

Q1 In which of the following groups of organisms, food material is broken down outside the body + absorbed.

- a) Mushroom, green plants, amoeba
- b) Yeast, mushroom, breadmould
- c) Paramecium, amoeba, cuscutea
- d) Cuscutea, lice, tapeworm.

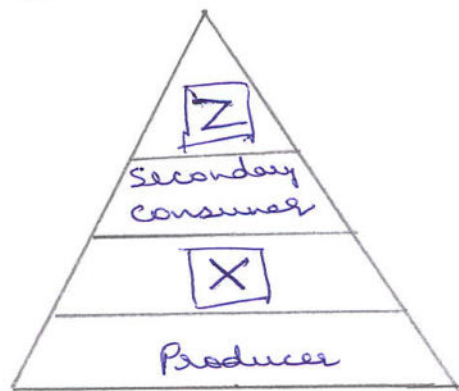
①

Q2 During which of the following stages of blood circulation in a normal human being, the oxygenated blood is pumped to all parts of the body?

- a) contraction of left atrium
- b) contraction of left ventricle
- c) relaxation of right atrium
- d) relaxation of right ventricle.

①

Q3 Consider the following diagram-



Which of the following would be appropriate name of trophic levels Z & X?

	Z	X
a)	Primary consumer	Tertiary producer
b)	Tertiary consumer	Tertiary consumer
c)	Tertiary consumer	Primary consumer
d)	Primary producer	Primary consumer

①

Q4. In a given food chain, suppose 20KJ of energy is present at fourth trophic level. How much is available at primary consumer level?

Green Plants → Aphids → Beetles → Birds

- a) 200KJ
- b) 2000 KJ
- c) 2 KJ
- d) 20,000 KJ

1

Q5. Which among the following is/are true -

- A. Radicle develops into root.
- B. Ovary develops into endosperm
- C. Embryo sac develops into seed.
- D. Plumule develops into shoot.

- a) A & B
- b) B & C
- c) C & D
- d) A & D

1

Q6. The main function of abscissic acid in plant is to

- a) Increase the length of cells.
- b) Promote cell division
- c) Inhibit growth.
- d) Promotes the growth of stem.

1

Q7. Which of the following adaptations in herbivores help in digestion of cellulose -

- a) Longer large intestine
- b) Smaller large intestine
- c) Smaller small intestine
- d) ~~Smaller~~ Larger small intestine

1

Q8. Assertion ⇒ Photosynthesis is opposite biochemical reaction for respiration.

Reason ⇒ Energy is utilised during respiration. 1

Q9 Assertion → DNA copying is necessary during reproduction (3)  
Reason → DNA copying leads to transmission of characters from parents to off spring. (1)

Q10. List the components and functions of transport system in highly organised plants. (2)

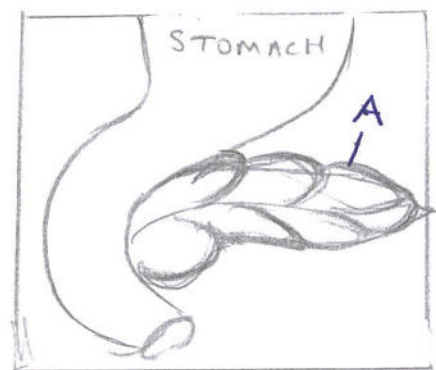
Q11 Name the hormone secreted by thyroid and pituitary gland and specify one function of each.

OR

In birds and mammals the left and right side of the heart are separated. Give reason. (2)

Q12 Why do all gametes formed in human female have an X-chromosome? What is their role in sex-determination? (2)

Q13 The image given below depicts a gland with both exocrine & endocrine property.



a) Name the hormone secreted by gland A and by this gland.

b) Name the diseases caused by the hypo-secretion of this gland.

c) What are the treatment options for managing this disease? (3)

(4)

Q14 Give reason -

a) Why ozone layer in the stratosphere is considered useful? What destructive effect do chlorofluorocarbons bring about in atmosphere?

b) Explain why it is better to use paper bags than plastic bags?

(3)

Q15 A Where are testes located in the human males and why? State two functions of the testes.

ii In the human female, one of the ovaries releases an egg every month. State the changes that take place a) If the egg is fertilised  
b) If the egg is not fertilised

iii) What is done during the surgical method in males and females to prevent pregnancy?

OR

B Differentiate between the following -

i) Pollen tube and style

ii) Fission in amoeba and plasmodium

iii) Fragmentation and regeneration

iv) Bud of hydra and bryophyllum

v) Vegetative propagation and spore formation

(5)

Case Based Study

Q16 Plants also perform chemical coordination for various activities with the help of hormones.

These are chemical compounds released by stimulated cells that diffuse to various locations in plants performing different functions. These hormones produced by plants are also called phytohormones.

- a) which plant hormone is the cause of bending of the shoot in the direction of sunlight?
- b) Name the phytohormone especially used in tissue culture of plant tissues.
- c) Name the plant hormone responsible for the following -
  - i) Elongation of cells
  - ii) Growth of stem
  - iii) Delay of ageing
  - iv) Falling of senescent leaves.

OR

e) How does control and coordination in plants differ from that in animals. Give two points of difference.

## CLASS X BIOLOGY

### MODEL QUESTIONS

### LIFE PROCESSES

1) List the steps for the synthesis of glucose by the plants. What special feature is found in desert plants related to this process?

2) Explain the role of the following enzymes in the process of digestion of food in humans:

(i) Salivary amylase

(ii) Pepsin

(iii) Trypsin

(iv) Lipase

3) (a) What is the process called that substitute for kidney function by artificially removing waste products and excess fluids from the blood?

(b) Describe the process in details.

4) What is the role of leaves and ureter in excretion by various organisms? Explain.

5) (i) What is the function of haemoglobin? What would be the consequences of a deficiency of haemoglobin in our bodies?

(ii) What is translocation? Why is it essential for plants? Where is sugar synthesised in plants?

6) COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS  
Heart of mammals and birds is four chambered. It helps them in various ways as they are warm-blooded animals and their metabolism is complex. They perform double circulation. The separation keeps oxygenated and deoxygenated blood from mixing allowing a highly efficient supply of oxygen to the body.

(a) What does the term double circulation signifies?

(b) Why are the walls of ventricles thicker than the walls of atria?

(c) Write the functions of upper chambers of human heart. OR

Give the appropriate one word answer for the following :

(i) Blood vessel entering from lower parts of body into right-atrium.

(ii) Blood vessels leaving the right-ventricles to lungs.

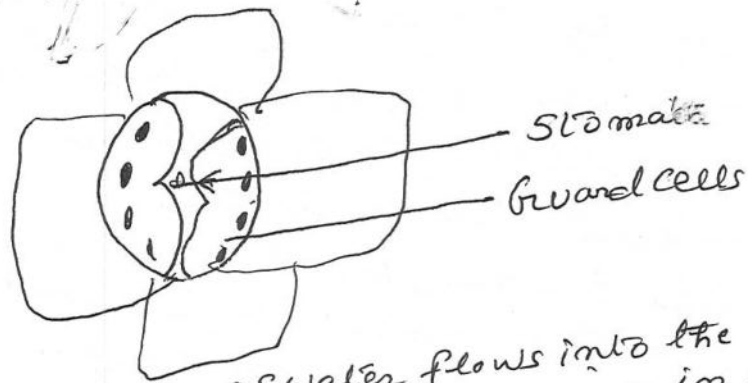
7) a) Draw a diagram of a human respiratory system and label Pharynx, Trachea, lungs, Diaphragm and Alveolar sac in it.

(b) Explain the mechanism of inhalation and exhalation.

8) (a) What is Transpiration? How does Transpiration account for the transport of water during day time. Explain giving any three significance of Transpiration in plants.

(b) What is Translocation? Name the cells involved in the transport of food in plants.

9) Which one of the following conditions is true for the state of stomata of a green leaf shown in the given diagram?



(a) large amount of water flows into the guard cells.

(b) Gaseous exchange is occurring in large amount.

(c) large amount of water flows out from the guard cells.

(d) large amount of sugar collects in the guard cells.

10) Assertion (A): In human body, liver has an important role in fat digestion.

Reason (R): Liver produces two important-fat-digesting enzymes.



## CLASS X - BIOLOGY

### MODEL QUESTIONS

### CONTROL AND COORDINATION

- 1) Why is the flow of signal in a synapse occur from axon terminal end of one neuron to dendritic end of another neuron, but no reverse?
- 2) (i) Hormones are needed by our body in an appropriate amount; slightly more or less secretion causes disorders in our body. Illustrate this by using three examples.  
(ii) Why do we call pituitary gland as a master gland? Where is it located?
- 3) Compare the nervous and hormonal mechanisms (i) for control and coordination in animals.  
(ii) How does chemical coordination occur in plants?
- 4) (a) List two constituents of Central Nervous System (CNS). How are these components <sup>protected</sup> from injuries?  
(b) Write two limitations of the use of electric impulse.

OR

What is the function of receptors in our body. Think of a situation where receptors do not work properly. What problems are likely to arise?

### 5) Case Based Type QUESTIONS (COMPETENCY BASED)

Plants also perform chemical coordination for various activities with the help of hormones.

These chemical compounds released by stimulated cells that diffuse to various locations in plants performing different functions. These hormones produced by plants are also called as phytohormones.

- (a) Which plant-hormone is the cause of bending of the shoot in the direction of sunlight.
- (b) Name the phytohormone especially used in tissue culture of plant-tissues.
- (c) Name the plant-hormones responsible for the following:



- (a) Elongation of cells
  - (b) Growth of stem
  - (c) Delay of ageing
  - (d) Falling of Senescent-leaves
- 6) Observe the diagram given below carefully and answer the following questions



- (a) Identify the structure X and provide an example.
  - (b) This structure encircle or coil around the object it come in contact with. Expand the information.
- 7) (a) Name the gland and the hormone secreted by it in scary situations in human beings. List any two responses shown by our body when this hormone is secreted in the blood.
- 8) Satiety and thirst centre in humans are located in which of the following part of the brain?  
 (a) Midbrain (b) Hind brain (c) Forebrain (d) Spinal cord
- 9) Select the correct option regarding the movement shown by Mimosa pudica
- (a) The movement is non-directional that occurs due to turgor changes.
  - (b) The movement is immediate response to stimulus
  - (c) The movement is in response to touch and is called xyletaxis.
  - (d) The movement is non-directional that involves growth.
- 10) Assertion (A): A neuron transmit message in one direction.  
 Reason (R): The response is slow and produced by all cells of target tissue.
- 11) Assertion (A): Medulla oblongata causes reflex actions like vomiting, coughing and sneezing.  
 Reason (R): It has many nerve cells which control autonomic reflexes.
- 12) Assertion (A): Positive phototropism means movement towards light.  
 Reason (R): When sunlight falls on one side of a plant, the auxin diffuses towards the sunny side of the shoot. Auxin concentration stimulate cells to grow longer and stem appears bending towards sunlight.

CLASS X BIOLOGY  
MODEL QUESTIONS  
HOW DO ORGANISMS REPRODUCE?

- 1) "DNA copies generated during reproduction will be similar but may not be identical to the original." Justify this statement.
- 2) What is regeneration? State a reason why a more complex organism cannot give rise to new individuals through this method.
- 3) Mention the information source of making proteins in the cell. What is the basic event in reproduction?
- 4) State the role of placenta in the development of embryo.
- 5) Describe double fertilisation and triple fusion in angiosperms along with a labelled diagram showing germination and penetration of a pollen tube.
- 6) What happens when
  - a) Planaria get cut into two pieces
  - b) A mature Spirogyra filament attains considerable strength.
  - c) On maturation sporangia burst.
- 7) Describe why variations are observed in the offspring
  - (a) formed by sexual reproduction.
  - (b) list two prep
- 8) ~~Explain~~ Illustrate the following with the help of suitable diagrams:
  - (a) Spore formation in Rhizopus
  - (b) Multiple fission in Plasmodium
- 9)
  - (a) What is pollination? Explain its significance.
  - (b) Explain the process of fertilisation in flowers. Name the parts of the flower that develop after fertilisation into
    - (i) Seed, (ii) fruit
- 10) List any four methods of contraceptions used by human. How does their use have a direct effect on the health and prosperity of a family.

- 11) (a) Why does ~~fertilisation~~ <sup>menstruation</sup> occur only once in a month in a human female?
- (b) Prenatal Sex determination has been prohibited by law. State the necessity of enforcement of this law.
- (c) Where are human testis located and why? State their functions.
- 12) Fertilisation is possible if ovulation has taken place during middle of the menstruation cycle. Give reasons.
- 13) Trace the path of sperm during ejaculation and mention the gland and their functions associated with the help of male reproductive system.
- 14) Draw a well labelled diagram of human female reproductive system. Explain the menstrual cycle of female.
- 15) The correct sequence of organs in the male reproductive system for transport of sperm is
- testis  $\rightarrow$  vas deferens  $\rightarrow$  urethra
  - testis  $\rightarrow$  ureter  $\rightarrow$  urethra
  - testis  $\rightarrow$  urethra  $\rightarrow$  ureter
  - testis  $\rightarrow$  vas deferens  $\rightarrow$  ureter
- 16) Surgical methods of birth control include
- Vasectomy and Spermicide
  - intra-uterine device and ~~uter~~ tubectomy
  - ~~uter~~ tubectomy and Spermicide

17) Assertion (A): DNA copying is necessary during reproduction.  
Reason (R): DNA copying leads to the transmission of characters from parents to offspring.

18) Assertion (A): Fertilisation is a unique feature of flowering plants.  
Reason (R): Fertilisation is followed by pollination.

### 19) COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

Q. Pollination is an important process in sexual reproduction of plants. It is an essential process that facilitates fertilisation in plants. Pollinating agents can be wind, water, insects and birds. Several changes take place in the flower after the fertilisation has taken place.

- What is the main difference between self pollination and cross pollination?
- Define fertilisation
- Name any 4 pollinating agents.

OR  
What is the fate of ovules and ovary in a flower after pollination? Mention the function of cotyledon.

HEREDITY

- 1) In any population, no two individuals are absolutely similar. Explain why?
- 2) In human beings, the probability of getting a male or a female child is 50%. Explain with the help of a flow diagram only.
- 3) In a pea plant, find the contrasting trait if
  - i) the position of a flower is terminal
  - ii) The flower is white in colour.
  - iii) Shape of pod is constricted.
- 4) After self pollination in pea plants with round, yellow seeds, following types of seeds were obtained by Mendel:

Seeds	Numbers
Round yellow	630
Round green	216
Wrinkled yellow	202
Wrinkled green	64

Analyse the result and describe the mechanism of inheritance which explains these results.

- 5) (a) What is variations? How is variation created in a population? Why is variation beneficial to the species?
- (b) Explain how offsprings and parents of offsprings reproducing sexually have the same number of chromosome.
- 6) (a) In a family of four individuals, the father possessed long ears and mother possessed short ears. If the parents had pure dominant and recessive traits respectively, calculate the ratio of genetic make up of F<sub>2</sub> generation. Show a suitable cross.
- (b) If the father had short ears and the mother had long ears, explain what effect it will have on the ratio of genetic make up in F<sub>2</sub> generation.

7) list in tabular form distinguishing features between acquired traits and inherited traits (any two), with one example of each.

8) How do the variations in DNA in a particular species help in survival?

9) In a monohybrid cross between tall pea plants (TT) and short pea plants (tt) a scientist obtained only tall pea plants (Tt) in the  $F_1$  generation. However, on selfing the  $F_1$  generation pea plants, he obtained both tall and short plants in  $F_2$  generation. On the basis of the above observations with other angiosperms also, can the scientist arrive at a law? If yes, explain the law, if not, give justification for your answer.

10) A pea plant with blue colour flower denoted by BB is crossed with a pea plant with white flower denoted by bb.

(a) What is the expected colour of the flowers in their  $F_1$  progeny.

(b) What will be the percentage of plants bearing white flower in  $F_2$  generation, when the flowers of  $F_1$  plants were selfed?

(c) State the expected ratio of the genotype BB and Bb in the  $F_2$  progeny.

11) Competency based questions:

Answer the questions on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraph and related studied concepts

In a garden pea plant, height of stem is controlled by a pair of alleles. Only one of the parental traits is appeared in the  $F_1$  generation and other traits remain hidden.

The flowers of tall plant (195 cm) were selfed, the height variation in plants produced in next-generation is variable.

(i) What is gene?

(ii) Do offspring and their parents have same traits? Why are asexually reproducing organisms capable of showing more hereditary features. Compare with sexual reproduction.

(iii) Mention two differences between inherited and acquired traits.

## HEREDITY (Continuation)

### 12) CASE BASED STUDY QUESTIONS (COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS)

12) If we cross pure-breed tall (dominant) pea plants with pure-breed dwarf (recessive) pea plants, we get pea plants of  $F_1$  generation. If we now self-cross the pea plants of  $F_1$ -generation, then we obtain pea plants of  $F_2$ -generation.

(a) What do the plants of  $F_1$ -generation look like?

(b) What is the ratio of tall plants to dwarf plants in  $F_2$ -generation?

(c) Statement-type of plants not found in  $F_1$ -generation but appeared in  $F_2$ -generation, mentioning the reason for the same.

OR  
Write the phenotypic and genotypic ratio of plants in  $F_2$ -generation.

13) The two version of a trait (character) which are brought in by the male and female gametes are situated on

a) Copies of the same chromosome

b) Two different-chromosome

c) Sex chromosome

d) Any chromosome.

14) The brown eyed father and black eyed mother has all brown eyed children. What could be the genetic make up both the parents (take B for brown and b for black trait).

a)  $Bb \times Bb$       b)  $BB \times Bb$       c)  $BB \times bb$       d)  $Bb \times bb$

15) Assertion (A): Height in pea plants is controlled by efficiency of enzymes and is thus genetically controlled.

Reason (R): Cellular DNA is the information source for making proteins in the cell.

16) Assertion (A): Genes are present in every cell of an organism and control the traits of the organisms.

Reason (R): Gene is a specific segment of DNA occupying specific position on chromosome.

— x —

- 13) Describe briefly about the impact of engineered ecosystem with reference to an agricultural land;
- 14) State any two problems caused by the non-biodegradable waste that we generate in our daily life.
- 15) What will happen if deer is missing in the given food chain?

- Grass → Deer → Tiger
- a) The population of tiger decreases and the population of grass increases.
- b) The population of grass decreases.
- c) Tiger will start eating grass.
- d) The population of tiger increases.

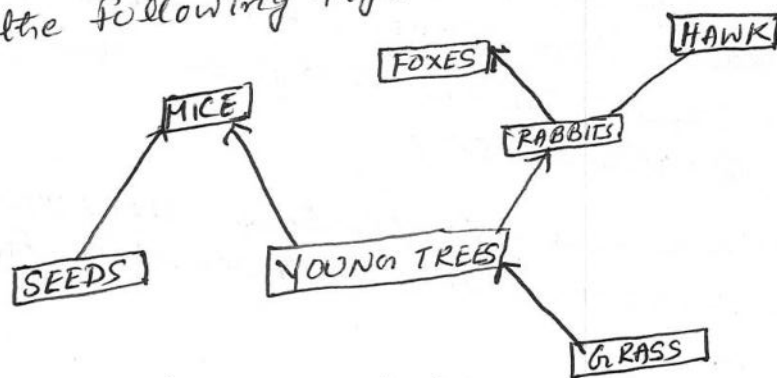
- 16) How much of the net primary productivity of a terrestrial ecosystem is eaten and digested by herbivores?
- a) 1%    b) 10%    c) 40%    d) 90%

- 17) Which group of organisms are not constituent of a food chain?

- A. Grass, lion, goat, wolf.
- B. Phytoplankton, man, fish, grasshopper
- C. Wolf, grass, snake, tiger
- D. Frog, snake, grass, grasshopper

- a) A and C    b) C and D    c) B and C    d) A and D

- 18) Consider the following figure that represent food web



Which of the following option depicts the primary consumer in the food web?

- a) Rabbit and mice
- b) Foxes and grass
- c) Rabbits and fleas
- d) Seeds and foxes

- 19) Assertion (A): Abiotic component of an ecosystem involves cycling of materials and flow of energy.
- Reason (R): This is essential to keep biotic factors alive.

- 20) Assertion (A): Aquariums are known as the man-made ecosystems.
- Reason (R): Aquariums are created and maintained by humans.
- ← x →

RKD

## CLASS X BIOLOGY MODEL QUESTIONS

### OUR ENVIRONMENT

- 1) In a food chain, 10000 Joules of energy is available to the producer. How much energy will be available to the secondary consumer to transfer it to the tertiary consumer?
- 2) Why does energy available at each trophic level diminish progressively?
- 3) "To discard the household wastes we should have two separate dust-bins, one for the biodegradable waste and the other for the non-biodegradable waste." Justify this statement - suggesting the proper way of disposal of these wastes.
- 4) "Energy flow in food chains is always unidirectional." Justify this statement. Explain how pesticides enter a food chain and subsequently get into our body.
- 5) What is ozone? How and where is it formed in the atmosphere? Explain how does it effect ecosystem.
- 6) Aquarium requires regular cleaning whereas lakes normally do not. Explain why?
- 7) Write the aquatic organisms in order of who eats whom starting from producer and form a chain of at least three steps. What name is given to such a chain in an ecosystem and what name is given to each stage?
- 8) What are Chlorofluorocarbons? How are they responsible for causing ozone hole? What will be the consequences of ozone hole?
- 9) Using Kulhads as disposable cups to serve tea in trains, proved to be a bad idea. Explain why?
- 10) (a) How can we help in reducing the problems of waste disposal? Suggest any three ways of control.  
(b) Distinguish between biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes.
- 11) Why food chains are hypothetical whereas food webs are real? Explain in brief.
- 12) What do you mean by ecological pyramids. Draw the diagram pyramid of number.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI  
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER  
SUBJECT - BIOLOGY  
class - X

class X

m.m-30

- Q1) which of the following organisms has autotrophic mode of nutrition? ①  
a) yeast (b) Rhizopus (c) Spinogyna (d) Amoeba.
- Q2) which enzyme is able to digest starch? ①  
a) Amylase (b) lipase (c) pepsin (d) Trypsin.
- Q3) which end of neuron receives the stimulus? ①  
a) Axon (b) dendrites (c) cell body  
d) Nerve ending.
- Q4) which of the following is not the part of female reproductive system of flower? ①  
a) style (b) filament (c) ovary (d) stigma.
- Q5) which of the following statements is correct? ①  
a) yeast reproduces by binary fission.  
b) Rhizopus reproduces asexually by formation of spores.  
c) Plasmodium reproduces by budding.  
d) ~~Gene~~ DNA is the genetic material responsible for body design of an organism.
- Q6) Single set of chromosomes / genes are present in ①  
a) ovary (b) Bone cells (c) testes (d) germ cells.

Q7) Which of the following is not biodegradable? (1)  
a) Radioactive wastes (b) leather (c) flowers.  
d) paper.

Q8) Assertion (A): - Green plants are called as producers in an ecosystem. (1)  
Reason (R): - The herbivores like deer are termed as consumers.

Q9) Assertion (A): - Testes are located outside the body in scrotum in human beings. (1)  
Reason (R): - Sperm formation requires lower temperature than that of normal body temperature.

Q10) What is stimulus? How Mimosa plant respond when we touch the leaves? (2)

Q11) What is reflex action? Describe it with help of labelled diagram. (2)

Q12) What is the trophic level in a given food chain?  
a) Which trophic level will have maximum amount of energy? (2)  
b) Which trophic level in a food chain will have maximum concentration of pesticides?

Q13) What is feedback mechanism of control of hormone secretion? Explain with help of an example. Which gland secretes Adrenaline? What is its action on the body? (3)

(3).

Q14) - How is the sex of child determined in human beings? Name two animals where sex is not controlled by chromosomes. (3)

Q15) Case based study questions:-

The process of sexual maturation is gradual and takes place while general body growth is still going on. Therefore, some degree of sexual maturation does not necessarily mean that the body or the mind is ready for sexual acts during sexual act - there may be disease diseases which spread through direct contact. The sexual act always has the potential to lead to pregnancy. It can be avoided by various means to control population.

a) what are STDs? Give an example of STD which spreads through virus. (1)

(b) what is the side effect of using contraceptive pills? (1)

(c) what happens in the surgical method in both male and female to avoid pregnancy. (2)

or  
what factors are responsible for increase in the size of population of an organism?

5K0

(4)

Q16) Design an experiment to show that carbon dioxide is important for the process of photosynthesis. What is the role of KOH in the experiment? (5)

or

Design an experiment to show that chlorophyll is important for the process of photosynthesis. Which non-metal is used to test the presence of starch?

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SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (PROBABLE QUESTIONS)  
CLASS-10 - SUBJECT - BIOLOGY

\*CLASS-10\*

\*20 QUESTIONS ON TOTAL BIOLOGY SYLLABUS\*

1. WRITE TWO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BREATHING AND RESPIRATION. - 2M
2. WRITE THE BALANCED EQUATION OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS. - 1M
3. WHAT IS LYMPH? WHAT ARE THE THINGS THEY TRANSPORT? → 2M
4. WHAT IS HEMODIALYSIS? WHY IS IT REQUIRED? - 2M
5. NAME THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF HINDBRAIN. WRITE ONE FUNCTION OF EACH. - 3M
6. WHAT IS PHOTOTROPISM? HOW IT IS CONTROLLED BY GROWTH HORMONE? - 3M
7. WHAT IS REFLEX ACTION? HOW IT IS CONTROLLED? - 3M
8. WHAT IS FEEDBACK MECHANISM? GIVE EXAMPLE OF A METABOLITE CONTROLLED FEEDBACK MECHANISM. - 3M
9. WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF DNA COPYING? - 2M
10. HOW DO POTATO AND BRYOPHYLLUM REPRODUCE VEGETATIVELY? - 3M
11. HOW POLLINATION AND FERTILIZATION ARE DIFFERENT FROM EACH OTHER? - 2M
12. HOW MALE GAMETE IS DIFFERENT FROM FEMALE GAMETE? WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS DIFFERENCE? - 3M
13. THE SEX OF A HUMAN CHILD IS DETERMINED BY HIS/ HER FATHER- CLARIFY. → 3M
14. EXPLAIN HOW MENDEL'S EXPERIMENTS SHOWS THAT TRAITS ARE INHERITED INDEPENDENTLY ? → 5M
15. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PHENOTYPE AND GENOTYPE? WRITE THE PHENOTYPIC AND GENOTYPIC RATIO IN MONOHYBRID CROSS. → 3M
16. A HUSBAND HAS 46 CHROMOSOMES AND HIS WIFE HAS 46 CHROMOSOMES. THEN WHY DOES NOT THEIR OFFSPRING HAS 46 PAIRS OF CHROMOSOMES? - 3M
17. WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF ALL THE DEERS ARE REMOVED FROM THE EARTH? - 2M
18. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN AUTOTROPHS AND DECOMPOSERS. - 2M
19. CALCULATE THE AMOUNT OF ENERGY AVAILABLE TO LION IN THE FOOD CHAIN BELOW IF PLANTS HAVE 20000 JOULE OF ENERGY AVAILABLE FROM THE SUN. - 3M  
PLANTS-DEER-LION
20. WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF NON BIODEGRADABLE GARBAGE ON THE ENVIRONMENT? - 2M