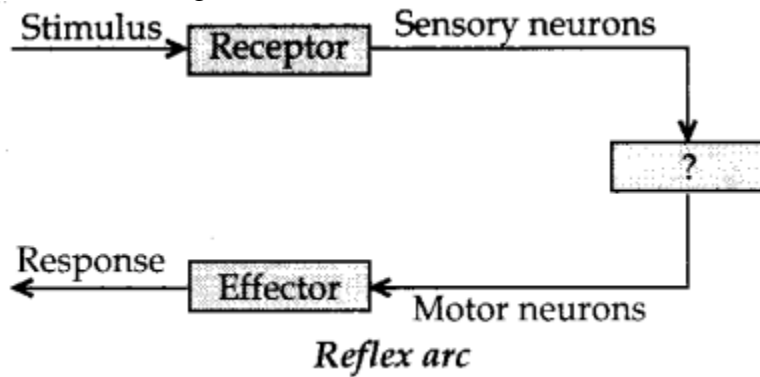


**DAV POLICE PUBLIC SCHOOL, PANCHKULA**  
**WORKSHEET-2**  
**CLASS –X (2021-22)**  
**CHAPTER-7(CONTROL AND COORDINATION)**

1. Which plant hormone promotes dormancy in seeds and buds?
  - (a) Auxin
  - (b) Gibberellin
  - (c) Cytokinin
  - (d) Abscisic acid**
2. Roots of plants are:
  - (a) positively geotropic**
  - (b) negatively geotropic
  - (c) positively phototropic
  - (d) None of these
3. Response of plant roots towards water is called:
  - (a) Chemotropism
  - b) Phototropism
  - (c) Hydrotropism**
  - (d) Geotropism
4. Which plant hormone promotes cell division?
  - (a) Auxin
  - (b) Gibberellin
  - (c) Cytokinin**
  - (d) Abscisic acid
5. A part of the body which responds to the instructions sent from nervous system is called
  - (a) receptor
  - (b) effector**
  - (c) nerves
  - (d) muscles
6. Which nerves transmit impulses from the central nervous system towards muscle cells?
  - (a) Sensory nerves
  - (b) Motor nerves**
  - (c) Relay nerves
  - (d) Cranial nerves
7. Breathing is controlled by which part of the brain?
  - (a) Cerebrum
  - (b) Cerebellum
  - (c) Hypothalamus
  - (d) Medulla oblongata**

8. Which part of nervous system controls the reflex activities of the body?
- Brain
  - Spinal cord**
  - Cerebrum
  - Cerebellum

9. Give the missing term



- Spinal cord**
  - Brain
  - Cranial nerves
  - Relay nerves
10. The highest coordinating centre in the human body is
- spinal cord
  - heart
  - brain**
  - kidney
11. Main function of cerebrum is
- thinking**
  - hearing
  - memory
  - balancing
12. Posture and balance of the body is controlled by
- Pons
  - Medulla oblongata
  - Cerebellum**
  - Cerebrum
13. Peristaltic movement is controlled by which part of the brain?
- Cerebrum
  - Cerebellum
  - Hypothalamus
  - Medulla oblongata**
14. Which part of nervous system controls the voluntary activities of the body?
- Brain
  - Spinal cord
  - Cerebrum
  - Cerebellum**

15. Which of the following acts as both endocrine and exocrine gland?

- (a) **Pancreas**
- (b) Thyroid
- (c) Adrenal
- (d) Liver

16. Write Differences between:

a) **Unconditioned (simple) and conditioned reflexes**

Unconditioned reflexes are inborn (present since birth) and don't depend upon previous experience, whereas conditioned reflexes are those reflexes which develop after birth and their appearance depends upon previous experience

b) **Diabetes Mellitus and Diabetes Insipidus**

| <b>Diabetes Mellitus</b> | <b>Diabetes Insipidus</b> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Deficiency</b>        |                           |
| Insulin                  | ADH                       |
| <b>Type of disorder</b>  |                           |
| Pancreatic               | Hypothalamic              |
| <b>Blood sugar level</b> |                           |
| High                     | Normal                    |

c) **Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system**

The autonomic nervous system comprises two parts- the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system. The sympathetic nervous system activates the fight or flight response during a threat or perceived danger, and the parasympathetic nervous system restores the body to a state of calm

Note: Answers are in Bold form for objective questions.