



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

2020

24 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय ANATOMY
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 परीक्षा का माध्यम ENGLISH
 स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगावे

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।
 प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तियों की प्रविष्टि करें। प्रश्न पृष्ठ क्रमांक प्रश्न क्रमांक में

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र., भोपाल
 BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
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 परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर
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 शब्दों में
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केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

क :- पूरक उत्तर पुरितिकाओं की संख्या अंकों में शब्दों में
 ख :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक 16
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 High Secondary School
 C. No.- 442116
 पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर
 केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुरितिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई होले क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।
 निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।
 उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर मुद्रा
 Shri S. K. Jau
 Lect
 Govt MCBSD 2 HAS

नोट :- "हर पर सेकेण्डरी परीक्षा में केवल वाणिज्य संकाय के विषयों तथा हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्रायोगिक विषय को छोड़कर शेष विषयों हेतु नियमित एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों के लिये प्रश्न पत्र 100 अंकों का होगा किन्तु नियमित छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक का 80% अधिभार एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक ही अंकसूची में प्रदर्शित किये जायेंगे।"

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Ques-1.

- (a) (i) Erythrocytes ✓
- (b) (i) Mitochondria ✓
- (c) (iv) Pinna ✓
- (d) (i) Insulin ✓
- (e) (i) Stanley Hall ✓

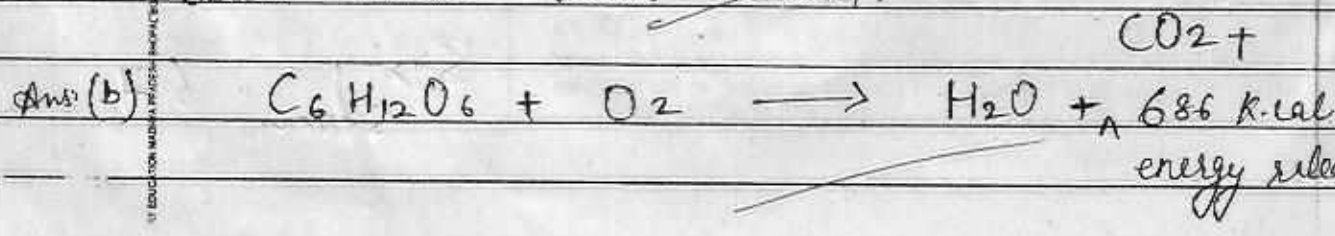
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Ques-2

- (a) Pericardium fluid ✓
- (b) Catabolic ✓
- (c) Cerebrum - Brain ✓
- (d) Adrenal ✓
- (e) Infertile and hazardous ✓

Ques-3.

Ans (a) The fluid coming out from tissues is called tissue fluid or lymph. Lymph is a white coloured liquidified fluid arises from tissues and then mix with blood.





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Ans: (c) First aid is the treatment given to the patient instantly after he get injured before consulting the doctor.

Ans: (d) Child delinquents and the children below 18 years of age which attempt crime. They are called child delinquents. Crimes like - murder, rape, robbery, drug selling etc.

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Ans: (e) Bacteriology branch of science studies microorganisms.

Ques - 4.

'A'	'B'
(i) Reflex Action	spinal cord ✓
(ii) Sty	Nubomian's gland ✓
(iii) Shaffer's method	Artificial respiration ✓
(iv) Dysentery	Ant Amiba histolytica ✓
(v) Curd	Lactobacillus ✓

Ques-5

Ans: The main function of uterus is it is the hollow structure in which implantation of zygote takes place.

its main function is to hold the baby for 9 months.

Ques - 6.

Ans: Autonomic nervous system is works involuntary. In this involuntary movements of muscles takes place. when our body needs instant blood or instant energy then it works. it also known as system of flight and fight.

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Ques - 7

Ans: Degradation of air by means of harmful gases coming out from vehicles, industries, and depletion of ozone layer through which harmful.

Ans: Degradation of environment by human, animals, destruction of land, water, polluting air, deforestation, through population explosion etc is known as environmental pollution. Mainly it is polluted by human only.



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Ques - 8

Ans: Qualities of a person giving first aid are-

(i) have the knowledge of body physiology:- first aider should have the full knowledge of body physiology then only he will be able to take instant decision to cure it.

(ii) Quick decision taking:- first aider should have to take quick decision at the time of injury. If he will not then may be the situation becomes more worsened.

(iii) Have patience and low tempered:- first aider should have to be calm and have patience then only he can make wise decision. And he should have to calm down the situation and casualty too.

Ques - 9.

Ans: Causes of Typhoid:-

- (i) It causes through the bacteria named salmonella typhosa.
 - (ii) It can cause through infected milk, a water and food.
 - (iii) It is a communicable disease.
- Symptoms:-



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- (ii) Patient suffers from fever. More in night than day.
- (iii) feeling dizziness, uneasiness.
- (iii) loss of appetite and body becomes weak.
- (iv) Swelling in ~~throat~~ throat.
- Prevention of thyroid -
 - (i) Boiled water, milk should be given.
 - (ii) Hygiene should be maintained specially toilets should be clean.
 - (iii) Rotten fruits and vegetables should not be given.
 - (iv) Consult doctor as soon as possible.

Ques - 10.

Ans: Preventive measures to prevent child delinquency.

1. Family Background:- family background should have to be peaceful and happy. When parents are quarrelling full time and always behaving rudely with the child will cause wrong things effect on child they he will choose the wrong way to take out his frustration.
2. Peer Group:- Parents have to check



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this child's peer group. Because mostly crimes are occurs in the influence of his/her friends.

- 2. Give Good morals:- good morals of life should be given to child in schools and in this home too. Take care of child's education, morals are very important to prevent them from child delinquency.

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Ques - 11

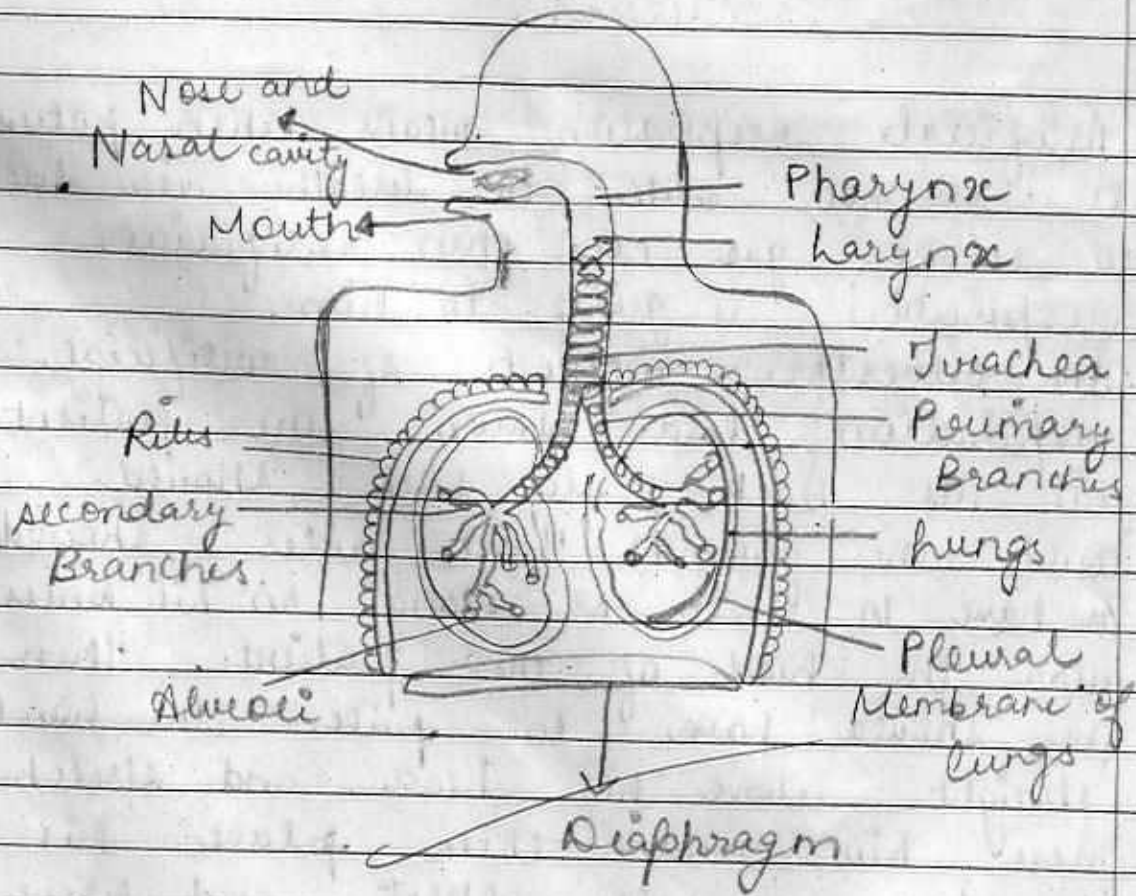


Diagram of Respiratory System



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Ques - 12

Ans: Functions of cerebellum are -

- (i) It conducts and controls the movement of muscles.
- (ii) It provides support and help to maintain postures.
- (iii) It helps in smooth, steady performance of muscles.
- (iv) It regulates the proper and smooth functioning of muscles.

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Ques - 13

E Ans: Artificial respiration means when patient is not able to breathe air due to smoke, gas etc then artificial respiration is given to him.

In silvester method of artificial respiration laid down the patient on its back. His back should touch the ground. First aides should sit or stand on his knees near the head of the patient. Then he should have to pull the hands straight above his head and stretch near him and then place his hands on his chest and press it. Repeat this process for few minutes. Patient's tongue should be



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taken out and his nose and mouth should have to clean frequently so that air passage should be clean. By this pressing on chest lungs expands and air comes in and when we will remove hands then diaphragm extends and CO_2 expelled out. This method is most common and used in hospitals also.

BQues - 14

S Ans. Measures to prevent water pollution are -

E (i) Afforestation :- Planting of trees does not allow water to flow. It binds it in its soil and also allows more rainfall. The areas where more trees are there possess more rainfall and clean water bodies.

(ii) Industries not near water bodies :- Industries and factories should not be there around fresh water bodies. Harmful chemicals and gases release from it mixes with water and pollutes it. It should be avoided.

(iii) Clothes and cattles are not washed around water bodies :- In villages, villages



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used to wash clothes, bath their cattle near water bodies and pollutes it. It should be avoided. Bathing in river, throwing garbage into it also should be avoided to prevent water pollution.

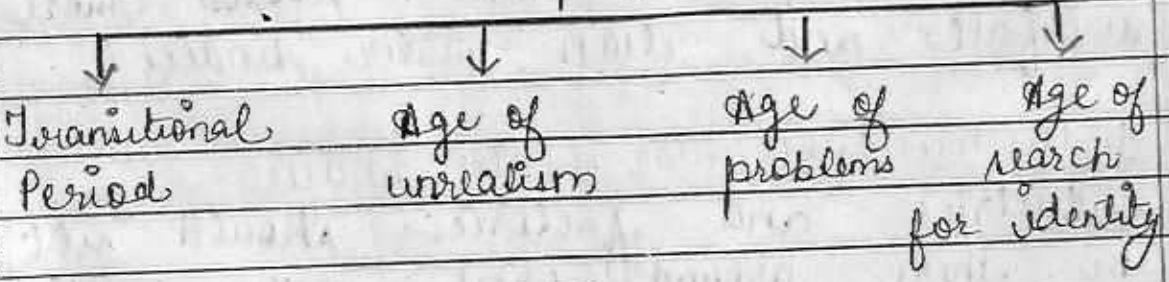
(iv) No Garbage around water bodies:- There should be no garbage heaps around water bodies. Because flies and mosquitoes sit on it and then infect/pollute water. It will pollute water and cause many diseases.

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Ques-15.

Ans:

Characteristics of Adolescence



1. Adolescent is a transitional period:- in the age of adolescence many internal and external changes take place. It is the age between child and adult. Parents have to understand their situation. In this period they



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faces many problems and gets frustrated, depressed easily.

(ii) Age of unrealism:- In this age adolescents want to live the life of their dreams, unrealistic imaginary life. They not be able to differentiate and face this world and if they were not be able to live their imaginary life they start getting depressed and frustrated.

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(iii) Age of Problems:- Adolescent faces many internal and external changes in them. In this age through hormonal changes, peer pressure, wants to look perfect, concerned about ^{body} figure this all problems are being faced by them in adolescent.

Age to search for identity:- In this age they have the madness to create their own identity to become famous among society and their surrounding people. So in the want to become famous rapidly they choose wrong paths and face failures and many problems.



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Ques - 16

Ans: Functions of Blood are :-

(i) Transportation of O_2 and CO_2 :- Blood helps in transportation of oxygen from heart to different parts of body by mixing with oxygen and haemoglobin (red pigment of blood) and forms oxyhaemoglobin. After giving oxygen it carries carbon dioxide from different parts to heart for purification.

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(ii) Transportation of nutrients :- Blood takes all the nutrients from the walls of intestine and delivers to the whole body.

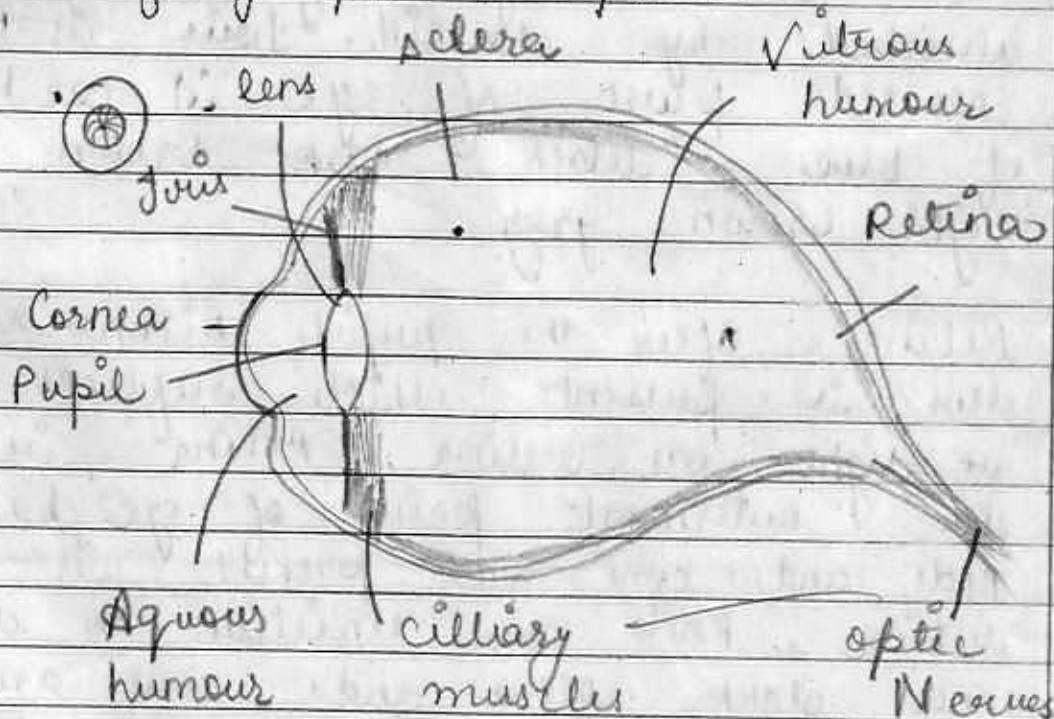
(iii) Maintain temperature and pH :- Blood flows continuously throughout our body making constant required pH and temperature of the body.

(iv) Clotting :- Blood contains platelets which helps in clotting of blood. When blood flows out by any part of body because of injury or wound platelets forms net like structure and stops the flow of blood outside the body and clots it.

(v) helps in body immunity :- Blood contains numbers of WBC's which are soldiers of our body. When any foreign pathogen enters in our body then WBC fights and kills or destroy the pathogen maintaining our body's immunity.

Ques - 14.

B **S** **E** **Ans** Diagram of Eye / Photoreceptors.



• **Cornea** :- Cornea is the shutter of eye it allows light to enter in the eye ball. ~~Along~~ Around the eye ball eyelids are present which prevents our eyes at the margins of eye.

side eye lashes are present.

- **Sclera** :- Sclera is the white part of the eye ball. It contains $\frac{2}{3}$ of the eye ball. It is opaque and does not allow the light to pass through it.

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- **Pupil and Iris** :- Pupil is the dark hole which allows the amount of light to enter in the eye. It is dark because light rays are absorbed by choroid. Iris is the coloured part of eye it can be of blue, black, dark brown, light brown, grey.

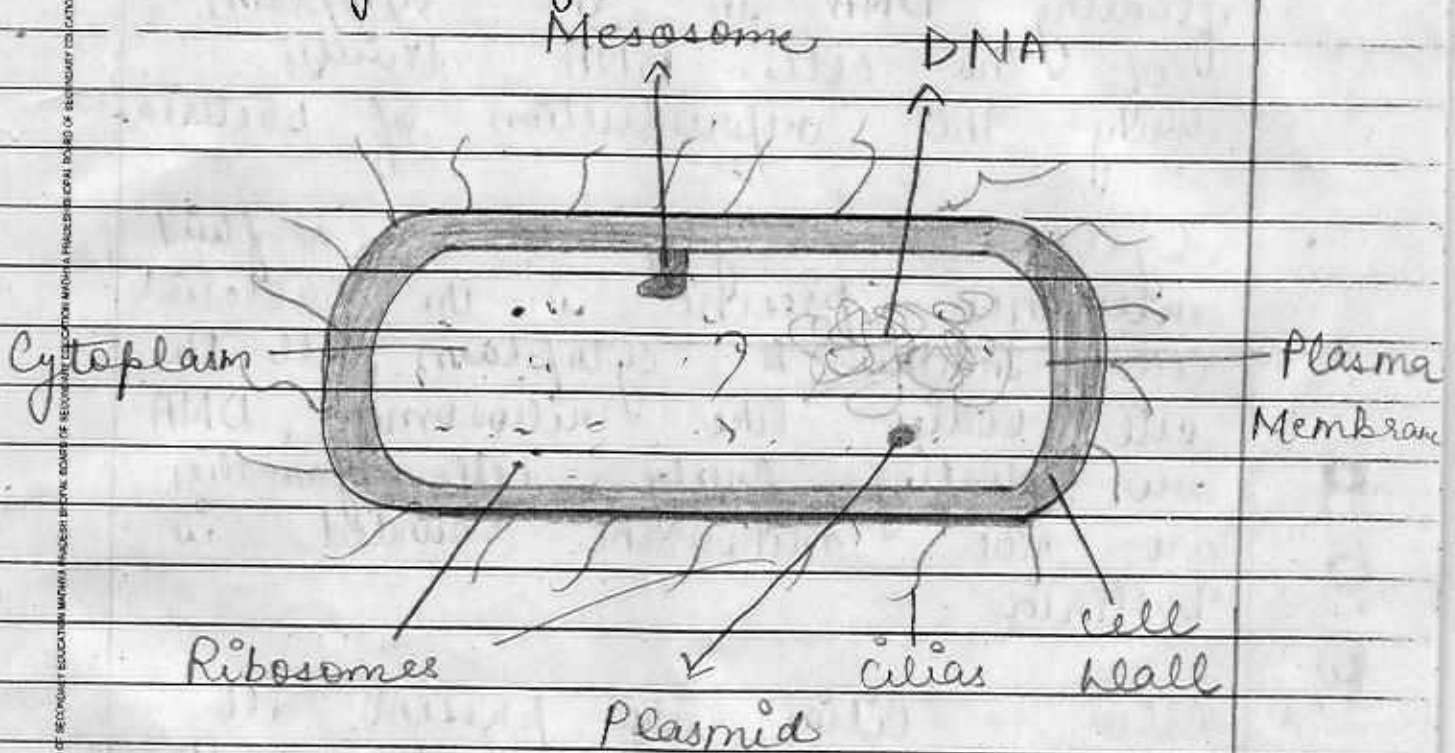
- **Retina** :- After the pupil biconvex lens is present which reflects the light on retina. Retina is the outermost part of eye ball. Rods and cones are present in retina. Rods are sensitive to dull and dark colour and cones are sensitive to sharp and colourful image. Real and inverted image is formed on retina. At the end of retina optic nerves are present which sends stimulus to brain and then brain converted it into the image which we can see.



Ques - 18 .

Ans:

Diagram of Bacterial Cell .



• Cells of Bacteria was first discovered by Leuwenhoek. The branch of science which deals with bacteria is known as bacteriology. Parts structure of bacteria are -

• Cell wall - The outer most covering of bacteria is called cell wall. When any foreign particles comes near it it creates a thick jelly like capsule around it for the protection of bacterial cell.



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• **Nucleus** :- Mostly bacteria does not possess nucleus. They have free floating DNA in the cytoplasm of the cell. DNA divides during the reproduction of bacteria.

• **Cytoplasm** :- Cytoplasm is a fluid substance present in the bacterial cell. In the cytoplasm all the cell bodies like ribosomes, DNA are floating freely. Cell organelles are not membrane bounded in bacteria.

• **Cilia** :- Cilia are present all over the body of bacteria. It responses for the mobility - movement of bacteria. Through cilia and flagella movements of bacteria are done.

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