BIOLOGY

BOOKS - BETOPPERS

LIFE PROCESSES

Worksheet 1

1. Photosynthesis is an important process in not only that it is the primary process of food production but also that its bye-products are

used by animals for respiration. Which gas is produced by plants during the synthesis of food?

A. Carbon monoxide

B. Oxygen

C. Hydrogen

D. Carbon dioxide

Answer: B

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2. Plants use carbon dioxide and energy from sunlight to form complex molecules, Plants prepare food in the form of

A. amino acids

B. carbohydrates

C. sulfates

D. fats

Answer: B

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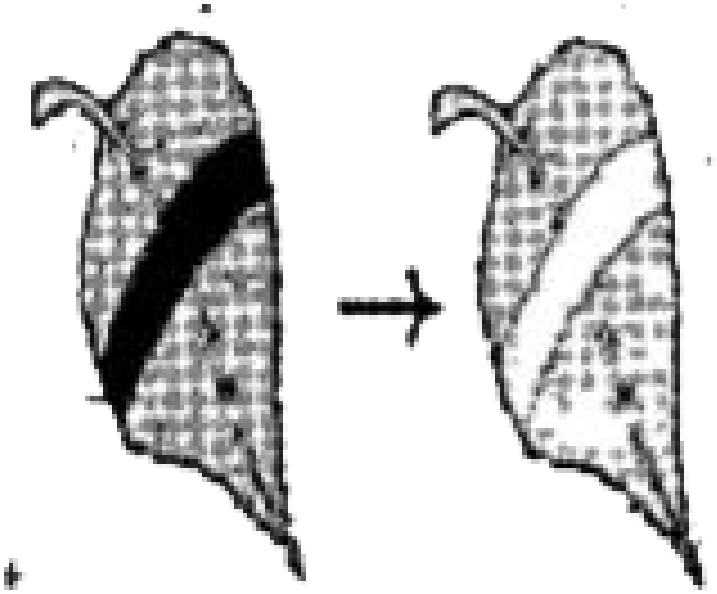
3. A leaf wrapped with a dark tape, as shown in the figure, was kept for a week. Following this, the part of leaf that was wrapped was tested for the presence of starch. The test result was negative.



What is the possible reason for the absence of starch?

A. Non-availability of oxygen

B. Non-availability of carbon dioxide

C. Non-availability of sunlight

D. Non-availability of water

Answer: C

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4. The sugar manufactured by plants is transported to other tissues through

A. xylem

B. pollens

C. phloem

D. arteries

Answer: C

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5. In a certain experiment, a potted plant was kept in an inverted bell jar such that no external air passed into the bell jar. After a

span of two weeks, the air in the bell jar was tested on various parameters

It can be concluded from the above experiment that the air in the bell jar had

A. low concentration of oxygen

B. high concentration of oxygen

C. low concentration of water vapor

D. high concentration of carbon dioxide

Answer: B

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6. In a certain experiment, plant cells are allowed to grow in a nutrient medium. The cell culture is kept in a dark room. After a week, they are removed and studied. It can be concluded from the above experiment that

A. all cells will die

B. cells will perform photosynthesis, multiply, and grow

C. photosynthetic cells will die

D. cells will be alive but will not perform photosynthesis

Answer: D

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7. Which process uses carbon dioxide and produces oxygen as a waste product?

A. Transpiration

B. Respiration

C. Photosynthesis

D. Osmosis

Answer: C

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8. The raw materials for photosynthesis are

A. $CO_2 \& O_2$

B. sunlight and CO_2

C. water and chlorophyll

D. CO_2 and water.

Answer: D

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9. Most of the photosynthesis (80%) which takes place on this earth is carried out by

A. green plants on land

B. algae présent in fresh water

C. algae found in ocean

D. algae present in ocean and fresh water sources.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

10. Which of the following has no digestive enzyme ?

A. Saliva

B. Bile

C. Gastric juice

D. Intestinal juice

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

11. Plants are green in colour because

A. they absorb green light only

B. they reflect green light

C. they absorb green light but reflect all other lights

D. none of the above are correct.

Answer: B

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12. Full form of NADP is

A. Nicotinamide dinucleotide phosphate

B. Nicotine adenine dinuceotide phosphate

C. Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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13. The wavelength of visible light is

A. 200 - 400 nm

B. 400 - 700 nm

C. 700-900 nm

D. 100 - 200 nm

Answer: B

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14. The presence of sugar in onion leaves can be tested with

A. iodine

B. copper sulphate solution

C. lime water

D. benedict's solution

Answer: D

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15. Chemical reaction takes place during dark reaction of photosynthesis is

A. photolysis

B. hydrolysis

C. carbon dioxide is bonded with RUBP

D. nitrogen fixation

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

16. Dark reaction and light reaction of photosynthesis takes place in

A. stroma and grana of chloroplast respectively

B. grana and stroma of chloroplast respectively grana only

C. grana only

D. stroma only

Answer: A

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17. CO_2 acceptor during dark reaction of photosynthesis is

A. RUBP

B. PEP

C. NADPH

D. ATP

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Worksheet 2

1. The raw materials for photosynthesis are

A. $CO_2 \& O_2$

B. sunlight and CO_2

C. water and chlorophyll

D. CO_2 and water

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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 Watch Video Solution

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 Watch Video Solution

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B. they reflect green light

C. they absorb green light but reflect all other lights

D. none of the above are correct.

Answer:

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5. Digestion of food in human starts from

A. duodenum

B. small intestine

C. mouth

D. large intestine

Answer: C

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6. The digestion of food is completed in the

A. ileum

B. duodenum

C. stomach

D. large intestine

Answer: A

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7. The most important function of villi in the small intestine is

A. to provide strength to the intestine

B. to provide space for capillaries and lacteals

C. to provide increased surface area for absorption of digested food

D. to provide habitat for bacteria

Answer: C

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8. Which of the following sections does not contain enzymes ?

A. Bile

B. Pancreatic juice

C. Intestinal juice

D. Saliva

Answer: A

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9. The breakdown of food is completed in the

A. large intestine

B. small intestine

C. stomach

D. rectum

Answer: B

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10. The saliva present in mouth helps in the

A. mixing of food with gastric juices

B. breakdown of proteins

C. mixing of food with bile juice

D. breakdown of carbohydrates

Answer: D

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11. Which organ is a part of respiratory as well as digestive system?

A. Larynx

B. Trachea

C. Bronchus

D. Pharynx

Answer: D

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12. Different parts of the digestive system are involved in different functions. Maximum

absorption of nutrients from the digested food takes place in the

A. stomach

B. esophagus

C. small intestine

D. large intestine

Answer: C

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13. Bile juice is secreted by liver and is stored in the gall bladder. Bile juice is chiefly involved in the digestion of

A. proteins

B. carbohydrates

C. fats

D. glucose

Answer: C

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14. Liver secretes

A. bile juice

B. pancreatic juice

C. insulin

D. glycogen

Answer: A

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15. Where does the digestion of proteins start in the human body?

A. Mouth

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Small intestine

Answer: B

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16. Which part of the alimentary tract is not involved in digestion?

A. Stomach

B. Mouth

C. Esophagus

D. Small intestine

Answer: C

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17. The absorption of water from undigested food takes place in the

A. small intestine

B. large intestine

C. stomach

D. liver

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

18. The absorption of water from undigested food takes place in the

A. small intestine

B. large intestine

C. stomach

D. liver

Answer: C

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19. Esophagus connects the

A. Presence of microbes

B. Elogated structure

C. Position in the digestive tract

D. Surface are of villus

Answer: D

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20. Which is the longest part of the digestive tract?

A. Esophagus

B. Stomach

C. Small intestine

D. Large intestine

Answer: C

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21. Which type of molecule does pepsin digest?

A. Fat

B. starch

C. Protein

D. Lipid

Answer: C

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22. Which of the following organs is a part of the alimentary tract and secretes digestive enzymes?

A. Liver

B. Stomach

C. Pancreas

D. Gall bladder

Answer: B

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23. What is involved in digesting food in the mouth?

A. Teeth

B. Tongue

C. Saliva

D. Jaws

Answer: C

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24. Which organ precedes anus?

A. Large intestine

B. Small intestine

C. Rectum

D. Stomach

Answer: C

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25. Which of the following functions is not performed by stomach?

A. Digestion of protein

B. Collection of food

C. Digestion of carbohydrates

D. Production of bile juices

Answer: D

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26. Which of the following organs is a part of the small intestine?

A. Colon

B. Villi

C. Appendix

D. Rectum

Answer: B

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27. Which of the following fluids is not secreted by stomach?

A. Bile juice

B. Hydrochloric acid

C. Pepsinogen

D. Mucus

Answer: A

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28. Which is the longest part of the digestive tract with respect to length?

A. Esophagus

B. Small intestine

C. Large intestine

D. Colon

Answer: B

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29. Salivary glands are present in the

A. mouth

B. throat

C. tongue

D. esophagus

Answer: A

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30. If stomach were not a part of the digestive system, then

A. it would not have been possible to consume large quantities of food

B. the organs of the excretory system would become highly inefficient

C. one would continuously feel hungry

D. it would not be necessary to chew food at all

Answer: A

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Worksheet 3

1. The process of respiration is concerned with

A. liberation of oxygen

B. liberation of carbon dioxide

C. liberation of energy

D. intake of oxygen

Answer: C

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2. The common immediate source of energy for cellular activity is

A. NAD

B. ATP

C. DNÁ

D. RNA

Answer: B

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3. The tissue respiration refers to

A. inspiration

B. external respiration

C. internal respiration

D. expiration

Answer: C

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4. If the CO_2 concentration in the blood increases, the rate of breathing will

A. decrease

B. stop

C. increase

D. have no effect

Answer: C

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5. Vocal cards accur in

A. pharynx

B. glottis

C. bronchial tube

D. larynx In man,

Answer: D

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6. Which of the following structures is analogous to the spiracles of cockroach ?

A. Alveoli

B. Lungs

C. Bronchioles

D. Nostrils

Answer: D

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7. Which of the following prevents collapsing of Trachea

A. Diaphragm

B. Ribs

C. Cartilaginous ring

D. Muscles

Answer: C

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8. Which of the following gases makes the most stable combination with the hemoglobin of red blood cells.

A. CO_2

B. CO

C. O_2

D. N_2

Answer: B

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9. Volume of air inspired or expired with each normal breath is known as

A. tidal volume

B. inspiratory capacity

C. total lung capacity

D. residual volume

Answer: A

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10. Most of the carbon dioxide in the blood is carried in the form of

A. carbonic acid

B. bicarbonates

C. carbaminohaemoglobin

D. dissolved CO_2

Answer: B

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11. What is not produced during cellular respiration?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Water molecules

C. Glucose molecules

D. ATP molecules

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

12. The respiratory gases are exchanged in

A. villi

B. pharynx

C. alveoli

D. bronchi

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

13. The movement of carbon dioxide-rich air out of the body is known as

A. exhalation

B. perspiration

C. inhalation

D. transpiration

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

14. Where does the gaseous exchange take place in land animals?

A. Nostrils

B. Trachea

C. Skin

D. Alveoli

Answer: A

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15. Which of the following statements about thoracic diaphragm is true?

A. The thoracic diaphragm relaxes during inhalation and exhalation

B. The thoracic diaphragm contracts during inhalation,

C. The thoracic diaphragm contracts during inhalation and exhalation

D. The thoracic diaphragm relaxes during inhalation

Answer: B

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16. The exchange of gases is possible in lungs because of its

A. large surface area

B. large internal volume

C. suitable temperature

D. suitable humidity

Answer: A

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17. Human lungs help in the

A. digestion of blood

B. oxygenation of blood

C. transportation of blood

D. circulation of blood

Answer: B

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18. Which of the following components is required only for respiration?

A. Energy

B. Chlorophyll

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Oxygen

Answer: D

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19. What are the products of respiration?

A. Carbon dioxide, water, ATP

B. Carbon dioxide, glucose, ATP

C. Oxygen, water, ATP

D. Oxygen, glucose, ATP

Answer: A

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20. The oxygen evolved as a by-product during photosynthesis comes from

A. water

B. carbon dioxide

C. glucose

D. chlorophyll

Answer: A

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21. Breathing rate in mammals in controlled by a part of the brain called the

A. thalamus

B. hypothalamus

C. medulla oblongata

D. cerebellum

Answer: C

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22. In anaerobic respiration

A. O_2 is taken in

B. CO_2 is taken in

C. O_2 is given out

D. CO_2 is given out

Answer: D

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23. Disease called pleurisy is due to

A. inflammation of pleura

B. inflammation of trachea

C. inflammation of alveoli

D. none of these above

Answer: A

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24. Leaves respire with the help of

A. lenticels

B. stomata

C. plasmodesmata

D. cuticle

Answer: B

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25. Correct statement is

A. roots of plant respire through lenticles and stomata.

B. stem of plant respire through lenticles

C. both A and B are correct

D. both A and B are incorrect

Answer: B

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26. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good respiratory surface?

A. Thin and moist

B. Large surface area

C. Close to oxygen and gas transport

D. Thick and dry surface

Answer: D

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27. Respiration in yeast

A. takes place in the presence of oxygen

B. yields lactic acid and carbon dioxide

C. in anaerobic and produces carbon dioxide

D. takes place only in darkness

Answer: C

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28. Muscle cells engaged in vigorous activity build up a high concentration of

A. lactic acid

B. pyruvic acid

C. alcohol

D. cholesterol

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

29. Exchange of respiratory gases takes place in an earthworm through

A. moist skin

B. gills

C. trachea

D. lungs

Answer: A

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30. Oxygen is transported in blood mainly by

A. leucocytes

B. erythrocytes

C. thrombocytes

D. blood plasma

Answer: B

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Worksheet 4

1. In plants, water is transported through

A. petals

B. xylem

C. phloem

D. pollens

Answer: B

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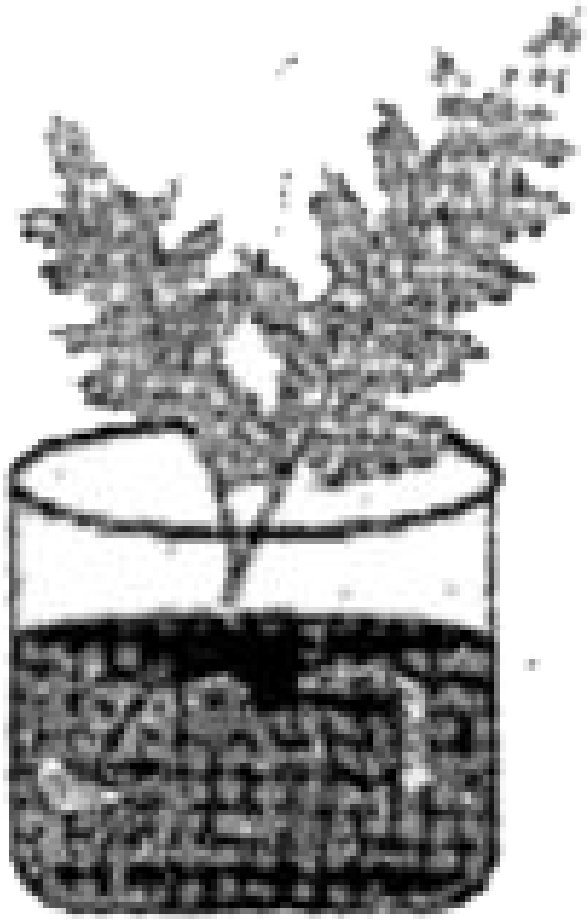
2. A plant stem was cut and kept in a red colored solution for approximately one hour. Following this, a thin transverse section was sliced from the plant stem and was observed under a microscope. Few tissues of the sliced section showed red color while others did not.



Which tissue showed red color under the microscope?

A. Meristem

B. Cork

C. Xylem

D. Phloem

Answer: C

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3. Xylem is made up of tracheids and vessel elements. Tracheids and vessel elements help plants in being upright against gravity. Which-factor explains the above function of tracheids?

A. Water pressure

B. Chemical composition

C. Tracheids are dead tissues ...

D. Tracheids consist of phloem

Answer: A

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4. The organic nutrients manufactured by plants are present in the

A. flowers

B. xylem

C. barks

D. phloem

Answer: D

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5. A certain plant is kept in a flask containing blue colored water. After an hour, a cross section of its tissue is observed under

microscope. It can be concluded from the above observation that the

A. meristematic tissues will not be stained blue

B. phloem will not be stained blue

C. companion cells will be stained blue

D. phloem will be stained blue

Answer: B

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6. Which tissue supplies organic nutrients to the growing tip?

A. Parenchyma

B. Xylem

C. Meristem

D. Phloem

Answer: D

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7. In a potato plant, food is manufactured in the leayes that are exposed to the Sun. This food is transported to the underground stem of the potato for storage. Which plant tissue is responsible for the movement of food molecules?

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Parenchyma

D. Fibers

Answer: B

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8. Which plant tissue is responsible for the upward displacement of water and minerals?

A. Fibers

B. Collenchyma

C. Phloem

D. Xylem

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

9. Which plant tissue carries water in roots?

A. Phloem

B. Collenchyma

C. Xylem

D. Parenchyma

Answer: C

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10. Osmosis is the movement of

A. solute particles from higher concentration to lower concentration

B. solvent particles from higher water potential to lower water potential through a semi permeable membrane

C. solute particles from higlter concentration to lower concentration

through a semipermeable membrane

D. solvent particles from lower water potential to higher water potential.

Answer: B

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11. The ultimate cause for the movement of water against the gravity in a tree is

A. Osmosis

B. transpiration

C. imbibitions

D. photosynthesis

Answer: B

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12. Which one of the following is connected with transport of water in plants ?

A. Phloem

B. Xylem

C. Epidermis

D. Cambium

Answer: B

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13. Which of the following contributes most to transport of water from the ground to the leaves of a tall tree?

A. Breakdown of ATP

B. Capillary rise of water is xylem

C. Cohesion of water and transpiration pull

D. Root pressure.

Answer: C

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14. The process of transpiration in plants helps in (

A. opening of stomata

B. absorption of CO_2 from atmosphere

C. upward conduction of water and minerals

D. absorption of O_2 from atmosphere

Answer: C

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15. Opening and closing of stomata is due to

A. pressure of gases inside the leaves

B. changes of turgor pressure in guard cells

C. effect of hormones

D. their genetic constitution

Answer: B

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16. The carbohydrates synthesized in the leaves are transported through sieve tubes most commonly in the form of

A. glucose

B. starch

C. sucrose

D. cellulose

Answer: C

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17. In a closed circulatory system, blood is completely enclosed with in

A. sinuses

B. vessels

C. heart

D. skeleton

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

18. An artery is a vessel that carries blood

A. with high concentration of oxygen

B. with high concentration of CO_2

C. away from the heart

D. both A&C

Answer: D

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Worksheet 5

1. The given figure shows the human heart.

The portion of the heart. Labeled I is known as

A. atrium

B. aorta

C. ventricle

D. vena cava

Answer: A

View Text Solution

2. Circulatory system is composed of__i___ i and blood vessels, which includes ____ii____, ___iii___ and ____iv____ .

The above statement is completed by the information provided in which alternative?

A. i - kidney, ii - alveoli, .iií - arteries, iv - valves

B. i- valves, ii - arteries, iii - alveoli, iv - heart

C. i-heart, ii - kidney, iii - valves, iv - veins

D. i - heart, ii - arteries, iii - veins, iv - Capillaries

Answer: D

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3. Which is the only vein that carries oxygenated blood?

A. Hepatic vein

B. Pulmonary vein

C. Cardiac vein

D. Renal vein

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

4. Which is the only artery that carries deoxygenated blood?

A. Pulmonary artery

B. Hepatic artery

C. Cardiac artery

D. Renal artery

Answer: A

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5. Deoxygenated blood is transported from the tissues to the heart through

A. arteries

B. veins

C. lymph

D. ventricles

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

6. Oxygenated blood is transported from the heart to the tissues through

A. veins

B. arteries

C. lymph

D. auricles

Answer: B

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7. În the human body,.carbon dioxide is transported through

A. blood

B. wind

C. lymph

D. oxygen

Answer: A

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8. Heart is divided into

A. two auricles and two ventricles

B. three auricles and one ventricle

C. one auricle and three ventricles

D. two quricles and one ventricle

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

9. The deoxygenated blood collected from the body is poured into the

A. ventricles

B. auricles

C. lungs

D. arteries

Answer: B

View Text Solution

10. Oxygenated blood flows from lungs into the left atrium through the

A. pulmonary artery

B. pulmonary vein

C. inferior vena cava

D. superior vena cava

Answer: B

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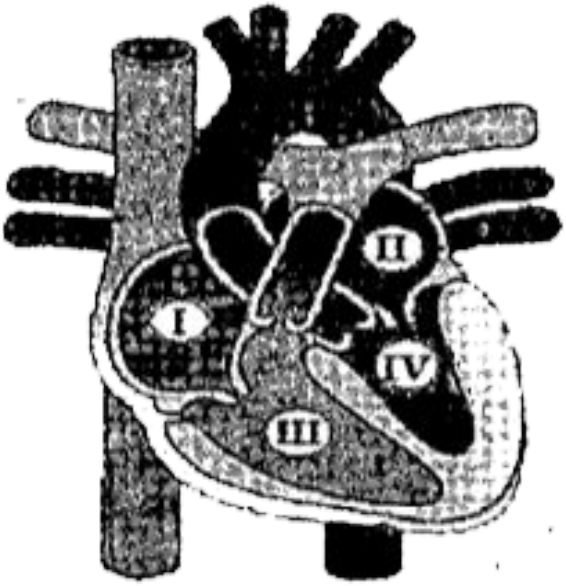

11.

Deoxygenated blood flows from the body into the

A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

Answer: A

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12. Blood is carried away from the heart by_I_ard carried back to the heart by __II__ . Which alternative completes the above sentence?

A. i - kidney, ii - Lungs

B. i - arteries, ii - veins

C. i'- lungs, ii - kidney

D. i - veins, ii - arteries

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

13. Which blood vessel carries deoxygenated blood from the upper parts body to the heart?

A. Pulmonary vein

B. Inferior vena cava

C. Superior vena cava

D. Pulmonary artery

Answer: C

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14. The oxygenated blood to be supplied to all parts of the body arises from the heart through the

A. arteriole

B. pulmonary artery

C. pulmonary artery

D. pulmonary vein

Answer: D

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Worksheet 6

1. Which of the following parts of a kidney contains the lowest concentration of urea ?

A. Lop of Henle

B. Branches of renal vein

C. Bowman's capsule

D. Glomerulus

Answer: B

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2. Uriniferous tubules of a kidney are concerned with formation of

A. glucose

B. amino acids

C. hormones

D. urine

Answer: D

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3. Excretion is removal of

A. CO_2

B. harmful and useless ingredients

C. extra water

D. metabolic wastes

Answer: D

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4. Main functions of kidney is

A. passive absorption

B. ultrafiltration

C. selective reabsorption

D. Both B and C

Answer: D

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5. Ammonia is converted into urea in

A. kidney

B. spleen

C. liver

D. nephron

Answer: C

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6. Function of loop of Henle is

A. conservation of water

B. formation of urine

C. filtration of blood

D. passage of urine

Answer: A

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7. Urea is transported through

A. RBCs

B. WBCs

C. Plasma

D. All of the above

Answer: C

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8. Major function of contractive vacuole is

A. excretion

B. circulation

C. osmoregulation

D. all the above

Answer: C

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9. Which one is an accessory extretory organ ?

A. Liver

B. Stomach

C. Intestine

D. Heart

Answer: A

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10. Healthy human kidneys excrete

A. essential proteins

B. nitrogenous wastes

C. insoluble fats

D. soluble sugars

Answer: B

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11. What connects kidneys to the bladder?

A. Nephron

B. Urethra

C. Ureter

D. Uterus

Answer: C

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12. Kidneys perform which function?

A. Digestion

B. Reproduction

C. Excretion

D. Respiration

Answer: C

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13. Which of the following organs is not an excretory organ?

A. Urethra

B. Kidneys

C. Lungs

D. Heart

Answer: D

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14. What are the structural units of kidney?

A. Neurons

B. Alveoli

C. Nephron

D. Axons

Answer: C

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Competitive Worksheet

1. Match the column I with Column II.

Column-I		Column-II	
A.	Step – I	P.	Electron transport chain
B.	Step – II	Q.	Glycolysis
C.	Step – III	R.	Kreb's cycle
D.	Step – IV	S.	Oxidative decarboxylation

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2. Match the column I with Column II.

Column-I		Column-II	
A.	Unicellular protozoan's	P.	Cell membrane
B.	Coelenterates and sponges	Q.	Excretory tubes
C.	Flatworms and round worms	R.	Nephridia
D.	Annelids	S.	Contractile vacuoles

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3. Match the column I with Column II.

Column-I		Column-II	
A.	Phototropism	P.	Direction of gravitational force
B.	Chemotropism	Q.	Direction of chemicals
C.	Hydrotropism	R.	Direction of light
D.	Geotropism	S.	Direction of water

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4. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

a) The process of acquiring oxygen through breathing and making it available for cells is called Transportation

b) Respiration is the process by which food

and water are carried from one organ'to the other.

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5. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

a) Certain gymnosperms lack chlorophyll and home mycorrhizal roots.

b) The plant absorbs nourishment from humus through their mycorrhizal roots.

Watch Video Solution

6. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct ther.

a) The complex food swallowed is broken down to simpler molecules by action of enzymes of the digestive juices.

b) Air we breath contain starch, which is the source of energy.

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7. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

a) With the complete oxidation of pyruvic acid, glycolysis comes to an end.

b) The second step of aerobic respiration occurs in cytoplasm.

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8. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

a) In amoeba and hydra, dissolved oxygen in water diffuses through cell membrane, carbon dioxide produced passively diffuses into water.

b) Respiration in frog occurs through gills.

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9. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

a) The alveoli surrounded by blood capillaries provide a surface where exchange of gases takes place.

b) Rings of cartilage are present in the throat which keep the air passage closed.

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10. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

a) Translocation occurs with the help of companion cells only in downward direction.

b) Materials like sucrose are transferred into phloem using energy from into phloem using energy from ATP.

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11. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

a) Blood picks up waste products like salts from the cells.

b) Plasma is otherwise called lymph.

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12. Assertion (A): In xylem, vessels and tracheids are inter connected to form a

continuos system of water conducting channels.

Reasoning (R): Root hair cells release ions.

Choose the correct option

A. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is wrong.

D. A is wrong and R is correct.

Answer:

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13. Assertion (A): Loss of water from aerial parts of the plant is known as transpiration.

Reasoning(R): During the day when the stomata are open, the transpiration pull becomes the major driving force in the movement of water in the xylem.

Choose the correct answer

A. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is wrong.

D. A is wrong and R is correct.

Answer:

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14. Assertion(A): CO_2 diffuses out of amoeba when it starts accumulating to harmful levels in the cell. Reasoning(R): In large organisms, diffusion alone is far too slow for adequate distribution of oxygen and food. Choose the correct answer

A. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is wrong.

D. A is wrong and R is correct.

Answer:

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15. Assertion(A): Fihses are called ammoniatelic animals

Reasoning(R): They contains nephrons which filter the blood and form the urine and large

amount of ammonia is found in fish excreta.

Choose the correct answer

A. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is wrong.

D. A is wrong and R is correct.

Answer:

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16. Assertion (A): Mammals are called ureotelic animals.

Reasoning (R): In mammals urea is the main excretory products so they are called ureotelic animals.

Choose the correct option

A. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is wrong.

D. A is wrong and R is correct.

Answer:

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17. Assertion (A): All coordinations in the body occur as conscious processes.

Reasoning (R): In insects, well developed

sensory organ for vision and antennae for olfactory function are present. Choose the correct option

A. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is wrong.

D. A is wrong and R is correct.

Answer:

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18. The organisms that live on other organisms for nourishment are called _____

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19. The plants or animals in which the parasites live for nourishment are called_____

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20. Saprophytes obtain nutrients from_____

 Watch Video Solution

21. WBCs in vertebrates are in _____function,

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22. WBC's engulf the invading germs by producing ____around the germs and digest the germs.

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23. In_____ digestion, food is directly taken into the cells and is digested with in the cell

Watch Video Solution

24. During respiration, food materials are (oxidized / reduced)

Watch Video Solution

25. The energy released during respiration is stored in _____

Watch Video Solution

26. The two types of respirations are____and_____

Watch Video Solution

27. The energy associated with _____is used to synthesis of ATP.

Watch Video Solution

28. Anaerobic respiration is also known as_____

Watch Video Solution

29. In Amoeba and Hydra, respiration takes place through _____

Watch Video Solution

30. _____is the energy currency for most cellular processes.

Watch Video Solution

31. The respiratory passage is lined with _____.

Watch Video Solution

32. _____are present in the throat which prevent the air passage from collapsing.

Watch Video Solution

33. The air passage branches repeatedly into smaller tubules which end in _____

Watch Video Solution

34. The plant transport systems will mobilize energy stores, food from and raw materials from _____

Watch Video Solution

35. In Xylem ____and____ are the conducting elements.

Watch Video Solution

36. Evaporation of water molecules creats a_____ which pulls water from xylen cells of roots.

Watch Video Solution

37. Transport of soluble products of photosynthesis is called _____and it occurs in_____.

Watch Video Solution

38. Translocation takes place in_____ of phloem.

Watch Video Solution

39. Materials like sucrose are transferred into phloem, which increases _____pressure in the tissue.

Watch Video Solution

40. In amoeba and paramoecium, useful substances are distributed by a process called_____.

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41. Oxygen enters amoeba through _____

Watch Video Solution

42. Fish: Ammoniatelic , Birds :_____

Watch Video Solution

43. Glomerulus filters_____ part of the blood to from urine

Watch Video Solution

44. Muscles work together during movement. This is an example for_____

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45. In earthworm, the ganglia act as_____ and eye spots act as

 Watch Video Solution

46. Nervous system consists of tissues which conduct messages called_____

 Watch Video Solution

47. In touch - me - not, the response to stimulus is _____(Delayed / Immediate)

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48. The secretions of endocrine system are called _____

Watch Video Solution

49. The common character of enzymes and hormones is that they acts as_____

Watch Video Solution

50. The process of obtaining energy throiugh consumption of food is called_____

Watch Video Solution

51. Autotrophic nutrition is the process by which autotrophic plants consume substances from external sources and convert them into _____

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52. Pick the odd one out from the following.

Nutrition. Plaving Respiration. Excretion

Watch Video Solution

53. Pick the odd one out in relation to autotrophic nutrition.

Photosynthesis, Plants, Chlorophyll, Deer

Watch Video Solution

54. Pick the odd one out with respect to raw materials of photosynthesis.

CO_2,O_2 Water, Chlorophyll

Watch Video Solution

55. Pick the odd one out respect to intra cellularr digestion.

Animals,Green plants, Saprophytes, Parasites

Watch Video Solution

56. Pick the odd one out respect to intra cellularr digestion.

Parasite, host Mycorrhizal roots, haustoria

Watch Video Solution

57. Pick the odd one out with respect to intra cellular digestion.

Human beings, Amoeba, Paramoecium, Sponges.

Watch Video Solution

58. Pick the odd one out with regard to digestive juices.

Mouth, stomach, oesophagus, duodenum,

Watch Video Solution

59. Pick the odd one out with respect to respiratory system of human beings.

Nostrills, Gills, Lungs, Alveoli

Watch Video Solution

60. Pick the odd one out with respect to excretion in invertebrates.

Contractile vacuole, kideys, Cell membrance, excretory tubes.

Watch Video Solution

61. Why is digestion in human called extracellular ?

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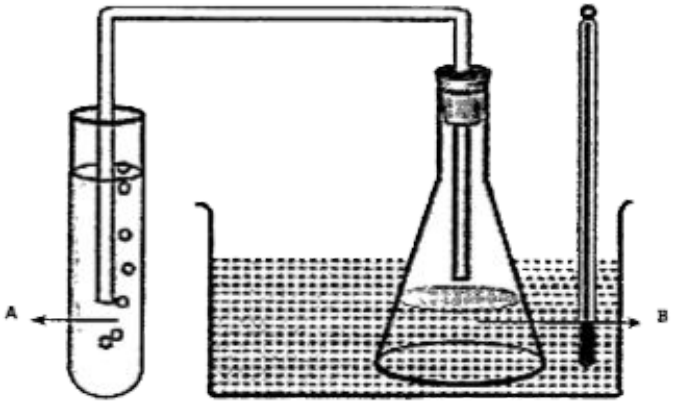
62. Observe the following diagram. Identify A and B.



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63. Differentiate between xylem and phloem.

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64. Lymph $\rightarrow$ X $\rightarrow$ Y $\rightarrow$ Veins. What are X and Y ?

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65. What is the difference between lymph and plasma? What are the functions of plasma?

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66. Muscular activities like running, involve many other forms of coordination. List them.

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67. How does the leaves in touch - me - not plant shrink?

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68. Give examples of (a) Hydrotropism (b) Chemotropism

a) What do life processes include?

b) Name some life processes in living beings.

Watch Video Solution

69. What do life proccesses include ?

Watch Video Solution

70. Name some life processes in living beings.

Watch Video Solution

71. Give the chemical equation for photosynthesis.

Watch Video Solution

72. If the fluid is blood, pump is _____, tubes are _____

Watch Video Solution

73. What are the raw materials and other necessary items required for photosynthesis.

Watch Video Solution

74. What are haustoria? Give examples.

Watch Video Solution

75. a) Explain the external structure and b) name the parts of the alimentary canal.

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76. Write any three needs of nutrient molecules that are contained in food.

Watch Video Solution

77. What is respiratory substrates? What are the kinds of respiratory substrates?

Watch Video Solution

78. What are the uses of transpiration?

Watch Video Solution

79. Osmotic pressure in the phloem tissue allows phloem to move material according to

the plant's needs. Give an example,

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80. Say true or false

i) The rate of breathing in aquatic organisms is much faster than that in terrestial organisms

ii) Phloem transports amino acids

iii) The rate of diffusion of oxygen in microscopic organisms in all directions is approximately equal to the rate at which

oxygen is consumed in respiration.

iv) The cells and tissues and organs in the body of an animals work independently of each other

v) The endocrine system consists of ductless glands.

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81. What is the function of uriniferous tubules?

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82. What are the two different types of movements that plants show? Give examples for each.

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