CBSE CLASS X

Science (086)

QUESTION PAPER

AI-generated question paper

Code: 609ZKO **Questions: 17** **Maximum Marks: 34** **Generated: 2026-06-25 17:28**

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Science
Lessons	6 Control and Coordination
Level of understanding	Initial understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~3 questions per section)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 11 straightforward · 6 medium | Types: 9 Short · 5 Very short · 3 MCQ

Q1. straightforward · initial-understanding · § 6.1 ANIMALS – NERVOUS SYSTEM **[3]**

Describe the journey of a nerve impulse from a receptor to an effector (muscle or gland). Name the types of neurons involved at each stage.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q2. straightforward · initial-understanding · § 6.1.1 What happens in Reflex Actions? **[1]**

Where in the nervous system is a reflex arc formed, and why is it located there rather than in the brain?

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q3. medium · initial-understanding · § 6.1.1 What happens in Reflex Actions? **[3]**

When you accidentally touch a hot object, why is the response carried out without waiting for the brain to think about it? Explain the advantage this gives.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q4. straightforward · initial-understanding · § 6.1.2 Human Brain **[3]**

Name the part of the human brain that is responsible for thinking. List any two types of sensory information (e.g., sight, smell) whose processing centres are located in this part.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q5. straightforward | initial-understanding | § 6.1.2 Human Brain **[1]**

Which one of the following correctly describes the role of the cerebellum?
(A) It controls involuntary actions such as salivation and blood pressure.
(B) It is the main thinking part and interprets sensory information.
(C) It is responsible for precision of voluntary actions and maintaining posture and balance.
(D) It relays signals between the spinal cord and the fore-brain.

A It controls involuntary actions such as salivation and blood pressure.
B It is the main thinking part and interprets sensory information.
C It is responsible for precision of voluntary actions and maintaining posture and balance.
D It relays signals between the spinal cord and the fore-brain.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q6. straightforward | initial-understanding | § 6.1.3 How are these Tissues protected? **[1]**

What two structures protect the brain and spinal cord in the human body?

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q7. medium | initial-understanding | § 6.2 COORDINATION IN PLANTS **[3]**

The leaves of a touch-me-not (chhui-mui) plant fold up and droop when touched. (i) Name the type of movement shown by this plant. (ii) Is any growth involved in this movement? Give a reason for your answer.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q8. medium | initial-understanding | § 6.2.1 Immediate Response to Stimulus **[3]**

The leaves of a sensitive plant (chhui-mui) fold up when touched at one point, even though the movement occurs at a different point. What causes the cells at the base of the leaf to change their shape and bring about this movement?

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q9. straightforward | initial-understanding | § 6.2.2 Movement Due to Growth **[1]**

What is meant by a tropic movement in plants? Give one example.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q10. medium | initial-understanding | § 6.2.2 Movement Due to Growth **[3]**

A potted plant is kept near a window so that light falls on it from one side. After a few days, the shoot is seen bending towards the light. Name the hormone responsible for this bending and explain how it brings about the movement.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q11. medium | initial-understanding | § 6.2.2 Movement Due to Growth **[2]**

A tendril of a pea plant is touching a vertical stick on one side. Which side of the tendril will grow faster — the side in contact with the stick or the side away from it? What is the result of this difference in growth rate?

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q12. straightforward | initial-understanding | § 6.2.2 Movement Due to Growth **[1]**

Which of the following correctly describes geotropism in a germinating seed?
(A) The root grows upward and the shoot grows downward, both responding to gravity.
(B) The root grows downward and the shoot grows upward, both responding to gravity.
(C) Both root and shoot grow towards the source of light.
(D) Both root and shoot grow away from the direction of gravity.

A The root grows upward and the shoot grows downward, both responding to light.
B The root grows downward and the shoot grows upward, both responding to gravity.
C Both root and shoot grow towards the source of light.
D The root grows towards water and the shoot grows towards light.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q13. straightforward | initial-understanding | § 6.3 HORMONES IN ANIMALS **[1]**

Which gland secretes adrenaline, and directly into which medium is this hormone released?

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q14. straightforward | initial-understanding | § 6.3 HORMONES IN ANIMALS **[3]**

State any three changes that occur in the human body when adrenaline is secreted during a frightening situation.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q15. straightforward | initial-understanding | § 6.3 HORMONES IN ANIMALS **[1]**

A child is diagnosed with dwarfism caused by a hormone deficiency. Which hormone is deficient and which gland normally produces it?

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q16. straightforward | initial-understanding | § 6.3 HORMONES IN ANIMALS **[1]**

Which of the following correctly describes the role of insulin in the body?
(A) It is secreted by the pancreas and raises blood sugar levels.
(B) It is secreted by the pancreas and lowers blood sugar levels.
(C) It is secreted by the adrenal gland and lowers blood sugar levels.
(D) It is secreted by the thyroid gland and lowers blood sugar levels.

A It is secreted by the adrenal gland and raises blood sugar levels.
B It is secreted by the pancreas and lowers blood sugar levels.
C It is secreted by the pituitary gland and regulates body growth.
D It is secreted by the thyroid gland and regulates metabolism.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

Q17. medium | initial-understanding | § 6.3 HORMONES IN ANIMALS **[3]**

Explain how the feedback mechanism controls the secretion of insulin in the body. Use the example of blood sugar levels rising after a meal in your answer.

◆ **Control and Coordination**

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