% of the total leucocytes.

(a) Neutrophils (b) Eosinophils (c) Basophils (d) All the above

30) _____are the largest of the leucocytes and are amoeboid in shape.

(a) Neutrophils (b) Eosinophils (c) Basophils **(d) Monocytes**

31) The number of blood platelets or thrombocytes per cubic mm of blood is _____.

(a) 25,000— 40,000 (b) 50,000— 1,00,000 **(c) 2,50,000— 4,00,000** (d) 5,00, 000 to 7,00,000

32) Life span of platelets is only _____days.

(a) 2-3 (b) 15-20 (c) 40 (d) 60

33) The condition of decrease in number of leukocytes is known as _____.

(a) Leucocytosis (b) Anemia **(c) Leucopenia** (d) Thrombocytopenia

34) Open type circulatory system is found in _____.

(a) Arthropods (b) Molluscs (c) Ascidians **(d) All the above**

35) Closed type of circulatory system is found in _____.

(a) Arthropods (b) Molluscs **(c) Vertebrates** (d) Ascidians

36) _____bring oxygenated blood to the left atrium from the lungs.

(a) Coronary sinus **(b) Pulmonary veins** (c) Pulmonary artery (d) Vena cava

37) The valve which is located between the right auricle and right ventricle is _____.

(a) Tricuspid valve (b) Bicuspid valve or Mitral valve (c) Pulmonary semilunar valve (d) Aortic semilunar valve

38) The valve which is located at the base of aorta is _____.

(a) Tricuspid valve (b) Bicuspid valve or Mitral valve (c) Pulmonary semilunar valve **(d) Aortic semilunar valve**

39) The number heart chambers in fish is _____.

(a) Two (b) Three (c) Incomplete four (d) Four

40) The number heart chambers in Amphibians is _____.

(a) Two **(b) Three** (c) Incomplete four (d) Four

41) The number heart chambers in Aves and Mammals is _____.

(a) Two (b) Three (c) Incomplete four **(d) Four**

42) Normal pulse rate ranges from _____.

(a) 40-60 **(b) 70-90** (c) 80-120 (d) 100-140

43) Persons with_____ blood group are called Universal Recipient.

(a) A (b) B **(c) AB** (d) O

44) Persons with_____ blood group are called 'Universal Donor'.

(a) A (b) B (c) AB **(d) O**

45) The force of attraction between the molecules of water is called

(a) Adhesion (b) Imbibition **(c) Cohesion** (d) Diffusion

46) Heart contains _____ fluid to reduce the friction during heart beat.

(a) Haemocoel **(b) Pericardial** (c) Protoplasm (d) Haemoglobin

47) _____ acts as a 'pace maker' of heart.

(a) Atrioventricular node (b) Digital meter (c) Sphygmomanometer **(d) Sino-atrial node**

48) _____ release chemicals during the process of inflammation.

(a) Eosinophils **(b) Basophils** (c) Neutrophils (d) Lymphocytes

49) Closed type circulatory system is seen in _____.

(a) Arthropods (b) Molluscs (c) Ascidians **(d) Vertebrates**

50) Antibodies are absent in _____ blood group.

(a) 'A' group (b) 'B' group **(c) 'AB' group** (d) 'O' group