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BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(TELUGU)

TRANSPORTATION

Exercise

1. What is transport system ? How does this help to the organism?

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2. What is the relationship between blood and plasma?

3. Which type of blood vessels carry blood away from the heart?

4. What are the three main types of blood vessels in the body?

5. Which is the largest artery in body? Why it is big in size?

6. Which blood vessel carries blood for oxidation?

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7. Name the structures which are present in veins and lymph ducts and absent in arteries.

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8. What is the use of platelets?

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9. Write differences between

a) Systole – Diastole b) Veins – Arteries c) Xylem – Phloem

a) Systole – Diastole :

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10. Write differences between

Veins - Arteries ?

Watch Video Solution

11. Write differences between

Xylem - Phloem ?

Watch Video Solution

12. Explain the way how plants get water by osmosis through root hair?

Watch Video Solution

13. What is root pressure ? How is it useful to the plant?

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14. Phloem is a food source for some animals. How can you justify this statement?

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15. Read the given para and name the parts of the heart?

"We have observed that the heart is divided into four chambers by muscular stucture. Any structure that divides two chambers is known as septum. Now let us try to name the septa present in the heart".

The septum that divides the two atria can be named as.....

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16. Read the given para and name the parts of the heart?

"We have observed that the heart is divided into four chambers by muscular stucture. Any structure that divides two chambers is known as septum. Now let us try to name the septa present in the heart".

The septum that divides the two atria can be named as.....

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17. The septum that divides the atrium and ventricle can be named as.....

Watch Video Solution

18. The aperture that is connecting the left atrium and left vertricle can be named as.....

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19. Read the given para and name the parts of the heart. We have observed that the heart is divided into four chambers by muscular structure. Any structure that divides two chambers is known as septum. Now let us try to name the septa present in the heart.: The aperture that is connecting the left atrium and left ventricle can be named as _____. Any structure that closes an aperture, and allows one way movement of materials is called as _____. Now let us name the valves that are present in the chambers of the heart.

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20. Read the given para and name the parts of the heart?

"We have observed that the heart is divided into four chambers by muscular stucture. Any structure that divides two chambers is known as septum. Now let us try to name the septa present in the heart".

The septum that divides the two atria can be named as.....

Watch Video Solution

21. Read the given para and name the parts of the heart?

"We have observed that the heart is divided into four chambers by muscular stucture. Any structure that divides two chambers is known as septum. Now let us try to name the septa present in the heart".

The septum that divides the two atria can be named as.....

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22. If the valves in veins of the legs fail to stop the flow of blood, what could be the consequences of this failure?

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23. What will happen if cell sap of root hair cells contain high concentration of ions?

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24. John prepared stethoscope with paper cup and plastic tube. Write down the procedure of preparation?

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25. How can you prove that the water transport through the xylem?

Watch Video Solution

26. What is your inference about experiments with aphids?

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27. Collect information about blood pressure of your school teachers or your neighbours and prepare a report on their health problems?

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28. Draw a block diagram to explain single and double circulation. Write differences between them?

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29. Prepare a block diagram showing from water absorption by roots to transpiration by leaf?

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30. What do you want to compare with the transportation in blood vesseles in man?

Watch Video Solution

31. How do you feel about transportation of water in huge trees?

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32. Prepare a cartoon on heart beating?

Watch Video Solution

33. After reading this lesson, what precautions would you suggest to your elders about edema?

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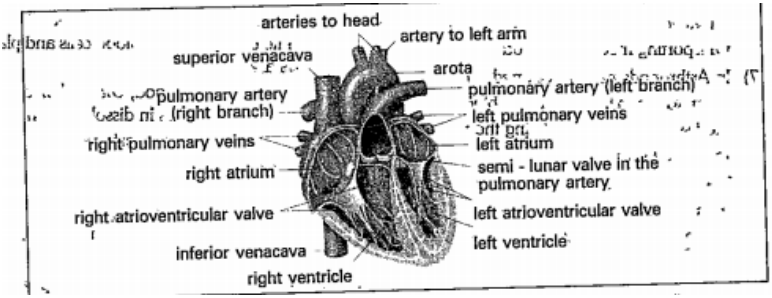
34. Is the thickness of the wall of the heart uniform throughout?

Watch Video Solution

35. Observe the diagram and answer the following questions.



How many chambers are there in the heart?

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36. Are all the chambers in the same size?

Watch Video Solution

37. What are the other differences could you observe between the chambers?

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38. Are all the chambers connected to each other?

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39. How are they connected to each other? How are they separated?

Watch Video Solution

40. What is the number of blood vessles attached to the heart?

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41. Are all the blood vessels right ? How many of them are rigid?

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42. Do you think that the stiffness/rigidity of blood vessel is something to do wih circulation?

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43. Answer the following after reading the experiment conducted by William Harvey in textbook page no. 54 & 55.

In which blood vessels valves are found ? What do you think is the function of the valves in them?

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44. Why do subcutaneous blood vessels bulge on the side away form the heart when the

hand is tied?

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45. The deep seated blood vessels bulge on the side towards the heart when tied. What do you understand from it?

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46. There are valves in the heart between atria and ventricles. Is the purpose of valves in the

veins and arteries same?

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47. After reading the experiment by Harvey fill in the following table. Use the clues/options

given in the first column.

Structure / Function	Artery	Vein
1) Thickness of walls (thick / thin)		
2) Valves (present / absent)		
3) Capacity to retain shape when blood is absent (can retain / collapse)		
4) Carry blood from (heart to organs / body organs to heart)		
5) Pressure in the vessel (low / high)		
6) Type of blood transported (oxygenated / de-oxygenated)		
7) Type of blood carried by pulmonary artery (de-oxygenated / oxygenated)		
8) Type of blood carried by pulmonary vein (oxygenated / de-oxygenated)		

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48. Artery walls are very strong and elastic. Why?

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49. Why do compare arteries like tree which divides into smaller and smaller branches?

Watch Video Solution

50. The lumen size Is bigger in vein when compare with artery. Why?

Watch Video Solution

51. How many times did your pointer touch the heart?

Watch Video Solution

52. How many times did your pointer touch the heart?

Watch Video Solution

53. How many times did the pointer touch the respiratory organs?

Watch Video Solution

54. Why do our legs swell?

Watch Video Solution

55. Name the straw coloured fluid portion after formation of blood clot?

Watch Video Solution

56. What is the mechanism behind this?

Watch Video Solution

57. Are root directly in contact with water?

Watch Video Solution

58. We are also aware of the fact that water vapour deposits on a mirror if we breathe out on it , where does this water vapour come from in Exhaled air ?

Watch Video Solution

59. Is there any relation between transpiration and rainfall?

Watch Video Solution

60. How do you observe the mammalian heart?

Watch Video Solution

61. How many layers are convering the heart?

Watch Video Solution

62. What is shape of human heart?

Watch Video Solution

63. What is the number of blood vessles attached to the heart?

Watch Video Solution

64. Which end of the heart is broader and which end is narrow?

Watch Video Solution

65. How do you observe the pulse rate of classmates?

Watch Video Solution

66. How do you observe the pulse rate of classmates?

Watch Video Solution

67. How do you observe the pulse rate of classmates?

Watch Video Solution

68. In the experiment of anaerobic respiration with yeast

What did you understood about anaerobic respiration?

Watch Video Solution

69. When do you think that our pulse rate goes up?

Watch Video Solution

70. What does the pulse rate show?

Watch Video Solution

71. How do you observe the pulse rate of classmates?

Watch Video Solution

72. What is the relationship between the heart beat and the pulse?

Watch Video Solution

73. Can we say, the pulse rate is always equal to the heart beat?

Watch Video Solution

74. How is water absorbed into the roots? Explain with an experiment?

Watch Video Solution

75. Describe an experiment to demonstrate root pressure in plants?

Watch Video Solution

76. Is there any increase in the water level?

Watch Video Solution

77. What is the role of xylem?

Watch Video Solution

78. What is the size of our heart?

Watch Video Solution

79. What is the shape and structure of heart?

Watch Video Solution

80. Which protects the heart from shocks?

Watch Video Solution

81. What is cardiac cycle?

Watch Video Solution

82. Where can we observe the protoplasmic movements called Brownian movements?

Watch Video Solution

83. In which animals, the digestive system is highly branched and supplies digested food to

all cells directly?

Watch Video Solution

84. What is cymphatic system?

Watch Video Solution

85. What is lymph?

Watch Video Solution

86. What is tissue fluid?

Watch Video Solution

87. What is double circulation?

Watch Video Solution

88. What is hypertension?

Watch Video Solution

89. What is serum?

Watch Video Solution

90. How are vitamins classified? Name the vitamin responsible for the coagulation of blood.

Watch Video Solution

91. What is haemophilia?

Watch Video Solution

92. What plays an important role in the absorption of water?

Watch Video Solution

93. What is transpiration ?

Watch Video Solution

94. What are the materials required for the normal growth and development of plants?

Watch Video Solution

95. How is manufactured food in leaves transported to other parts of the plant ?

Watch Video Solution

96. a) Root hairs influlence the movement of water upto the terminal part of plant.

b) Root pressure and osmosis help in upward movement of water.

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97. When you know the heart pumping method in circulatory system, which issue did you remember particularly? What's the reason for that?

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98. What are the components of the transport system in human beings?

Watch Video Solution

99. Name the two types of transport systems in human beings?

Watch Video Solution

100. Choose the correct answer and write its letter in the brackets:

Massive amounts of gaseous exchange occurs through the

Watch Video Solution

101. What does the pulse rate show?

Watch Video Solution

102. How many layers are convering the heart?

Watch Video Solution

103. Which element facilitates translocation of sugars in plants ?

Watch Video Solution

104. Why are the artery walls very strong and elastic?

Watch Video Solution

105. The lumen size Is bigger in vein when compare with artery. Why?

Watch Video Solution

106. Name the scientist who noticed valves in the leg veins for the first time?

Watch Video Solution

107. Micronutrients :

Watch Video Solution

108. What are macromolecules? Give examples.

Watch Video Solution

109. What is the function of Gestro vascular cavity?

Watch Video Solution

110. When an oak tree is kept in a poisonous solution, that rises to the top of the tree, even then the tree is ready to take another supply of poisonous solution followed by uptake of even pure water. This shows that

Watch Video Solution

111. What is the relationship between the heart beat and the pulse?

Watch Video Solution

112. Can we say, the pulse rate is always equal to the heart beat?

Watch Video Solution

113. When do you think that our pulse rate goes up?

Watch Video Solution

114. Sometimes barks of the tree are damaged more than a half, even though tree is alive. How is this possible?

Watch Video Solution

115. Which of the four chambers of the human heart has the thickest muscular walls?

Watch Video Solution

116. What factors contribute to rate of transpiration?

Watch Video Solution

117. How does transpiration pull help in ascent of sap?

Watch Video Solution

118. Mass flow deals with translocation of :

Watch Video Solution

119. What is sphygmomanometer?What is its use?

Watch Video Solution

120. I supply blood to the heart muscles. Any blockage in the leads to heart attack. Who am I?

Watch Video Solution

121. What is the difference between pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein?

Watch Video Solution

122. What are the two phases of the blood pressure?

Watch Video Solution

123. Describe the blood vessels that carry away blood from human heart?

Watch Video Solution

124. When are the 'lubb' and dubb' sounds produced by heart?

Watch Video Solution

125. What is cardiac cycle?

Watch Video Solution

126. I am an enzyme. I secreted from the blood platelets. I start the process of blood coagulation. Who am I?

Watch Video Solution

127. What are the components of the transport system in highly organised plants?

Watch Video Solution

128. State the role and function of lymph in human transport system?

Watch Video Solution

129. A certain tissue in a green plant somehow gets blocked and the leaves wilted. What is the tissue that gets blocked?

Watch Video Solution

130. How does transpiration help plnats ?

Watch Video Solution

131. Write differences between the right ventricle and the lefit ventricle.

Watch Video Solution

132. Write differences between the right atrium and the left atrium.

Watch Video Solution

133. I am an enzyme. I secreted from the blood platelets. I start the process of blood coagulation. Who am I?

Watch Video Solution

134. In lab activity why are you advised to wash hands with antibacterial lotion?

Watch Video Solution

135. Write about the blood vessels that bring blood to human heart.

Watch Video Solution

136. Write briefly about the work done by William Harvey on circulation of blood.

Watch Video Solution

137. Write a short note on Human Lymphatic System and its functions.

Watch Video Solution

138. What is blood pressure ? How is it measured ?

Watch Video Solution

139. What is the need of special tissues or organs for transport of substances in plants and animals ?

Watch Video Solution

140. Explain the process of absorption of water by the root hair and movement of water in xylem.

Watch Video Solution

141. How are water and minerals transported in plants ?

Watch Video Solution

142. Describe the internal stsructure of heart with a neat labelled diagram.

Watch Video Solution

143. Write about the changes in the evolution of transport system in animals.

Watch Video Solution

144. How is manufactured food in leaves transported to other parts of the plant ?

Watch Video Solution

145. ECG depicts the depolarisation and repolarisation processes during the cardiac cycle. In the ECG of a norinal healthy individual one of the following waves is not represented.

Watch Video Solution

146. Name the blood vessels that supply blood in the walls of heart?

A. Red Blood Cells

B. White Blood Cells

C. Blood platelets

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

147. When the valves between the artria and ventricle are closed forcibly we listen the sound of heart as

A. lubb

B. dub

C. lubb-dubb

D. tubb

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

148. The valves which are present in the blood vessels are closed to prevent backward flow of blood into the ventricles we hear the sound of heart as

A. lubb

B. dubb

C. lubb-dubb

D. tubb

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

149. What is the active stage of a cardiac cycle?

A. 0.8 sec

B. 0.9 sec

C. 0.10 sec

D. 0.11 sec

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

150. What is the time needed for the ventricular contraction?

A. 0.37 - 0.47 sec

B. 0.27 - 0.35 sec

C. 0.11 - 0.14 sec

D. 0.11 - 0.35 sec

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

151. Abhi's heart beat is 72 per minute. Then what is his pulse rate?

A. 7 times

B. 46 times

C. 76 times

D. 72 times

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

152. Where can we observe the protoplasmic movements called Brownian movements?

A. Amoeba

B. Paramoecium

C. Earthworm

D. Cockroach

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

153. Which is the largest artery in body? Why it is big in size?

A. aorta

B. Pulmonary artery

C. coronary artery

D. renal artery

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

154. Where do superior and inferior vena cava open into?

A. right atrium

B. left atrium

C. right ventricle

D. left ventricle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

155. Where do pulmonary vein which carries oxygenated blood open into?

A. right atrium

B. left atrium

C. right ventricle

D. left ventricle

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

156. Aorta which supplies oxygenated blood to the body parts arise from?

A. right atrium

B. left atrium

C. right ventricle

D. left ventricle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

157. Pulmonary artery which supplies deoxygenated blood to lungs arise from?

A. right atrium

B. left atrium

C. right ventricle

D. left ventricle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

158. Name the scientist who noticed valves in the leg veins for the first time?

A. Girolamo Fabrici

B. William Harvey

C. Malphigi

D. Andras Vessailus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

159. Where can we observe the protoplasmic movements called Brownian movements?

A. Drownian movements

B. Brownian movements

C. Ciliated movements

D. All the above

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

160. Which has taken up the function of collection and distribution of materials in Nematyhelmenthes?

A. hydra

B. jelly fish

C. hydra and jelly fish

D. earthworm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

161. In which animals, the digestive system is highly branched and supplies digested food to all cells directly?

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Nematyhelminthes

C. Cnidarians

D. Annelids

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

162. Paeudocoelom has taken up the function of collection and distribution of food

materials. In which organisms you can oberve this?

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Nematyhelminthes

C. Annelids

D. Arthropods

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

163. What are the first Eucoelomate animals?

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Nematyhelmenthes

C. Annelids

D. Arthropods

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

164. the pulsatile organ heart to pump the blood is developed in

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Nematyhelmenthes

C. Annelids

D. Arthropods

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

165. Open type of circulatroy system is seen in all of the following except

A. Arthropods

B. Many molluscs

C. Lower chordates

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

166. Open type of circulatroy system is seen in all of the following except

A. Annelids

B. Echinoderms

C. Cephalo chordates

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

167. What is the time taken for the supply of 1ml of blood from heart to a foot and back in human beings?

A. 60 sec

B. 60 min

C. 60 hours

D. 50 sec

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

168. What is the reason for edema?

A. legs

B. hands

C. neck

D. head

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

169. The separate system to transport the tissue fluid into the main blood stream is

A. circulatory system

B. lymphatic system

C. excretory system

D. digestive system

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

170. Name the muscles that help in that pushing of lymph flowing in the lymphatic vessels towards the heart?

A. skeletal muscles

B. cardiac muscles

C. smooth muscles

D. All the above

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

171. In adult human heart valves that allow the flow of oxygenated blood are

A. arteries

B. lymphatic vessels

C. veins

D. both lymphatic vessels and veins

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

172. the pulsatile organ heart to pump the blood is developed in

A. Arthropods

B. Annelids

C. Nematyhelmenthes

D. Echinoderms

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

173. Name the transportation system that supplies nutrients to the tissues directly?

A. Closed type of circulatory system

B. Open type of circulatory system

C. Osmo regulatory type of circulatory system

D. None of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

174. What is closed type of circulation system?

A. Empty spaces

B. Sinuses

C. Blood vessels

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

175. What is lymph?

A. water

B. Gas

C. Oil

D. Fluid

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

176. What is tissue fluid?

A. The solid portion of the blood with nutrients

B. The liquid portion of the blood with nutrients that flows out of capillaries

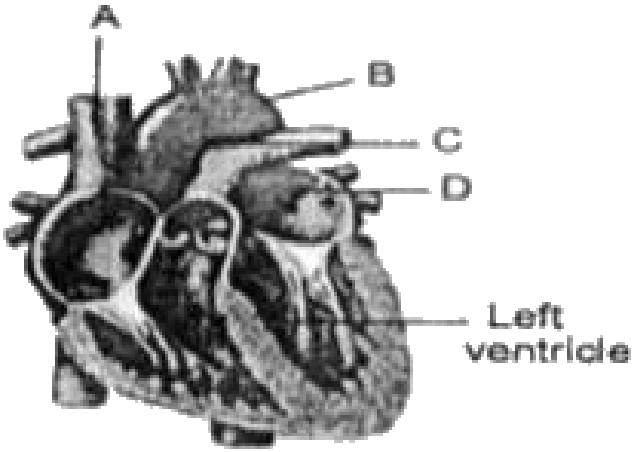
C. The semi-liquid portion of the blood without nutrients that flows out of capillaries

D. The liquid portion of the blood without nutrients that flows out of Capillaries

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

177. The diagram shows the heart with its main blood vessels



Which blood vessels carry oxygenated blood to the body tissues and deoxygenated blood away from the body tissues ?

	Oxygenated blood to body tissues	Deoxygenated blood away from body tissues
1)	B	A
2)	B	C
3)	C	A
4)	C	D

A. Oxygen

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Nitrogen

D. All the above

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

178. The valves which are present in the blood vessels are closed to prevent backward flow of blood into the ventricles we hear the sound of heart as

A. Inter auricular septa

B. Valves

C. Atrioventricular Septa

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

179. In which of the following group heart does not pump oxygenated blood to different parts of the body?

A. Amphibians

B. Reptiles

C. Pisces

D. All the above

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

180. Which type of blood vessels carry blood away from the heart?

A. Superior venacava

B. Inferior venacava

C. Pulmonary artery

D. Pulmonary vein

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

181. Which of the following helps in the upward movement of water and dissolved

nutrients from the roots to leaves through the stem?

A. Nutrition

B. Transpiration

C. Translocation

D. Photosynthesis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

182. Which of the following doesn't have valves?

A. Heart

B. Veins

C. Arteries

D. Capillaries

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

183. Hypertension is due to

A. Constant strain and stress

B. Improper functioning of kidneys

C. Smoking and alcohol consumption

D. All the above

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

184. Why should we measure B.P. in the upper arm artery?

A. Systolic pressure

B. Diastolic pressure

C. Both A and B

D. Coronay pressure

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

185. The system which is parallel to venous system which collects tissue fluid is

A. Blood system

B. lymphatic system

C. Renal system

D. Capillary system

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

186. Blood is an example of _____.

A. solid particles only

B. Liquid particles only

C. Both solid and liquid particles

D. Semi-solid particles

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

187. Lymph is the substance that contains

A. Blood with solid particles

B. Blood without solid particles

C. Blood with liquid particles

D. Blood without liquid particles

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

188. What is single circulation of blood?

A. only once

B. Twice

C. Thrice

D. None of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

189. What is blood pressure ? How is it measured ?

A. artery

B. vein

C. Capillary

D. Lymph vessel

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

190. End systolic volume of blood is the quantity of blood present

A. ventricles

B. Atria

C. Veins

D. Capillaries

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

191. Diastolic pressure is seen when these refill with blood

A. Atria

B. Blood vessels

C. Ventricles

D. Veins

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

192. The drug given during hyper tension is

A. High blood pressure during anger

B. High blood pressure during rest

C. Less blood pressure during anger

D. Less blood pressure during rest

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

193. In which of the vascular bundles xylem is surrounded by phloem

A. Centre

B. Periphery

C. Inner layers

D. Towards right side

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

194. What does the pulse rate show?

A. Heart Beats

B. Exhalations

C. Inhalations

D. Breaths

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

195. The number of heart beats in blue whale?

A. 17

B. 7

C. 14

D. 46

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

196. The parazones like sponges create their own currents by beating off

A. Flagella

B. Cilia

C. Antennae

D. Proboscis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

197. Which has taken up the function of digestion and transportation of nutrients to each and every cell of the body in cnidarians?

A. Parazaon

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Cnidarians

D. Nematyhelminthes

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

198. 'The avaporation of water through stomata of leaves takes place". What do you call this phenomenon?

A. Translocation

B. Guttation

C. Transpiration

D. All the above

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

199. Name the oxygen carrying pigment in blood

A. Thalessemia

B. Hemophilia

C. Nausea

D. Photophobia

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

200. Rh blood group was discovered by

A. Antigen factor

B. Antibody factor

C. Resistance factor

D. Rh factor

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

201. Which type of blood vessels carry blood away from the heart?

A. Anterior parts of the body

B. Posterior parts of the body

C. Middle parts of the body

D. All the body parts

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

202. Cardiac output means, the amount of blood pumped out in

A. Two times the weight of a man

B. Three times the weight of a man

C. Four times the weight of a man

D. Equal to the weight of a man

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

203. Identify the scientist with the help of the following paragraph?

"He dissected the hearts of dead people and

studied the valves between each atrium and its ventricle."

A. Dissecting hearts of dead animals

B. Dissecting hearts of dead people

C. Dissecting the heart of live people

D. Dissecting the heart of live animals

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

204. Blood capillaries were discovered by

A. Giralamo Fabrici

B. William Harvey

C. Marcello Malphigi

D. Andreas Vessalius

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

205. What is responsible for the continuous column of moving water in Xylem vessels?

A. Osmosis

B. Diffusion

C. Turgor pressure

D. Root pressure

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

206. What does the biologist studies with the help of aphids?

A. Sugars

B. Amino acids

C. Sugars, Amino acids

D. Sugars, Proteins

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

207. Number of heart beats/minute in Elephant is

A. 46

B. 76

C. 7

D. 1200

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

208. Which of the following carries substances upwards as well as downwards in a plant?

A. Trachieds

B. Vessels

C. Companion cells

D. Phloem

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

209. What will happen to the potted plant kept near window in the room ?

A. Transpiration

B. Absorption

C. Nutrition

D. Photosynthesis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

210. From these parts of heart the blood is pumped to all parts of the body

A. ventricles

B. Atria

C. Lungs

D. Kidneys

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

211. Read the given para and name the parts of the heart?

"We have observed that the heart is divided into four chambers by muscular stucture. Any structure that divides two chambers is known as septum. Now let us try to name the septa present in the heart".

The septum that divides the two atria can be named as.....

A. Inter atrial septum

B. Intra atrial septum

C. Right atrial septum

D. Left atrial septum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

212. The hole present in the interventricular septum is called

A. Two atria

B. Two ventricles

C. Right ventricle and right atrium

D. Left ventricle and left atrium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

213. The septum that divides the atrium and ventricle can be named as.....

A. Inter atrio ventricular septum

B. Intra atrioventricular septum

C. Atrio ventricular septum

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

214. The aperture that is connecting the left atrium and left vertricle can be named as.....

A. Left auriculo ventricular aperture

B. Right auticulo ventricular aperture

C. Atrio ventricular aperture

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

215. Right atria recieves

A. Right atrium and Right Ventricle

B. Left atrium and Left ventricle

C. Right atrium and left ventricle

D. Left atrium and Right atrium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

216. Atrio-ventricular node is present in

A. Right atrium and Left Ventricle

B. Left atrium and Right atrium

C. Left atrium and Left ventricle

D. Right atrium and Left atrium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

217. Systemic aorta originates from

A. Right ventricle

B. right atria

C. Left atria

D. left ventricle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

218. Bicuspid valve allows blood to flow from

A. Right atria to left ventricle

B. Left atria to right ventricle

C. Left atria to left ventricle

D. Left ventricle to right ventricle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

219. Right atria recieves

A. Oxygenated blood

B. Platelets

C. Fibrin

D. De oxygenated blood

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

220. B.P. means

A. Atria relaxation

B. Lymph pressure

C. Blood pressure

D. Ventricular pressure

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

221. What is shape of human heart?

A. Rectangular

B. Pear

C. Conical

D. Square

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

222. Lymph is a part of

A. Digestive system

B. circulatory system

C. Nervous system

D. Excretory system

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

223. Animals without red blood cells

A. Frog

B. Earthworm

C. Snail

D. Fish

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

224. The blood vessel that gathers blood in earthworm

A. Dorsal blood vessel

B. Ventral blood vessel

C. Coelomic cavity

D. Posterior vena cava

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

225. 13 chambered heart is present in

A. Cockroach

B. Leech

C. Butterfly

D. Cow

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

226. Open type of circulatroy system is seen in all of the following except

A. Gills and blood

B. blood vessels and blood

C. Atrium and ventricles

D. heart, sinus and blood

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

227. Colourless blood occurs in

A. Lizard

B. humans

C. Snail

D. earthworm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

228. Double circuit heart is present in

A. Fish

B. Cockroach

C. buter

D. cow

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

229. Heart is three - chambered in

A. Frog

B. Snake

C. Fish

D. man

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

230. Name the blood vessels that supply blood in the walls of heart?

A. Veins

B. Gills

C. Arteries

D. Trachea

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

231. End systolic volume of blood is the quantity of blood present

A. ventricles

B. Atria

C. Veins

D. Capillaries

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

232. What is the time needed for atrial contraction?

A. 0.10-0.13 seconds

B. 0.11-0.14 seconds

C. 0.12-0.15 seconds

D. 0.15-0.18 seconds

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

233. Pericardium is associated with

A. lungs

B. kidneys

C. heart

D. liver

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

234. The layer that encloses lungs are called plura. Likewise the layer that covers heart is called

A. Hyper Cardium

B. Pericardium

C. Epicardium

D. Upper cardium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

235. How many chambers are present in the heart ? What are they?

A. Two auricles, 1 ventricle

B. 1 ventricle, 1 Auricle

C. 2 Auricles, 3 ventricles

D. 2 Auricles, 2 Ventricles

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

236. 'The normal B.P in man is 120/80 mm/Hg"

What does 80 in the valve represent?

A. Systolic pressure

B. Diastolic pressure

C. Both A and B

D. Coronary pressure

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

237. Which of the following group, represent the correct pathway of blood flow in human body?

A) Body parts $\rightarrow$ Left atrium $\rightarrow$ Left

ventricle → Lungs → Right atrium → Right ventricle → Aorta.

B) Body parts → Right atrium → Right ventricle → Lungs → Left atrium → Left ventricle → Superior vena cava.

A. i,iii-true

B. i,iii-true

C. ii,iv-true

D. i,ii-true

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

238. What is responsible for the continuous column of moving water in Xylem vessels?

A. Osmosis

B. Diffusion

C. Turgor pressure

D. Root pressure

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

239. The valves which are present in the blood vessels are closed to prevent backward flow of blood into the ventricles we hear the sound of heart as

A. Inter auricular septa

B. Valves

C. Atrio ventricular septa

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

240. How can you find out your pulse rate ?

A. Vein

B. Artery

C. Capillary

D. Lumph vessels

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

241. What is the reason for the heart beat?

A. Closing of tricuspid and bicuspid valves

B. Closing of aorta and pulmonary valves

C. Blood flows rapidly through valves

D. Flow of blood in Ventricles

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

242. Which blood vessels carry blood from heart to body parts?

A. 1,2

B. 2,3

C. 3,4

D. 1,3

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

243. The correct order/sequence of different phases of human cardiac cycle.

A. 1,2,3,4

B. 2,1,4,3

C. 3,1,2,4

D. 4,3,2,1

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

244. Heart is an important organ for circulation. For healthy heart everyone must

A. Take nutritious diet

B. Do exercise

C. Develop smoking habit

D. A and B

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

245. How does a nerve impulse travel through the body ?

A. ventricular systole

B. ventricular diastole

C. auricular systole

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

246. Stomata of a plant open due to

A. Pollination

B. Absorption

C. Transportation

D. Transpiration

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

247. Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues?

A. Dermal Tissue

B. Simple Tissue

C. Complex Permanent Tissue

D. none

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

248. Sieve tubes have

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Cambium

D. Bark

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

249. Tracheids are seen in

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Bark

D. Leaf

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

250. The main elements of conduction of water and mineral salts in Pteridophytes pue Gymnosperms are

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Leaf

D. Stem

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

251. What will happen to the rate of photosysnthesis if rate of translocation of food is slow tha photosynthesis rate ?

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Cambium

D. stem

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

252. What is the heart beat rate in children aged between 1 -10 years?

A. 100-500

B. 100-120

C. 80-90

D. 70-80

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

253. What is the number of blood vessles attached to the heart?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

Answer:

254. We are the microscopic vessel made of single layer of cells. We allow diffusion of

various substances. We establish connection between arteries and veins. Who are we?

A. Aorta

B. Atrium

C. Ventricle

D. Blood Capillaries

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

1. Cardiac muscle rest during-

A. Atrial diastole

B. Atrial systole

C. Ventricular diastole

D. Ventricular systole

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Right atrium of heart of mammal receives blood from

A. Tricuspid valve

B. Vena cava

C. Pulmonary aorta

D. Mitral valve

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

3. Columnar carneae/trabeculae and chordae tendinae are present in this part of the heart

A. Joints of legs

B. Atria of heart

C. Ventricles of brain

D. Ventricles of heart

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. If the valves in veins of the legs fail to stop the flow of blood, what could be the consequences of this failure?

A. High pressure

B. Low pressure

C. Atmospheric pressure

D. None of these

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

5. Haemoglobin, a complex containing iron is a constituent of blood. The oxidation state of iron in the complex is

A. Fe^{+2}

B. Fe^{+3}

C. Fe^{+1}

D. Fe

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Spiral valve is present in-

A. Right auricle

B. Sinus venosus

C. Right ventricle

D. Truncus arteriosus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Cardiac muscle rest during-

A. Ventricular diastole

B. Ventricular systole

C. Atrial systole

D. Atrial diastole

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. Rate of heart beat is regulated by

A. Purkinje fibres

B. AV Node

C. SA node

D. Bundles

Answer:

9. Nissle granules are present in –

A. Basophils

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Eosinophils

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

10. The following blood group is called universal donar

A. RBC

B. WBC

C. Serum

D. Plasma

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

11. Production of blood cells is termed as –

A. Haemogenesis

B. Haemopoiesis

C. Micropropagation

D. Leucopoenia

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

12. Difference between diastolic and systolic pressure is-

A. 40

B. 60

C. 80

D. 120

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

13. Closed circulatory system present in

A. Cockroach

B. Earthworm

C. Housefly

D. Euglena

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

14. In human beings, how much blood is pumped to brain per minute?

A. 450ml

B. 100ml

C. 750ml

D. 2500ml

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

15. Which of the following carries oxygenated blood?

A. Pulmonary vein

B. Renal vein

C. Hepatic portal vein

D. Pulmonary artery

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

16. Artries supply blood to all the body parts

Walls of artries are rigid.

A. Arthritis

B. Arteriosclerosis

C. Apnoea

D. Both a and b

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

17. A person with unknown blood group under ABO system, has suffered much blood loss in an accident and needs immediate blood transfusion. His friend who has vaild certificate of his own blood type, offers for blood donation without delay. What would have been the type of blood group of the donor friend ?

A. 11.5g

B. 14g

C. 12.5g

D. 10g

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

18. Blood will lose most of its oxygen through-

A. Arteries

B. Veins

C. Lungs

D. Capillaries

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

19. Which are not true cells of blood among the following?

A. Neutrophils

B. Monocytes

C. Platelets

D. Basophils

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

20. Frog's heart consists of-

A. Single auricle and ventricle

B. 2 auricles and 2 ventricles

C. 1 auricle and sinus venosus

D. 2 auricles and 1 ventricle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

21. Four chambered heart is present in

A. Man

B. Limulus

C. Frog

D. Mussel

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

22. Reticular fibres in the spleen filter

A. Control BP

B. Act a haemopoietic tissue

C. Assist liver

D. Assist kidneys

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

23. Which aortic arch is absent in frog?

A. 1,2,5

B. 3,4

C. 3,4,5

D. 5,6

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

24. The second heart sound is produced

A. Tricuspid valve opens

B. Mitral valve opens

C. Mitral valve closes

D. Semilunar valve closes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

25. What is the blood pressure in a normal healthy man?

A. $130/20$

B. $120/80$

C. $140/20$

D. $120/40$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

26. Bicuspid valve allows blood to flow from

A. RA-LV

B. RA-RV

C. LA-LV

D. Post caval vein - heart

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

27. If one cardiac muscle cell receives stimulus for contraction, neighbouring cardiac muscle cells are also stimulated due to

A. AV Node

B. SA Node

C. Purkinje fibres

D. Medulla

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

28. In ECG P-R interval is prolonged due to

A. Onset of ventricular ejection

B. End of arterial contraction

C. Beginning of atrial contraction

D. None of these

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

29. Name the vertebrates groups in which 'renal portal system' is absent.

A. Birds

B. Reptiles

C. Amphibians

D. Both b and c

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

30. Heart of crocodile is-

A. 4-chambered

B. 3-chambered

C. 2-chambered

D. Single chambered

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

31. 13 chambered heart is present in

A. Elephant

B. Giraffe

C. Crocodile

D. Lion

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

32. Heart beats are affected by-

A. Oxygen

B. CO_2

C. Vagus nerve

D. All of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

33. Which of the following has no muscular wall?

A. Artery

B. Vein

C. Capillary

D. Arteriole

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

34. Fill in the blanks: The pulse beat is measured by the _____ blood vessel.

Watch Video Solution

35. Fill in the blanks: Carotid artery carries _____ blood to anterior region of the body.

Watch Video Solution

36. Fill in the blanks: Blood leaving lungs is rich in _____ gas.

Watch Video Solution

37. Fill in the blanks: If heart of a mammal is injected with $2\% CaCl_2$ solution, the heart beat will _____.

Watch Video Solution

38. Fill in the blanks: The heart of a healthy human being beats _____ times per minute.

Watch Video Solution

39. Fill in the blanks: The approximate number of capillaries in human body is _____ billion.

Watch Video Solution

40. Which of the following has closed circulatory system ?

Watch Video Solution

41. Write your observation of blood flow in arteries and veins?

Watch Video Solution

42. Fill in the blanks: The auriculo ventricular node in human beings was discovered by _____.

Watch Video Solution

43. Where are the valves located in human heart? Write their names?

Watch Video Solution

44. Fill in the blanks: The maximum efficiency of heart is _____.

Watch Video Solution

45. The ion useful in the muscle contraction is

Watch Video Solution

46. Fill in the blanks: The inferior venacava collects blood from _____ and _____.

Watch Video Solution

47. Fill in the blanks: The wall of dorsal aorta is _____ in nature.

Watch Video Solution

48. Fill in the blanks: During _____ the auricles and ventricles contract separately.

Watch Video Solution

49. Fill in the blanks: During ventricular diastole the _____ relax.

Watch Video Solution

50. Name very fine the blood vessels that connect the smallest arteries and veins in our body?

Watch Video Solution

51. Fill in the blanks: Iliac artery carries blood to the _____.

Watch Video Solution

52. Fill in the blanks: The pulse beat is measured by the _____ blood vessel.

Watch Video Solution

53. Fill in the blanks: The number of double circulations completed by the heart in one minute is _____.

Watch Video Solution

54. Fill in the blanks: Arteriosclerosis refers to the ailment of _____ organ.

Watch Video Solution

55. Which blood vessel contains the least amount of urea?

Watch Video Solution

56. Fill in the blanks: The _____ blood vessel has single cell thickness.

Watch Video Solution

57. What is the difference between pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein?

Watch Video Solution

58. Fill in the blanks: Left auricle and left ventricle is referred as _____ in higher vertebrates.

Watch Video Solution

59. Compared to blood our lymph has

Watch Video Solution

60. Fill in the blanks: The condition in which the heart beat decreases is called _____.

Watch Video Solution

61. Name the vertebrates groups in which 'renal portal system' is absent.

Watch Video Solution

62. Fill in the blanks: Heart of heart is _____.

Watch Video Solution

63. A bundle of muscle fibres is called

Watch Video Solution

64. Fill in the blanks: The pulmonary trunk and aorta are connected by _____.

Watch Video Solution

65. Difference between diastolic and systolic pressure is-

Watch Video Solution

66. The coronary sinus in the heart is situated along its

Watch Video Solution

67. Fill in the blanks: The decrease in WBC condition leads to _____.

Watch Video Solution

68. Fill in the blanks: The circulation of blood was discovered by _____.

Watch Video Solution

69. The chief function of intercalated discs is

Watch Video Solution

70. A vein differs from an artery in having

Watch Video Solution

71. Why the heart beat rate is more after jogging?

Watch Video Solution

72. Fill in the blanks: Heart in prawn carries _____ blood.

Watch Video Solution

73. Which of the four chambers of the human heart has the thickest muscular walls?

Watch Video Solution

74. Fill in the blanks: Cordae tendinae are found in _____.

Watch Video Solution

75. Fill in the blanks: The valve present near right atria and right ventricle is _____.

Watch Video Solution

76. Classify different types of blood vessels in humans. On what bases do you classify blood vessels?

Watch Video Solution

77. From these parts of heart the blood is pumped to all parts of the body

Watch Video Solution

78. Cardiac muscles are highly resistant to fatigue because

Watch Video Solution

79. Fill in the blanks: Right systemic arch is absent in _____ group of animals.

Watch Video Solution

80. Fill in the blanks: In a cardiac output of 5250 ml per minute, with 75 heart beats, per minute, the stroke volume is _____ ml.

Watch Video Solution

81. Fall in WBC number is

Watch Video Solution

82. Fill in the blanks: The contraction of heart in frog commences from _____.

Watch Video Solution

Improve Your Learning

1. What is transport system ? How does this help to the organism?

Watch Video Solution

2. What is the relationship between blood and plasma?

Watch Video Solution

3. Which type of blood vessels carry blood away from the heart?

Watch Video Solution

4. What are the three main types of blood vessels in the body?

5. Which is the largest artery in body? Why it is big in size?

6. Which blood vessel carries blood for oxidation?

Watch Video Solution

7. Name the structures which are present in veins and lymph ducts and absent in arteries.

Watch Video Solution

8. What is the use of platelets?

Watch Video Solution

9. Write differences between

a) Systole – Diastole b) Veins – Arteries c) Xylem – Phloem

a) Systole – Diastole :

Watch Video Solution

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a) Systole – Diastole :

Watch Video Solution

11. Write differences between

a) Systole – Diastole b) Veins – Arteries c) Xylem – Phloem

a) Systole – Diastole :

Watch Video Solution

12. Explain the way how the plants absorb water from soil ?

Watch Video Solution

13. What is root pressure ? How is it useful to the plant?

Watch Video Solution

14. Phloem is a food source for some animals. How can you justify this statement?

Watch Video Solution

15. Read the given para and name the parts of the heart?

"We have observed that the heart is divided into four chambers by muscular stucture. Any structure that divides two chambers is known as septum. Now let us try to name the septa present in the heart".

The septum that divides the two atria can be named as.....

 Watch Video Solution

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The septum that divides the two ventricles can be named as_____.

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The septum that divides the atrium and ventricle can be named as_____.

The holes that connect two chambers are called apertures. which connect the atria and ventricles.

Watch Video Solution

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The aperture that connects the right atrium and right ventricle can be named as _____.

Watch Video Solution

19. Read the given para and name the parts of the heart. We have observed that the heart is divided into four chambers by muscular structure. Any structure that divides two chambers is known as septum. Now let us try to name the septa present in the heart.: The aperture that is connecting the left atrium and left ventricle can be named as _____. Any structure that closes an aperture, and allows one way movement of materials is called as

_____. Now let us name the valves that are present in the chambers of the heart.

Watch Video Solution

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The valve that is present between left atrium and left ventricle can be named as_____.

Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

22. If the valves in veins of the legs fail to stop the flow of blood what could be the consequences of this failure ?

Watch Video Solution

23. What would happen if cell sap in the cells of root hair contain a high concentration of ions?

Watch Video Solution

24. John made a stethoscope using a paper cup and plastic tube. Write down the procedure he followed.

Watch Video Solution

25. How scientists prove that the food is trasnsported through the phloem?

Watch Video Solution

26. What is your inference about experiments with aphids ?

Watch Video Solution

27. Collect information about blood pressure of your school teachers or nighbours. Prepare a report on their health problems due to changes in blood pressure.

Watch Video Solution

28. Draw a block diagram to explain single and double circulation. Write differences between them.

Watch Video Solution

29. Prepare a block diagram showing water absorption by roots to transpiration by leaves .

Watch Video Solution

30. What can circulatory system In man be compared with ?

Watch Video Solution

31. What is Haemophilia?

Watch Video Solution

32. Prepare a cartoon on heart beating?

Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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The septum that divides the two ventricles can be named as_____.

Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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 Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

62. Prepare a block diagram showing water absorption by roots to transpiration by leaves .

Watch Video Solution

63. What do you want to compare with the transportation in blood vessels?

Watch Video Solution

64. How do you feel about transportation of water in huge trees?

Watch Video Solution

65. Prepare a cartoon on heart beating?

Watch Video Solution

66. After reading this lesson, what precautions would you suggest to your elders about edema?

Watch Video Solution

Improve Your Learning Choose The Correct Answer

1. The term cardiac refers to which organ in the body

A. heart

B. vein

C. lymph

D. capillary

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. In which chamber of the human heart the blood is low in oxygen?

A. right atrium

B. right ventricle

C. left atrium

D. A and B

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Which sructures of the heart control the flow of the blood?

A. arteries

B. veins

C. valves

D. capillaries

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Which of the following statement is wrong?

A. 1. Serum is the liquid portion formed after blood clotting

B. 2. Lymph is the link between blood and tissues.

C. 3. The xylem and phloem transport water and food in plants.

D. 4. In insects closed type of circulatory system is seen.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. An aphid pierces its proboscis into the ..... to get plant juices

A. Xylem

B. phloem

C. cambium

D. vascular bundle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Think And Discuss

1. Artery walls are very strong and elastic. Why?

Watch Video Solution

2. Why we compare arteries like tree which divides into smaller and smaller branches.

Watch Video Solution

3. The lumen size Is bigger in vein when compare with artery. Why?

Watch Video Solution

4. Artery walls are very strong and elastic. why?

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5. Why we compare arteries like tree which divides into smaller and smaller branches.

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6. The lumen size Is bigger in vein when compare with artery. Why?

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Choose The Correct Answer

1. The term cardiac refers to which organ in the body

A. heart

B. vein

C. lymph

D. capillary

Answer:

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2. In which chamber of the human heart the blood is low in oxygen?

A. left vetricle

B. right ventricle

C. left atrium

D. right atrium

Answer:

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3. Which sructures of the heart control the flow of the blood?

A. arteries

B. veins

C. valves

D. capillaries

Answer:

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4. Which of the following opinion is correct ?

A. 1. Ravi said, xylem and phloem cells are arranged one upon the other to form a

tube like structure.

B. 2. John said, xylem and phloem are not separate tube like structures.

C. 3. Salma said, xylem and phloem cells connect together to form a tube like structure.

D. 4. Hari said, because of its shape they are said to be tube like structures

Answer:

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