

Date - 11 Aug 2018

IXth

CBSE

(CT-15)

Solution

Section A

1. Stars, Fluorescent Tube
2. Cell wall, Plastids

Section B

3. Function of Bones

- (i) It gives definite shape to the body.
- (ii) It protects the vital organ of the body. eg - brain, lungs.

Function of Cartilage

- (i) Cartilage provide support and flexibility to body parts

4. Xylem and Phloem are made up of more than one type of cells, which coordinate to perform a common function. So they are called complex tissues.

Xylem

- (i) It conducts water and mineral from roots to aerial parts of plant.

Phloem

- (i) It translocates prepared food from leaves to the storage organ and growing parts of plant body.

9. (a) Evaporation of liquid produces cooling because liquid takes away the heat from the surrounding thereby producing cooling effect

(b) If humidity is high, then air is already saturated with water vapours i.e. it has lot of water vapour. Therefore, it will not take more water vapour easily. Hence, rate of evaporation decreases.

10 (a) Separation of pure substance from impure form can be done by crystallisation.

(b) (i) Centrifugation

(b) (ii) Sublimation

11. During the change of state, the temperature remains constant because the heat provided is utilized for breaking the attraction forces between the particles of the substance. This happens at melting point (or boiling point) of the substance and the heat used is called the latent heat of fusion (or vaporisation). During condensation or solidification, the vice-versa.

12. Collenchyma tissue is responsible for providing flexibility in plants.

Collenchyma
Parenchyma
(i) Cell wall is primary

(ii) Cell wall thin made up of cellulose

(iii) It provides turgidity to plants

Collenchyma

Cell wall is primary

Cell wall has irregular thickening of cellulose & pectin

It provides mechanical support as well as flexibility to plant.

Sclerenchyma

Cell wall is secondary

Cell wall is uniformly thick due to deposition of lignin.

It provides mechanical strength to plant.