

# Science

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(Chapter - 6) (Life Processes) (Practice Test 3)

(Class X)

Time: 60 minutes

M. M.: 25

## General Instructions:

- This question paper contains four sections - A, B, C, and D. Each part is compulsory.
- Section - A has 4 MCQ of one mark each.
- Section - B has 5 questions of two mark each.
- Section - C has 2 questions of three mark each.
- Section - D has 1 question of five mark.
- There is no negative marking.

### Section - A

1. Humans follow which type of nutrition?  
(A) Autotrophic  
(B) Holozoic  
(C) Parasitic  
(D) Saprophytic
2. Name the last step in the process of holozoic nutrition?  
(A) Egestion  
(B) Ingestion  
(C) Assimilation  
(D) Absorption
3. The pharynx present in the digestive tract is also known as  
(A) Mouth  
(B) Throat  
(C) Salivary gland  
(D) Food pipe
4. What is the function of intestine?  
(A) It passes the food and drink to the next part.  
(B) It acts as a blender to churn the food.  
(C) It is the site for digestion and absorption of food.  
(D) Both a and b

### Section - B

5. Why are arteries thick walled and elastic?
6. Differentiate between Artery and Veins.
7. Discuss how the roles of vena cava and pulmonary veins differ from each other?
8. How does nutrition take place in Amoeba? How is it different in Paramecium?
9. Why is it advisable to breathe through nose?

### Section - C

10. What are the important features of all respiratory structures in animals?
11. What is excretion? Name some parts in our body involved in this life process?

### Section - D

12. Describe double circulation in human beings. Name the group of animal with double circulation? How is it important for them?

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## Hints and Answers

### Section - A

1. (B) **Explanation:** In humans, the nutrition absorption takes place entirely inside the body so humans follow holozoic nutrition.
2. (A) **Explanation:** Egestion is the process in which the waste products are expelled out from the body.
3. (B) **Explanation:** The pharynx is also known as the throat.
4. (C) **Explanation:** In the intestines, the food is digested completely and absorbed.

### Section - B

5. Arteries receive the blood pumped by heart with lots of pressure hence to tolerate and sustain this pressure they are thick walled and elastic.
6. Arteries carry blood away from the heart (arteriole: small arterial branch). They have thick and flexible walls to endure higher pressure of blood. Veins transport blood toward the heart (venue: small vessel that carries blood from capillaries to veins). They have thinner wall but there are valves in them at regular distance to prevent back flow of blood especially when blood is returning back to heart from lower organs.
7. Pulmonary vein carries oxygenated blood from lungs to left auricle of heart in humans. Vena Cava collects deoxygenated blood from all parts of the body and transport it to right auricle of the heart in human.
8. **Nutrition in amoeba:** It occurs through phagocytosis. It capture food by pseudopodia (ingestion) ingested food, enclosed in cell membrane is called food vacuole. The food is broken with enzymes present in cytoplasm and undigested food 'is thrown out through cell membrane.  
**Nutrition in Paramecium:** The cell has a definite shape and food is taken in at a specific spot. Food is moved to this spot by the movement of cilia present on the entire surface of the cell.
9. There are fine hair and mucus gland in the inner lining of nose which filter the incoming air of germs and dust. Moreover the air attains the optimum temperature before reaching the lungs.

### Section - C

10. All respiratory system have some important features:
  - Large surface area.
  - Thin and delicate surface for diffusion and exchange of gasses. It is generally located in protected inner part of body.
  - Rich blood supply to respiratory organ. Since all of them are present in alveoli hence it is perfectly designed for exchange of gasses.
11. Excretion means throwing out metabolic waste from living body. Many organs perform this process such as:
  - Kidneys remove nitrogenous wastes like urea and uric acid in urine.
  - Sweat and oil by glands in skin.
  - Carbon dioxide and water vapor by lungs.
  - Faces or undigested food by large intestine.
  - Bile pigments by liver. It also converts toxic ammonia to urea.

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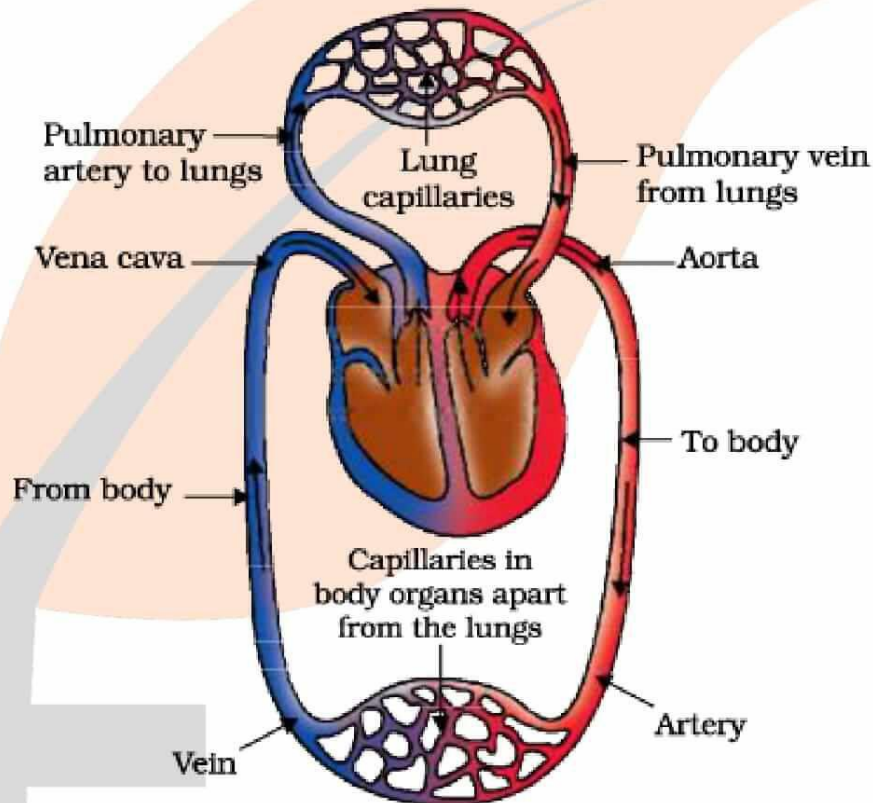
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Section - D

12. Such a flow in which blood enters the heart twice is called double circulation. It helps in keeping the oxygenated and deoxygenated blood separate. The right atrium receives blood from the vena cava and pumps the blood into the right ventricle. Blood is sent to lungs, where it is oxygenated. Then, it is sent through the right and left pulmonary veins to the left atrium where it is pumped to the left ventricle. The blood then travels to the ascending aorta where it leaves the heart and delivers oxygen to different parts of the body.



Birds and mammals have double circulation because they need to maintain a constant body temperature (warm blooded animals or endotherms).

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