

BIOLOGY

1. Some animals release chemicals called **Pheromones** which can be detected by other members.
2. Disease caused by **RNA - Containing viruses**
 - (i) Enteroviruses - Polio, Aseptic Meningitis.
 - (ii) Rhinoviruses - Common Cold.
 - (iii) Paramyxoviruses - Mumps
 - (iv) Retroviruses - AIDS, Leukemia
3. The largest component of the lymphatic system is the **Spleen** which is located to the left of and behind the stomach.
4.
 - (i) Father of Modern Botany - Linnaeus
 - (ii) Father of Mycology - Micheli
 - (iii) Father of Blood Circulation - William Harvey.
 - (iv) Father of Medicine - Hippocrates.
 - (v) Father of Modern Genetics- T.H Morgan
5. Pancreatic cells produce pancreatic juice that contains protein digesting enzymes e.g. Chymotrypsin, trypsin, carbohydrases, carboxy peptidase.

Note: Bile is initially concentrated and stored in the gall bladder. It is a watery greenish fluid mixture containing bile salts, phospholipids, bile pigments and cholesterol.

Physics

6. Rocket propulsion is based on the Conservation of linear momentum.
7. The velocity of escape from Earth's gravitation into space is 11.2 km/sec.
8. Doppler's effect is also applicable on light waves.
9. In Astigmatism, a person cannot distinctly see the horizontal and vertical lines simultaneously at a normal distance.

10. Erect and Virtual images are always formed by Plane and Convex Mirror.

Chemistry

11. Solder is an alloy formed by mixing 50% of lead and tin respectively.

12. The chemical formula of bleaching powder is CaOCl_2 . It is obtained by passing Chlorine through Calcium hydroxide.



13. Bakelite is obtained by heating phenol and formaldehyde in the presence of sodium hydroxide. It is used in making radio and television cases, buckets etc.

14. (i) Duralumin is an alloy which comprises 95% aluminium, 4% copper, 0.5% magnesium and 0.5% manganese

(ii) Gun metal is an alloy comprising 55% copper, 10% tin and 2% zinc.

(iii) German Silver consists of 24-35% zinc and 10-35% Nickel.

15. Plaster of Paris is a hemihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$). When Gypsum is heated at 120° , Plaster of Paris is obtained.

Uses:- In plastering of fractures.

In chalks and insulators

In making statues, toys, moulds etc.

