

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

CLASS X CHAPTER-life processes

1. The processes which together perform the maintenance job are
(A)Life proceedings (B) life processes (C) life maintenance (D)None of the above
2. The process of acquiring Oxygen from outside the body and to use it in the process of breakdown of food sources for cellular needs is called
(A)Respiration (B)Digestion (C)Transportation (D) Excretion
3. The waste products removed from the body and discarded by a process is called
(A) Respiration (B)Digestion (C)Transportation (D) Excretion
4. Following are autotrophs
(A)Green plants (B)Some bacteria (C) Enzymes (D) Both A and B
5. Following is true for heterotrophs
(A)Heterotrophs survival depends directly or indirectly on autotrophs
(B)Heterotrophic organisms include animals and fungi
(C)In heterotrophs, complex substances have to be broken down into simpler ones
(D)All of the above
6. Carbon and energy requirements of the autotrophic organism are fulfilled by
(A)enzymes (B)photosynthesis (C)bacteria (D)none of the above
7. _____ are utilised for providing energy to the plant
(A)carbohydrates (B)vitamins (C)proteins (D)fats
8. The following event(s) occur during photosynthesis
(A)Absorption of light energy by chlorophyll
(B)Conversion of light energy to chemical energy
(C)Reduction of carbon dioxide to carbohydrates
(D)All of the above
9. Chlorophyll is contained in
(A)leaf (B)stem (C)roots (D)both (A) and (B)
10. Tiny pores present on the surface of the leaves are known as
(A)stomata (B)chloroplast (C)organelles (D)none of the above
11. Following used in photosynthesis is taken up from the soil by the roots in terrestrial plants
(A)water (B)nitrogen (C)magnesium (D)all of the above
12. Example(s) of some organism(s) break-down the food material outside the body and then absorb it
(A)fungi (B)yeast (C)mushrooms (D)all of the above

13. Example(s) of some organisms which derive nutrition from plants or animals without killing them
(A) cuscuta (B) ticks (C) leeches (D) all of the above
14. _____ takes in food using temporary finger-like extensions of the cell surface.
(A) Amoeba (B) green plants (C) tape worms (D) none of the above
15. The _____ is basically a long tube extending from the mouth to the anus.
(A) Alimentary canal (B) oesophagus (C) diaphragm (D) bile duct
16. Gastric glands release _____, a protein digesting enzyme called pepsin, and mucus.
(A) Sulphuric acid (B) hydrochloric acid (C) nitric acid (D) none of the above
17. Following has shorter small intestine.
(A) Herbivores (B) carnivores (C) both (A) and (B) (D) none of the above
18. The enzymes present in secrete intestinal juice finally convert the
(A) Proteins to amino acids
(B) Complex carbohydrates into glucose
(C) Fats into fatty acids and glycerol
(D) All of the above
19. The inner lining of the small intestine has numerous finger-like projections called
(A) Vitli (B) villi (C) vipli (D) none of the above
20. Glucose is a _____ carbon molecule.
(A) Four (B) five (C) six (D) seven
21. Pyruvate is a _____ carbon molecule
(A) three (B) four (C) five (D) six
22. The process of breaking molecules in the absence of oxygen is called
(A) Respiration (B) aerobic respiration (C) anaerobic respiration (D) none of the above
23. Lactic acid is a _____ carbon molecule
(A) Three (B) four (C) five (D) six
24. Breaking down of glucose in the presence of oxygen produces
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) water (C) energy (D) all of the above
25. The energy released during the process of respiration is used to make an _____ molecule.
(A) ATP (B) ADP (C) AVP (D) ATC
26. ATP can be used in the cells for the
(A) Contraction of muscles
(B) protein synthesis
(C) conduction of nervous impulses
(D) all of the above
27. Following is true about lungs

- (A) Within the lungs, the passage divides into smaller and smaller tubes
 - (B) The lungs always contain a residual volume of air so that there is sufficient time for oxygen to be absorbed
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
28. In human beings, the respiratory pigment is
- (A) Hemoglobin (B) insulin (C) enzyme (D) none of the above
29. Haemoglobin is present in
- (A) Red blood corpuscles
 - (B) White blood corpuscles
 - (C) Plasma
 - (D) None of the above
30. Plasma transports _____ in dissolved form
- (A) Food (B) carbon dioxide (C) nitrogenous wastes (D) all of the above
31. Following has to be transported by the blood
- (A) Oxygen (B) carbon dioxide (C) both (A) and (B) (D) none of the above
32. Following is (are) true about heart
- (A) Oxygen-rich blood from the lungs comes to the left atrium
 - (B) De-oxygenated blood comes from the body to the upper chamber on the right, the right atrium, as it relaxes.
 - (C) Valves ensure that blood does not flow backwards when the atria or ventricles contract
 - (D) All of the above
33. Amphibians or many reptiles have _____ - chambered hearts
- (A) One (B) two (C) three (D) four
34. The normal systolic pressure is about _____ mm of Hg and diastolic pressure is _____ mm of Hg.
- (A) 100,60 (B) 120,80 (C) 140,100 (D) 160,120
35. Blood pressure is measured with an instrument called
- (A) Manometer (B) sphygmomanometer (C) hydrometer (D) anemometer
36. _____ are the vessels which carry blood away from the heart to various organs of the body
- (A) Veins (B) spines (C) arteries (D) none of the above
37. Following is true for tissue fluid or lymph
- (A) It is similar to the plasma of blood
 - (B) It is colorless
 - (C) It contains less protein
 - (D) All of the above
38. Following is true for plants
- (A) Plants have low energy needs

- (B)The xylem moves water and minerals obtained from the soil
 (C)Phloem transports products of photosynthesis from the leaves to other parts of the plant
 (D)All of the above
39. The loss of water in the form of vapour from the aerial parts of the plant is known as
 (A)Transpiration (B)respiration (C)transportation (D)none of the above
40. The transport of soluble products of photosynthesis is called
 (A)Transpiration (B)respiration (C)transportation (D)translocation
41. The excretory system of human beings includes
 (A)A pair of kidneys
 (B)A pair of ureters
 (C)A urinary bladder and a urethra
 (D)All of the above
42. Following is true
 (A)CO₂ is removed from the blood in the lungs
 (B)Nitrogenous waste such as urea or uric acid are removed from blood in the kidneys
 (C)The purpose of making urine is to filter out waste products from the blood
 (D)All of the above
- 43.The kidney is associated with the cup-shaped end of a coiled tube called
 (A)Glomerulus (B)Bowman's capsule (C)collecting duct (D)none of the above
44. Each kidney has large numbers of filtration units called
 (A)Nephrons (B)glomerulus (C)renal vein (D)none of the above
- 45.Which of the following is an example of anabolic process
 (A)Digestion (B) Respiration (C) photosynthesis (D) Response to stimuli
46. Digestion is extracellular in
 (A)Animals (B)Human (c)Amoeba (D) All the above
47. In order for the blood to flow from right ventricle to left ventricle in mammalian heart, it must flow through
 (A). Right ventricle pulmonary arteries, lungs, pulmonary veins, left atrium
 (B). Right ventricle, pulmonary veins, lungs, pulmonary arteries, left atrium
 (C). Right ventricle, right atrium, lungs, pulmonary veins, left atrium.
 (D). Right ventricle, systemic aorta, pulmonary veins, left atrium

48.The end product of fat digestion is

(A) Fatty acid (B)Glycerol (C) Aminoacids (D) Both A and B

49.Conversion of large fat droplets into smaller droplets are

(A) Anabolism (B) Neutralisation (C) Assimilation (D) Emulsification

50.Alternate contraction and relaxation of the alimentary canal is called

(A) Peristalsis (B) Ingestion (C) Deglutition (D) None of these

ANSWER KEY

Q NO	ANSWER	Q NO	ANSWER
1	B	26	D
2	A	27	C
3	D	28	A
4	D	29	A
5	D	30	D
6	B	31	C
7	A	32	D
8	D	33	C
9	D	34	B
10	A	35	B
11	A	36	C
12	D	37	D
13	D	38	D
14	A	39	A
15	A	40	D
16	B	41	D
17	B	42	D
18	D	43	B
19	B	44	A
20	C	45	C
21	C	46	D
22	C	47	A
23	C	48	D
24	D	49	D
25	A	50	A