

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - VGS BRILLIANT BIOLOGY (TELUGU ENGLISH)

COORDINATION

Textual Lesson Part

1. What other functions do you think needed in coordination and balance?



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2. What triggers movement of the muscles?



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3. How do we respond so fast according to situation ?



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4. Write down the parts of the gut where the journey of food starts from mouth to anus.



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5. Which type of life processes would be involved in the breakdown of food in the stomach ?



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6. If any of life processes fail to function, what affect would it have on our body ?



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Conceptual Understanding

1. Fill in the missing sections in the following flow chart.





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2. Do you think body's team work maintains functioning of our body ? Justify your answer with an example.



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3. Given an example of coordination in your body where both hormonal and nervous controls function together.



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4. How do nervous system and together to coordinate functions of your body ?



5. Consider that you are passing by a garbage disposal area and you immediately cover your nose. Arrange the events below in a logical order by marking them from (i) to (v) to trace the events that happen in the nervous system from detection of foul smell (stimulus generation) to covering your nose (response).

(i) At the end of the axon, electrical impulse releases chemicals.

(ii) Stimulus received by the dendritic cells of a neuron sets off chemical reaction that creates an electrical impulse.

(iii) Electrical impulse transmitted through cell body and

axon.

(iv) The chemicals cross the synapse and reach the next neuron. Similarly, the electrical impulse crosses several neurons.

(v) Finally, the impulse is delivered from neuron to the gland that helps in recognition of the foul smell and muscle cells that help in covering the nose.



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6. What is a synapse ? How is it useful in transfer of information ?



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7. Distinguish between

Stimulus and Response



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8. Distinguish between

Afferent and Efferent nerves



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9. Distingusih between

Central nervous system and peripheral nervous system



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10. Distinguish between

Receptor and effector



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11. How does Phototropism occur in plants?



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12. How does plant respond to sunlight ?



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13. Give an example and explain how plants may immediately respond to a stimulus.



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14. How do you feel when you realize that plants respond to the stimuli of their surroundings ?



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15. What is Thigmonasty ? Explain with suitable example.



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16. Suggest an experiment to show how roots grow away from light in most plants.



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17. Give an example of a hormone and a neurotransmitter.



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18. How does a neuron differ from an ordinary cell in structure ? Write notes.



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19. How does an onion peel cell/cheek cell differ from a neuron in its structure ?



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20. Is the structure of neuron suitable for transmission of impulses ? Analyse.



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21. Man is the most intelligent animal. What could be the fact that helped us to reach such a conclusion ?



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22. The axon of nerve cell in hand is shorter than the axon of nerve cell in leg. Do you support this statement ? Why?



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23. Organs respond to the external stimulus by a fraction of second. How do you feel about such controlling mechanism of human body ?



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24. State whether the following actions are voluntary action, reflex action or conditioned reflex.

- i) Blinking ii) Cleaning the table iii) Playing on the keyboard iv) Salivating when food is put in the mouth v)

We close our ears when we hear unbearable sound.



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Asking Questions And Making Hypothesis

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



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2. A plant which grows near a window bends towards sunlight write the reason for it.



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3. What happens if all functions of the human body are controlled only by brain ?



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4. If you visit a doctor, what doubts you would like to clarify about pancreas ?



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1. Take a small potted plant. Cover base portion of the plant tightly and hang the part upside down. Observe the plant for a week. Based on your observation how can you support phototropism ?



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2. (a) आप किस प्रकार किसी वास्तु के रंग का पता लगाते हैं? (b) हमारे शरीर का कौन सा भाग शरीर का संतुलन बनाये रखने में मदद करता है? (c) नेत्र किस प्रकार रेटिना पर पड़ने वाले प्रकाश का नियमन करते हैं?



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3. What procedure do you follow to understand the effect of plant growth hormones (in agar medium) in the terminal portion of the tip of stem (coleoptile) ?



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Information Skills And Projects

1. Collect information on the actions controlled by spinal cord by using reference books from your school library.



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2. Read the following sentences and compare with endocrine glands.

Pheromones are chemical substances secreted by organisms. These act as chemical signals secreted by exocrine glands. Pheromones are used as signals by the members of same species. Honeybee secretes pheromones that attract other bees to the location of food.



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3. Collect the information about cranial nerves, spinal nerves from internet or from your school library.



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Communication Through Drawing Model Making

1. Draw a picture representing connection between dendrite - dendrite, axon-dendrite. Why do they connect like that ?



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2. Draw a labelled diagram of brain.



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3. You are walking in the traffic. Suddenly you heard a loud sound. How does coordination take place in this situation among respected organs ? Draw a block diagram to explain this situation.



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4. Make a model of neuron using suitable materials.



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5. Draw a labelled diagram of a neuron.



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6. Observe different actions performed by your classmate for a period of 45 minutes. Out of these actions which are controlled by voluntary and involuntary pathways?



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Appreciation And Aesthetic Sense Values

1. Its very interesting to watch a creeper entwining its tendril to the support. Is not it ? How do you express your feelings in this situation ?



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2. Plants also respond to external stimuli. How do you feel about this ?



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Application To Daily Life Concern To Biodiversity

1. Hormones are released at a specific place, specific time for a specific function. Prepare a cartoon on hormones with a nice caption.



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1. Holding a falling stick. 



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2. How far up was this point from the end suspended between your fingers ?



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3. How far up was this point from the end suspended between your fingers ?



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4. Why did this happen ?



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5. How fast do you think the process was ?



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6. What are the basic blocks of a communication system ?



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7. Observe the permanent slide of nerve cell or neuron under microscope and try to find out its parts. Compare

with the following diagram.



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8. Observe the permanent slide of nerve cell or neuron under microscope and try to find out its parts. Compare with the following diagram.



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9. What is knee jerk reflex?



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10. What changes do you observe in the thigh muscle ?



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11. What do we call this type of response ?



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12. What do we call the action of kicking a football?



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13. How is the knee jerk action takes place ?





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14. Do you think most of the functions in our body go about in an involuntary manner? Why? Why not?



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15. Touch the leaves of *Mimosa pudica* (athipathi, touch me not) plant and observe the response leaves.

Are they folding ?



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16. In which direction the folding of the leaves take place?



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17. Give some examples of situations in plants responding to a certain stimulus.



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18. Take a glass jar and fill with soil. Show a bean seed near the wall of the jar. After 4 - 5 days you will notice seed germination. Keep the jar under the sun. Observe how root and shoot grows. Then tilt the glass jar and keep the plant horizontally. Observe the direction of the

root and shoot growth for more than a week

vi) What did they observe by that experiment?



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19. Which side of the shoot may have grown more and which side less to bring about this effect ?



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20. Do you find any difference in the shape of epidermal cells ?



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21. Who performed experiments on phototropism ?



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22. What did they do in their experiment?



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23. What did they observe by that experiment?



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24. What did Charles Darwin and his son Francis Darwin state on their experiment ?



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25. What are the experiments of F.W. Went and how did he succeeded in separating 'influence' from the plant?



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26. How did Went came to know about auxin?



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27. What is the meaning of auxin in Greek?



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Questions Given In The Lesson

1. What helps us to respond to such signals ?

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2. Why does the living body respond to such signals ?

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3. What did Galen conclude after his observations?

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4. Which organ of our body was the detector and which the effector to Activity -1 ?



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5. What do you think that the information carried on the afferent and efferent nerves ?



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6. Which root according to you get signals from afferent nerves ?



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7. To which organs of the body do the nerves go from the ganglions near the vertebral column ?



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8. What are the organs that receives nerves starting from the brain?



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9. Which are the organs whose activities are influenced by the sympathetic nervous system?



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10. Which are the organs whose activities are influenced by the parasympathetic system ?



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11. Have you ever observed the duration of anger ?



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12. What may happen if anger persists for a longer period ?



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13. Why do you think Galen drew such a conclusion ?



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14. What other effectors would act under these circumstances?



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15. What are association nerves?



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16. According to you what would be the function of the spinal cord ?



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17. Are all functions of our body under direct control of the brain and spinal cord ? What do you think So?



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18. What do you think the end of these nerves act at the muscular end?



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19. What do you understand about the functions of parasympathetic system ?



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20. What do you understand about the functions of sympathetic system ?



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21. Why does anger come down ?



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22. Why is anger short living factor ?



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23. What may happen if anger persists for a longer period ?



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24. Think of any action and try to make a sketch of reflex arc ?



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Objective Assignment

1. The largest region of the brain is



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2. A point of contact between two neurons is



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3. phytohormone is responsible for cell elongation and differentiation of shoots and roots.



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4. Thyroxine is responsible for



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5. Gibberellins and auxins promote growth in plants while abscisic acid arrests the same. Some situations are discussed here. State which hormones would be needed any why ?

a) A gardener wants large dahlias, he should use along with nutrients and other things hormone.



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6. b) In a dwarf plant the branches have to be thickened one would use Hormone.



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7. c) Seeds are to be stored a long time Hormone can help.



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8. d) Cutting the apex or tip of plants so that there are several lateral buds Hormone can be used.



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9. e) The part of the brain that helps you in solving puzzles is



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10. A person has loss of control on emotions, which part of brain stops its function ?

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Diencephalon
- C. Mid brain
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: B



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11. Leaf movement in mimosa helps to

- A. Reduce photosynthesis
- B. Protect from grazers
- C. Releasing phytohormones
- D. Regulate its growth

Answer: B



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12. Diabetes is related to this gland.

A. Thyroid

B. Pancreas

C. Adrenal

D. Pituitary

Answer: B



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13. 3:2:1:2 is the ratio of our dentition . Here. 1 represents.....



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14. Large protein molecules are broken down inof digestive track.



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15.is the strong acid which is secreted during digestion.



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16. Olfactory receptors present in.....triggering signals to brain.



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17. pH of saliva is..... in nature.



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18. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food.

When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets

secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose

the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while

the(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the jaw up, down ,forward and backward during food mastication.

The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw.

Under the action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary(vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars.

As a result of chewing the food is transported into the esophagus by the action of swallowing which is collimated by the swallowing center in the(viii)..... and the(ix).....The tongue which is gustatory recognizes the taste and.....(x).....nerve plays an important role in sensation of taste.

Choose the right ones.

- i) Leptin , ghrelin , gastrin , secretin.
- ii) ghrelin , Leptin , secretin , gastrin.
- iii) deep muscles , surface muscles , circus lard muscles,

striated muscles.

iv) surface muscles , deep muscles , neck muscles , long muscles.

v) fifth cranial nerve , second cranial nerve , fifth facial nerve , spinal nerve.

vi) central nervous system , peripheral nervous system , autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve , cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons virile , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve , optic nerve.



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19. In which of the following situations you can taste quickly ?

- A. Put sugar crystals on tongue
- B. Put sugar solution on tongue
- C. Press the tongue slowly against the palate
- D. Swallow directly without grinding and shredding

Answer: C



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20. Peristalsis is because of

- A. Contraction of longitudinal muscles

B. Contraction of circular muscles

C. Under control of autonomous nervous system

D. Digestive secretions

Answer: C



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21. Sphincter that helps in opening of stomach into duodenum.....

A. Cardiac

B. Pyloric

C. Anal

D. Gastric

Answer: B



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22. Glucose and amino acids are absorbed through the following part of villus

- A. epithelial cells
- B. blood capillary
- C. lymphatic vessel
- D. all

Answer: A



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23. The region in brain portion that controls hunger signals.....

A. medulla

B. diencephalon

C. cerebrum

D. mid brain

Answer: B



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24. Human organism is an internal combustion machine because of

- A. assimilation of energy from food
- B. liberate CO_2 during respiration
- C. expel waste food at the end state of digestion
- D. secrete powerful digestive juices

Answer: A



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25. Human organism is an internal combustion machine because of

- A. assimilation of energy from food
- B. liberate CO_2 during respiration
- C. expel waste food at the end state of digestion
- D. secrete powerful digestive juices

Answer: A



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Creative Questions For New Model Paper

1. Name the labelled part 'X' in the above figure.



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2. To which system the above diagram is associated with ?



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3. Name the structure shown in the above figure.



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4. Name the structure shown in the above figure.





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5. The above figure represent.



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6. name the labelled part 'X' in the figure.



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7. Name the labelled part 'X' in the above picture.





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8. Name the movement, observed in the above figure.



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9. Name the tropic movement shown in the above picture.



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10. Name the tropic movement shown in the above figure.



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11. Identify the scientist with the help of this paragraph.

'He was a Greek physiologist. He made a notable observation on nerves. He concluded that nerves were of two kinds.'



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12. Identify the scientist.

' They recorded the survival of frogs whose brain has

been destroyed the animal still produced muscular movements'.



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13. Identify the scientist.

' They worked on the structure of spinal cord and found that it has two roots, one is on the dorsal side and the second one is on the ventral side'.



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14. Identify the scientist.

' He was the professor of pathology at the university of Freiburg. In 1868, he studied the structure of pancreas

and found patches of special cell supplied with blood capillaries'.



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15. Name the scientists who are associated with the extraction of insulin from degenerated animal pancreas.



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16. Identify the scientist.

' He was a dutch plant physiologist. He conducted experiment on coleoptile tips of oat seedlings. He discovered 'auxins'.



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17. Identify the mis-matched pair.

- 1) Auxins - Apical dominance
- 2) Cytokinins - Ripening of Fruits
- 3) Absciscic acid - Closing of stomata



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18. Identify the mis-matched pair.

- 1) Somatotrophin-growth of bones
- 2) Leutinising hormone-ovulation in females
- 3) Follicle stimulating hormone-secretion of testosterone



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19. Identify the mis-matched pair.

- 1) Adrenalin-General growth of the body
- 2) Thyroxine - Control on emotions
- 3) Oestrogen-Control of menstrual cycle.



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20. Identify the mis-matched pair.

- 1) Ethylene-Closing of stomata
- 2) Gibberellins - Germination of seeds
- 3) Auxins - Cell elongation



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21. I am a phytohormone. I am helpful in reducing waterloss in plants. Who am I ?



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22. I am a phytohormone. I am helpful in producing seedless fruits (parthenocarpic fruits). Who am I ?



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23. I am a phytohormone. Farmers used me to soak the seeds before sowing. Who am I ?



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24. I am a part of brain. I am the site of mental abilities and memory. Who am I ?



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25. I am the part of the brain. I act as the centre for water balance, blood pressure, body temperature, sleep and hunger. Who am I ?



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26. I am the part of brain. My main function is to maintain posture, equilibrium and muscle tone.



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27. Observe the following classification and complete the blank.



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28. 



[View Text Solution](#)

29. 



[View Text Solution](#)

30. 



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31. I am the part of central nervous system. I am the centre for reflex arcs. Who am I ?



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32. I am specialised cell for transmission of information. I have no cell division. Who am I ?



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33. Read the flow chart and complete the blank.



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34. Expand C.N.S.



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35. Expand P.N.S.



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36. Read the sentence, find the error and rewrite it.

Islets of langerthans are found in pancreas. Insula means forest.



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37. Read the sentence, find the error and rewrite it.

Adrenalin prepares our body to fight with ohters only.



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38. Read the sentence, find the error and rewrite it.

Pituitary gland is called 'master gland' of our body because it secretes large quantity of hormone.



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39. Complete the blanks.

Cerebrum is located in(1) and
acts as site of(2).



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40. Complete the blanks.

Ovary is located(1) and
secretes a hormone called.....(2).



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41. Complete the blanks.

When you touch the leaves of (1) plant, they fold. It is an example for(2)



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42. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) are present in scrotal sac and they secrete a hormone called(2)



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43. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) and spinal cord are the parts of(2) nervous

system.



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44. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) experiment on oat coleoptiles and discovered
.....(2)



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45.(1) system helps in bring about activities of
internal organs(2) also coordinates in the above
function.



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46. Theyroid : Thyroxine, Ovary : ?



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47. Adrenal gland : Adrenalin, Testes : ?



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48. Light : Phototropism, Water : ?



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49. Gravity : Geotropism, Touch : ?



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50. I am a phytohormone. I promote cell division, and sprouting of lateral buds. Who am I ?



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51. I am a phytohormone. I am in gaseous state. I am helpful in ripening of fruit. Who am I ?



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52. I am the first discovered phytohormone. I promote apical dominance. Who am I ?



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53. I am a human hormone. I am secreted from a gland near to neck. I influence general growth rate and metabolic activity in our body. Who am I ?



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54. I am a part of the brain. I am located below the cerebrum and above medulla oblongate. I coordinate voluntary movements initiated by cerebrum. Who am I ?



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55. I am a part of brain. I am triangular shaped. I extend from pons to spinal cord. I control vasomotor activities of our body. Who am I ?



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56. Osteocytes : bone , glial cells : ?



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57. Spinal cord : Stephen Hales, Islets in Pancreas : ?



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58. Master gland : Pitutary, 3F hormone : ?



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59. Geotropism : Roots, Thigmonasty : ?



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60. What type of response is shown by the plant in the picture due to contact or touch ?



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61. Write the correct statement.

- A) Cerebrum is the centre for muscular activities
- B) Diencephalon controls thinking, memory and reasoning
- C) Cerebellum maintains posture, equilibrium and muscle tone.
- D) Midbrain coordinates reflexes like swallowing, coughing , sneezing and vomiting.



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62.



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63. 



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64. Identify the mismatched pair.

- 1) Cerebrum- Centre for Cardiac and Vascular activities
- 2) Diencephalon - Reflex centre for muscular activities
- 3) Cerebellum - Maintains posture



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65. Identify the mismatched pair.

- 1) Forebrain - Cerebrum

2) Mid brain- Optic lobes

3) Hind brain- Diencephalon



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66. Identify the mismatched pair.

1) Roots- Positively geotropic

2) Stem- Negatively geotropic

3) Sunflower- Thigmonasty



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67. 



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Preparation Questions For The Examination Purpose

1. What is the structural and functional unit of nervous system ?



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2. Who transmits nerve impulse across the synapse ?



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3. What are the small projections on the neuron ?



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4. What are the long projections that extends to different parts of the body in a neuron ?



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5. Name the specialized insulatory sheath of neuron.



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6. Name the irregular intervals of myelin sheath of neuron.



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7. What is the function of schwann cells in a neuron ?



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8. How many neurons are present in our nervous system approximately ?



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9. What is the functional region of contact between two neurons where information from one region is relayed to another region ?



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10. How the information is relayed in the nervous system ?



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11. What is the largest part of human brain ?



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12. Name the hormone responsible for the secondary sexual characters in female.



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



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14. How do the leaf movements in Mimosa help to ?



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15. In *Mimosa pudica*, thigmotropism helps in protection.
What is the use of tendrils in bittergourd ?



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16. Which part of the nervous system play an important role in reflex arc ?



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17. Name the phytohormone that promotes cell division.



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18. Name the gland that produces Insulin.



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19. Which part of the brain helps to maintain posture and equilibrium ?



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20. Where do we find glial cells in brain ?



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21. What is the total number pairs of peripheral nerves in man ?



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22. What is the other name for afferent nerves ?



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23. Name the master gland of the body.



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24. What is known as 3F hormone ?



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25. Name the endocrine gland which is very near to trachea ?



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26. Name the endocrine gland which is present on the kidneys.



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27. Where do you observe islets of Langerhans ?



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28. Name the endocrine gland that is present in the head.



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29. Raju was severely injured in a road accident. He survived from that but he lost his memory. Which part of the brain might have been damaged ?



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30. Which part of the brain acts as the reflex centre for muscular activities ?



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31. Which part of the brain acts as the centre for the cardiac, respiratory and vasomotor activities?



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32. Ravi can't walk properly after an accident. He is unable to balance his body and walk on a straight line. Which part of his brain might have damaged ?



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33. Who conducted experiments on frog to know the significance of spinal cord ?



Watch Video Solution

34. Who discovered Islets of Langerhans in pancreas ?



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35. Name the scientists who are associated with the extraction of insulin from degenerated animal pancreas.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. Name the disease that occurs due to the low production of Insulin in our body.



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37. In what way the hormone somatotrophin influence our body ?



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38. Which hormone initiates the secretion of testosterone in males and progesterone in females ?



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39. What is the function of thyroxine in our body ?



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40. What is essential for the proper functioning of thyroid gland ?



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41. Which hormone controls the 28 days menstrual cycle in females ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

42. Which hormone is responsible for the set in of secondary sexual characters in males ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Which hormone is responsible for the increase in heart beat rate, rise in blood sugar levels and dialation

of the coronary artery and dialation of the pupil of the eye ?



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44. Who conducted the experiment on coleoptile tips of oat seedlings ?



Watch Video Solution

45. Who discovered the auxins ?



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46. Name the phytohormone that is responsible for apical dominance.



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47. Which hormone is responsible for cell elongation and differentiation of shoots and leaves ?



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48. I am a phytohormone. I promote cell division, and sprouting of lateral buds. Who am I ?



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49. Name the phytohormone which initiates stem elongation and germination of seeds ?



Watch Video Solution

50. Name the plant hormone which initiates the breaking of seed and bud dormancy.



Watch Video Solution

51. Name the plant hormone which Promotes closing of stomata, dormancy of seeds and aging of leaves.



Watch Video Solution

52. I am a phytohormone. I am in gaseous state. I am helpful in ripening of fruit. Who am I ?



Watch Video Solution

53. Name the phytohormone that promotes ripening of fruits ?



Watch Video Solution

54. Name the part of the plant which is negatively phototropic and positively geotropic.



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55. With what name growing of plant tendrils towards support and wind around is ?



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56. What is the meaning of 'Insulin' in Latin ?



Watch Video Solution

57. What serves as a shock absorbing medium and protect the brain against shocks and jerks ?



Watch Video Solution

58. A gardener wants large dehlia. Which plant hormone should he use along with nutrients?



Watch Video Solution

59. Abhijith wants to grow seedless grapes in his garden. Which hormone is helpful for him to fulfill his desire ?



Watch Video Solution

60. Which hormone is helpful to store seeds for a longes time ?



Watch Video Solution

61. In a dwarf plant, a farmer wants the branches have to be thickened. What hormone do you suggest farmer ?



Watch Video Solution

62. Brain is protected by having protective membranes. Name them.



Watch Video Solution

63. Give example for reflex arc.



Watch Video Solution

64. Name the bony box in which brain is protected.



Watch Video Solution

65. Name the nervous system formed by the chain of ganglia on either side of vertebral column.



Watch Video Solution

66. Give two examples of voluntary actions.



Watch Video Solution

67. What are the function of afferent neurons ?



Watch Video Solution

68. A part of the hind brain makes possible activities like walking, skating, riding a bicycle and picking up a pencil.

Name this part



Watch Video Solution

69. Name the plant hormone which inhibits growth and causes wilting of leaves.



Watch Video Solution

70. Name the part of neuron where information is acquired.



Watch Video Solution

71. Name the hormone that is responsible for hunger pangs in stomach.



Watch Video Solution

72. Name the hormone that suppresses hunger pangs.



Watch Video Solution

73. What is the dental formula of man ?



Watch Video Solution

74. Name the type of teeth are well developed in carnivores.



Watch Video Solution

75. Which type of teeth are absent in ruminants like cow ?



Watch Video Solution

76. Where do you observe 'diastema' condition?



Watch Video Solution

77. Name the teeth which are helpful in tearing sugarcane.



Watch Video Solution

78. Name the type of teeth which are helpful in grinding roasted peas.



Watch Video Solution

79. Name the teeth that are helpful in eating apples and guava.



Watch Video Solution

80. If a person took spoiled food , what would be the result ?



Watch Video Solution

81. In which animals , we can observe reverse peristalsis?



Watch Video Solution

82. What is the valve that is present between stomach and duodenum ?



Watch Video Solution

83. What is the function of pyloric sphincter ?



Watch Video Solution

84. What is the partially digested food in the mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

85. With what name do we call the partially digested food in stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

86. What do you call the completely digested food in small intestine?



Watch Video Solution

87. What is the other name for "second brain" ?



Watch Video Solution

88. How much time the hunger pangs will continue in our stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

89. In which type of papillae taste buds are absent ?



Watch Video Solution

90. Name the Russian scientist who conducted experiments on classical conditioning.



Watch Video Solution

91. On which animal did Pavlov conduct his conditioning experiments ?



Watch Video Solution

92. What protects the inner lining of the stomach from the harmful effects of hydrochloric acid ?



Watch Video Solution

93. Name the enzyme present in saliva.



Watch Video Solution

94. Name the teeth with sharp and pointed edges .



Watch Video Solution

95. What is the nerve that controls the movement of muscles in the jaw ?



Watch Video Solution

96. Name the digestive juice without enzymes .



Watch Video Solution

97. What is the chemical medium present in mouth ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

98. What is the chemical medium present in the stomach ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

99. Which part of the brain controls the mechanism of swallowing ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

100. What is the quantity of saliva secreted by us per day ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

101. What is the chemical nature of food when it enters the small intestine ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

102. Name the finger like projection which increase the surface area of absorption in small intestine.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

103. By which process the absorption of nutrients takes place in small intestine.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

104. The interaction between which senses increases our perception of the food we eat ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

105. When do we identify the taste easily ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

106. What chemical do we use to test the presence of starch ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)



[Watch Video Solution](#)

107. How many pairs of salivary glands are present in our mouth ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

108. What is the reason for the belching and burning sensation in the stomach ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

109. How much time it would take for emptying of 100 % food from small intestine ?





Watch Video Solution

110. Name the enzymes which are initiated by the acidic nature of chyme .



Watch Video Solution

111. How many neurons are present in enteric nervous system ?



Watch Video Solution

112. In which process oxidation of food takes place ?



Watch Video Solution

113. In which part of the intestine the faecal matter is stored for some time ?



Watch Video Solution

114. Which part of the brain controls the involuntary action of respiration ?



Watch Video Solution

115. What controls the exit of stools from the body ?



Watch Video Solution

116. Water and nutrients are absorbed in



Watch Video Solution

117. What is the location of second brain in our body ?



Watch Video Solution

118. I am a wave like motion of food in the esophagus
Who am I ?



Watch Video Solution

119. What materials do you require to show peristalsis in your school lab ?



Watch Video Solution

120. Name the type of teeth which have blunt and flat surfaces .



Watch Video Solution

121. How many teeth are present in an adult man ?



Watch Video Solution

122. Why do we salivate during a nap of day time ?



Watch Video Solution

123. How can you say whether the given solution is acidic or alkaline ?



Watch Video Solution

124. How can you prove , show that stomach us protected from damage is being caused be secretion of its own acid ?



Watch Video Solution

125. What stimulates stomach muscle into action ?



Watch Video Solution

126. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Stomach



Watch Video Solution

127. Sphincter that helps in opening of stomach into duodenum.....



Watch Video Solution

128. What is the nature of the chyme ?



Watch Video Solution

129. What process is involved in this process of absorption ?



Watch Video Solution

130. What moves out of the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

131. Which system do you think will remove the excess salts from our body?



Watch Video Solution

132. Where is the energy stored ?



Watch Video Solution

1 Mark Questions

1. Write two points about insulin from the information you collected from internet.



Watch Video Solution



Watch Video Solution

2. Write two sentences about insulin hormone using the data collected from your school library.



Watch Video Solution

3. "Plants respond to stimuli". During a project work on it, from which plants do you collect information and record it ?



Watch Video Solution

4. Write the name of the nerve given in the following diagram and write its function.



View Text Solution

5. Write the functions of Spinal cord from the information collected from your school library and from internet.



Watch Video Solution

6. You have performed the activity of Seed Germination in a glass jar in your school lab. You might have observed

the growth of shoot and root. What information did you record regarding the shoot growth after a week if the glass jar is tilted and plant kept horizontally.



Watch Video Solution

7. Identify the given part in the diagram and write its use.



View Text Solution

8. Which part of the brain maintains posture and equilibrium of the body?



Watch Video Solution

9. You may eat grapes with no seeds. How are they formed ? Write some other fruits names.



Watch Video Solution

10. How many types of nerves are there ? What are they ?



Watch Video Solution

11. What are Afferent neurons?



Watch Video Solution

12. What are Efferent neurons?



Watch Video Solution

13. What are association nerves?



Watch Video Solution

14. What are reflexes ?



Watch Video Solution

15. What is a Reflex arc ?





Watch Video Solution

16. What are unconditioned reflexes?



Watch Video Solution

17. What are conditioned reflexes ?



Watch Video Solution

18. What are components of central nervous system ?



Watch Video Solution

19. What are the divisions of brain ?



Watch Video Solution

20. What is enteric nervous system ?



Watch Video Solution

21. What is sympathetic nervous system ?



Watch Video Solution

22. What is parasympathetic nervous system ?





Watch Video Solution

23. Do plants also have control system ?



Watch Video Solution

24. What are voluntary actions ? Give examples.



Watch Video Solution

25. What are involuntary actions ? Give examples.



Watch Video Solution

26. How do reflexes take place in our body ?



Watch Video Solution

27. How many types of actions are controlled by nervous system in our body ?



Watch Video Solution

28. How many types of reflexes are present ?



Watch Video Solution

29. What is the reaction of the body when we step on a sharp edged object ?



Watch Video Solution

30. Why is a system of control and coordination essential in living organisms ?



Watch Video Solution

31. What will happen when plant is exposed to unidirectional light ?



Watch Video Solution

32. Taking the example of heart beat, justify the antagonistic (opposite) action of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves.



Watch Video Solution

33. Why do leaves drop off seasonally?



Watch Video Solution

34. At what speed does nerve transmission occur?



Watch Video Solution

35. What is vasomotor?



Watch Video Solution

36. What are dorsal and ventral root ganglion?



Watch Video Solution

37. What is the function of dorsal root ganglion ?



Watch Video Solution

38. What is the function of ventral root ganglion?



Watch Video Solution

39. Who discovered the auxins ?



Watch Video Solution

2 Mark Questions

1. What questions will you ask a doctor to know about endocrine glands ?



Watch Video Solution

2. What is the significance of the adreanal gland in the human body ?



Watch Video Solution

3. How do you feel when you realize that plants respond to the stimuli of their surroundings ?



Watch Video Solution

4. Write the difference between hormone and enzyme.



Watch Video Solution

5. What will happen if a plant is placed near the window of your classroom ? What is this process called as ?



Watch Video Solution

6. How do you appreciate the role of Spinal cord in reflex actions?



Watch Video Solution

7. Label a, b, c, d in the diagram given below and write their functions.



View Text Solution

8. Name the hormone which influences growth rate in humans.



Watch Video Solution

9. Ram met with an accident. After that he lost the capacity to walk in straight manner and cannot smell anything. Which part of the brain got damaged in the above cases ?



Watch Video Solution

10. Explain two tropic movements with suitable examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Name the hormone responsible for the development of secondary sexual characters.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Give some examples of situations in plants responding to a certain stimulus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Plants show tropic movements in different situations. Give examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Divide the following into groups. Walking. Blinking of eye lids, heart beat, laughing. Digestion of food and reading. How do you divide them into groups ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. How is brain in the human beings protected from injuries ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. What are the differences between unconditioned and conditioned reflexes ?



Watch Video Solution

17. Write the components of reflex arc and ththeir functions.



Watch Video Solution

18. What are plant growth substances ? Give examples.



Watch Video Solution

19. What are the functions of cytokinins ?



Watch Video Solution

20. What is ABA ? Explain its function in the plant.



Watch Video Solution

21. What is ethylene ? Explain its action.



Watch Video Solution

22. How do living organisms respond to the changes in the environment ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Why are some patients of diabetes treated by giving injections of insulin ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. On touching a hot plate you suddenly withdraw your hand. Which category of neurons become active first and which are next ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Give a reason to explain why adrenaline helps in dealing emergency situations.



Watch Video Solution

26. What is the difference between a reflex action and walking ?



Watch Video Solution

27. Can you imagine how is it happening? Would you think it is responding to a stimulus ?



Watch Video Solution

28. What will happen if intake of iodine in our diet is low ?



Watch Video Solution

29. Why is the use of iodised salt advised ?



Watch Video Solution

30. How will you appreciate the co-ordination among different organs of your body?



Watch Video Solution

31. How does our body maintain blood sugar level ?



Watch Video Solution

32. Many youngsters in our state are dying with head injury i.e. damage to brain when they meet with bike accidents. Write slogans to motivate people to wear helmet.



Watch Video Solution

33. What will happen if thyroid is removed ?



Watch Video Solution

4 Mark Questions

1. Write in a tabular form the different parts of human brain and their functions.



Watch Video Solution

2. Tabulate the different parts of the brain and their functions.



Watch Video Solution

3. Read the following table and answer the questions given below.



Write the importance of glands and hormones.



View Text Solution

4. Which hormone is responsible for growth of bone ?



Watch Video Solution

5. What happens if testosterone is not secreted ?



Watch Video Solution

6. Where does the gland that secretes thyroxine is located ?



Watch Video Solution

7. Which glands are common in male and female ?



Watch Video Solution

8. Observe the following information and answer the following questions.



What do we call the hormones that are present in plants ?



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Name the hormones which are helpful in the growth of the plants.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Farmers keep carbide powder in between raw mangoes. What might be the reason ? What will be the end result after 3 to 4 days ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Plants also respond like animals. Do you agree with this statement ? Support your answer.



Watch Video Solution

12. 

This diagram belongs to which system of the body ?



View Text Solution

13. Name the part A and B.



Watch Video Solution

14. The part 'C' is endocrinal gland. This is called master gland. What is the name of this gland ?



Watch Video Solution

15. Which part is this diagram is useful to solve problems and puzzles ?



Watch Video Solution

16. What is second brain ?



Watch Video Solution

17. What is adsorption ? Explain different types of adsorptions with suitable examples.



Watch Video Solution

18. Analyse the following information and answer the questions.



Write two functions of Sympathetic Nervous System.



View Text Solution

19. Name two organs that are influenced by Parasympathetic Nervous System.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. Name the Nervous system mentioned in the table that increases the blood pressure.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

21. What systems constitute Autonomous Nervous System ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Observe the following diagram. What does it represent ?

Explain the process in a flow-chart.



Watch Video Solution

23. The drunken man does not walk properly.



Watch Video Solution

24. Identifies the food items without seeing which are being prepared in the kitchen ?



Watch Video Solution

25. Naveen lost his money purse while coming to the school. But he is not crying.



Watch Video Solution

26. It is time for lunch.



Watch Video Solution

27. I cannot tolerate this type of heat in the summer.



Watch Video Solution

28. Catching the ball perfectly.



Watch Video Solution

29. There may be a drainage behind the house.



Watch Video Solution

30. Look at the picture and answer the questions :



To which system does the diagram belong ?



View Text Solution

31. What is the name of A,B parts ?



Watch Video Solution

32. What is 'C' ? What is its function?



Watch Video Solution

33. Through which horn the sensory nerve enters ?



Watch Video Solution

34. Observe the following table and answer the questions.



On what basis the above classification done ?



View Text Solution

35. From which gland, Adrenalin released ?



Watch Video Solution

36. Which hormone is responsible for closing of stomata ?



Watch Video Solution

37. What are the functions of Auxins ?



Watch Video Solution

38. Karthik is suffering from excess sugar in urine and Varun is suffering from repeated dilute urination. What are the reasons for these diseases ? Explain.



Watch Video Solution

39. Write contrasts and comparisons of the style of response in plants and animals to the stimuli.



Watch Video Solution

40. Read the below paragraph and write answers.



What does this information shows ?



View Text Solution

41. Read the below paragraph and write answers.

There is systematic method in showing response to stimuli. There is different stages in it. First stage starts with the response recognizing the changes in out side or inside of the body atmosphere with recognizing the stimuli. Transmitting the received information is second stage, analysing that information is third stage and

showing correct response to that stimuli is the stage.

b) Convert the above information into flow chart.



Watch Video Solution

42. Read the below paragraph and write answers.

There is systematic method in showing response to stimuli. There is different stages in it. First stage starts with the response recognising the changes in out side or inside of the body atmosphere sith recognising the stimuli. Transmitting the recieved information is second stage, analysing that information is third stage and showing correct response to that stimuli is the stage.

c) Write about the mechanism that conducts this action.



Watch Video Solution

43. See the below action. What does it indicate? Explain with an example.



View Text Solution

44. Describe the structure of brain.



Watch Video Solution

45. All the activities of human are controlled by a vital organ. With the help of neat labelled diagram describe its structure.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

46. Describe the structure of spinal cord.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. What were the studies of the experimentalists on spinal cord ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

48. What do you understand by peripheral nervous system ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)



[Watch Video Solution](#)

49. Give an example of autonomous nervous system.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

50. Explain how coordination takes place without nerves by the story of Insulin.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

51. What are endocrine glands ? Mention their functions.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

52. What is feedback mechanism ?



Watch Video Solution

53. What is autonomous nervous system ?



Watch Video Solution

54. Explain two tropic movements with suitable examples.



Watch Video Solution

55. On the basis of pathways, how many types of nerves are there ?



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

57. Can you imagine how is it happening? Would you think it is responding to a stimulus ?



Watch Video Solution

58. What happens if testis and ovary does not function properly ?



Watch Video Solution

59. If you get a chance to met a neurologist/neurophysician what type of questions you will ask to keep your Nervous System healthy ?



Watch Video Solution

60. Write the following items about the experiment you have done to show that plants move to light.

Used equipments



Watch Video Solution

61. Method of the experiments



Watch Video Solution

62. Observed results.



Watch Video Solution

63. Write brief notes on Ivan Pavlov's experiment on dog to demonstrate conditioned reflexes.



Watch Video Solution

64. What experimental procedure will you follow to prove phototropism and geotropism in germinating seeds ?



Watch Video Solution

65. Rangalah is not feeling well. The following are the results of tests. Analyse the table. Write answers for the following questions.



How can you state the Rangaiah is diabetic ?



View Text Solution

66. What are the tests to know about Bilirubin?

[Watch Video Solution](#)

67. Rangaiah is not feeling well. The following results have come in the tests. Analyse the table. Write answers for the following questions.

Tests	Present status	Normal range
Blood test :		
1. Blood pressure	160/90	120/80
2. Glucose (fasting)	120	60 - 100
3. Glucose (post lunch)	220	160 - 180
4. Bilirubin	10	0.1 - 0.8
Urine test :		
1. 24 hours proteins	150 mg	100 mg
2. Sodium	140	125 - 250

iii) What do you understand from the above report?

[Watch Video Solution](#)

68. What questions do you ask the doctor on the above report ?



Watch Video Solution

69. Write the list of questions to ask the manager of the garden of your village to know Which plants are grown through grafting.



Watch Video Solution

70. Explain some major plant hormones and their functions in a tabular form.



Watch Video Solution

[Watch Video Solution](#)

71. Observe the information from above table and answer the questions given below.

Which hormone is responsible for reduction of transpiration in plants ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. What are the hormones that help in the growth of plants ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

73. What is the use of Ethylene in plants ?



Watch Video Solution

74. Which hormone promotes seed dormancy and breaks the dormancy in seeds ?



Watch Video Solution

75. Which hormones help in delaying the ageing in vegetable leaves like spinach ?



Watch Video Solution

76. Explain Endocrine glands in a tabular form.



Watch Video Solution

77. Draw a diagram of Reflex arc and describe the functions of different parts of Reflex arc



Watch Video Solution

78. Draw the diagram of afferent nerve and label the parts.



Watch Video Solution

79. Draw the neuron which carries messages from brain/spinal cord to muscles.



Watch Video Solution

80. The diagram given below depicts the cross -section of the spinal cord. Label the parts.



View Text Solution

Cce Model Paper Pattern I Conceptual Understanding

1. What do you mean by hunger pangs ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. What are the organ systems involved in digestion of food which we eat ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Rafi said smell also increase our appetite. Can you support this statement ? How?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Write a note on peristalsis and sphincter function in stomach .



Watch Video Solution

5. Observe the given part of the digestive system . What is it ? What is its role during digestion ?



Watch Video Solution

6. Give reasons.

If we press tongue against the palate, we can recognise taste easily.



Watch Video Solution

7. Give reasons.

We can't identify taste when food is very hot.



Watch Video Solution

8. Given reasons.

If glucose level falls in blood, we feel hungry.



Watch Video Solution

9. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

10. Given reasons.

Urination increases when we take a lot of fluids.



Watch Video Solution

11. Given reasons.

The process of digestion goes on in a person whose central nervous system has been largely affected.



Watch Video Solution

12. Write differences between the following :

Bolus - chime



Watch Video Solution

13. Write differences between the following :

Small intestine - Large intestine



Watch Video Solution

14. Write differences between the following :

Mastication - Rumination



Watch Video Solution

15. Write differences between the following :

Propulsion - Retropulsion



Watch Video Solution

16. How can you say that mouth is a munching machine ?



Watch Video Solution

17. What is mastication ? Explain the role of different sets of teeth in this process.



Watch Video Solution

18. During the journey of food from mouth to stomach through esophagus . How does muscular system coordinate in this process ?



Watch Video Solution



Watch Video Solution

19. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

20. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

esophagus



Watch Video Solution

21. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Stomach



Watch Video Solution

22. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts of Human digestive system ?

Small intestine



Watch Video Solution

23. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Large intestine



Watch Video Solution

24. How can you justify the enteric nervous system as the second brain of the gut ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Rajesh feels hungry upon seeing food. Sheela says no to food as she is not hungry. What makes Rajesh hungry and what suppresses Sheela's hunger ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

26. How are taste and smell related ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. List out the sphincter muscles of the food canal you have observed and give a brief description ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Cce Model Paper Pattern Ii Asking Questions And Making Hypothesis

1. What happens if salivary ducts are closed ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. If the size and shape of small intestine is like esophagus what will happen ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Prepare a questionnaire to understand nervous coordination in digestion process.



Watch Video Solution

Cce Model Paper Pattern Iii Experimentation And Field Investigation

1. What experiment do you perform to understand action of saliva on flour ? Explain It's procedure and apparatus that you followed .



Watch Video Solution

2. What experiment do you perform to understand action of saliva on flour ? Explain It's procedure and apparatus that you followed .



Watch Video Solution

3. What experiment do you perform to understand action of saliva on flour ? Explain It's procedure and apparatus that you followed .



Watch Video Solution

4. Suggest a simple experiment to prove the role of palate in recognizing taste.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Cce Model Paper Pattern Iv Information Skills And Projects

1. Collect information related to feeling and hunger from your school library and prepare a note on it .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Cce Model Paper Pattern V Communication Through Drawing Model Making

1. Draw the block diagram showing sensation of taste from food material to brain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Draw a neatly labeled diagram showing a peristaltic movement in esophagus Explain the importance of mucus on the walls of food pipe.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Draw a neatly labeled diagram showing a peristaltic movement in esophagus Explain the importance of mucus on the walls of food pipe.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Draw a schematic diagram of villus in small intestine.
Explain how digestive system coordinate with circulatory system.



Watch Video Solution

5. Draw a schematic diagram of villus in small intestine.
Explain how digestive system coordinate with circulatory system.



Watch Video Solution

6. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates hunger.
Describe the process in a flow chart.



Watch Video Solution

7. With the help of a diagram show the movement of food from mouth to the stomach . What muscles and nerves are involved in the movement of food and what is this action called ?



Watch Video Solution

Cce Model Paper Pattern Vi Appreciation And Aesthetic Sense Values

1. Prepare a cartoon on Pavlov's experiment with a suitable caption.



Watch Video Solution

2. How do you appreciate stomach as a churning machine
. How does this coordination go on ?



Watch Video Solution

**Cce Model Paper Pattern Vii Application To Daily Life
Concern To**

1. There is great variety in diversified life processes, express your feeling in the form of poem.



Watch Video Solution

2. Suggest any two important habitual actions to your friend while eating food , keeping in view of this chapter.



Watch Video Solution

Questions Given In The Lesson 1 Mark Questions

1. How do we know that we need food ?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. What plays a major role to identify stale food ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. If you are having a tasty dish do you think the smell of it increases your appetite ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Rafi said smell also increase our appetite. Can you support this statement ? How?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What are your observations after chewingmucin ,
sound potato and apple ?



Watch Video Solution

6. Are there any other sensation that affect taste ?



Watch Video Solution

7. What happens to your taste sensation while sipping
hot milk or tea ?



Watch Video Solution

8. What do you think could be the range of range of temperature for us to relish food items ?



Watch Video Solution

9. Suppose your taste buds were affected what would happen to your interest in having food ?



Watch Video Solution

10. Does the level of saliva secretion change due to presence of food in the mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

11. Can the process of chewing go on in the absence of saliva ?



Watch Video Solution

12. Does the saliva have any other roles to play ?



Watch Video Solution

13. What is the use of such an increase in surface area of food ?



Watch Video Solution

14. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?



Watch Video Solution

15. If we swallow food material directly without mastication what will happen ?



Watch Video Solution

16. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?



Watch Video Solution

17. What are different systems that contribute to the proper functioning of digestion in the mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

18. After the digestive process in the mouth where does the food move to ?



Watch Video Solution

19. What are the systems that come into play for swallowing food ?



Watch Video Solution

20. What does the schematic diagram tell us about the esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

21. What kind of the tube is esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

22. How does mucus help in passage of food ?



Watch Video Solution

23. What makes the movement of the food bolus in the esophagus easy ?



Watch Video Solution

24. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

25. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

26. What sets such processes into action ?



Watch Video Solution

27. What stimulates stomach muscle into action ?



Watch Video Solution

28. What causes the stomach to churn and mix the food ?



Watch Video Solution

29. Why should only a small quantity of food be passed from stomach to duodenum ?



Watch Video Solution

30. What is involved in bringing about peristalsis?



Watch Video Solution

31. What is the direction of peristalsis (which end of the gut does it begin) ?



Watch Video Solution

32. What happens if the direction of present is reversed ?



Watch Video Solution

33. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

34. What process is involved in this process of absorption ?



Watch Video Solution

35. What is the relation between finger -like structures and paper folds?



Watch Video Solution

36. What systems do you think are working together ?



Watch Video Solution

37. Do you think those systems work together in the whole length of the digestive canal ? Why /Why not ?



Watch Video Solution

38. Often you may have experienced that if you have tension for some reason you start having loose motions .

What does this show us ?



Watch Video Solution

39. What moves out of the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

40. Two major pathways of waste expulsion are shown above. Which of the two do you think happens exclusively through the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

41. What controls the exit of stools from the body ?



Watch Video Solution

42. Do you think the control is voluntary ? Why /Why not ?



Watch Video Solution

43. Did we have a sphincter in any other part of the digestive canal ? Where was it ?



Watch Video Solution

44. What is the fate of the digested substances that move into blood from the intestine ?



Watch Video Solution

45. Where is the energy stored ?



Watch Video Solution

46. Which system do you think will remove the excess salts from our body?



Watch Video Solution

Questions Given In The Lesson 2 Marks Questions

1. What do you think that would happen if the salivary glands did not function in our mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

2. What would be the path of salt removal from gut to the outside of our body ?



Watch Video Solution

Creative Questions For New Model Paper 1 2 Mark Questions

1. 

Identify the 'x' denoted in the figure.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. 

What is the function of the teeth which denoted as 'x' in the above figure?



[View Text Solution](#)

3. 

What is the aim of the above experiment ?



[View Text Solution](#)

4. 

Name the denoted part 'x' in the above figure.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. 

Name the sphincter shown in the above picture.



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Identify the scientist with the help of the paragraph.

He proposed classical conditioning popularly known as S-

R Theory . He won the Nobel prize for his experiments on dog.



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7. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) in forebrain and(2) cranial nerve plays an important role in carrying the hunger signals to the brain.



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8. Complete the blanks.

We can recognise the taste of food by pressing the

tongue against.....(1) ,.....(2) recognize the taste ,
present on the tongue.



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9. Complete the blanks.

The dental formula of man is(1) , In this '1'
represents.....(2)



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10. Complete the blanks.

If the pH is beyond 7 , it is said to be(1) If the pH is
below, 7 it is said to be(2).



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11. Complete the blanks.

Food is completely digested in(1) .The time taken for 100 % completion of food is(2)

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12. Complete the blanks.

The wall of stomach secrete(1) acid. The wall of stomach is protected from it's own acids with the help of(2)

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13. Read the sentence , identify the error and rewrite it.

The area of absorption in small intestine is increased by lacteals.



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14. Read the sentence , identify the error and rewrite it.

The second brain is located in the neck of the body.



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15. Read the sentence , identify the error and rewrite it.

Retropulsion can be seen in Carnivores.



Watch Video Solution

16. Read the sentence , identify the error and rewrite it.

Pyloric Sphincter connects stomach with colon.



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17. Identify the miss-matched pair.

1) Canines - Piercing

2) Incisors - Grinding

3) Molars-Biting



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18. Identify the mismatched pair.

1) Mouth-Bolus

2) Stomach - chyle

3) Intestine - chyme



Watch Video Solution

19. Identify the miss-matched pair.

1) Stomach-HCl

2) Small intestine-expulsion of wastes

3) Large intestine- villi



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20. Observe the flow chart and complete the blank.



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21. Expand ANS.



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22. Which of the following group represent hormones ?

A. Leptin , Ghrelin, Insulin, Vasopressin

B. Renin, Trypsin, Pepsin, Ptyalin



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23. Which of the following group represents the parts associated with digestive system ?

A. Alveoli, Nephron, Coronary artery, Aorta , Neuron

B. Colon, Rectum , Duodenum , Anus, Pyloric sphincter



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24. I protect the walls of stomach from the action of acid .

Who am I ?



Watch Video Solution

25. I increase the area of absorption in small intestine .

Who am I ?



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26. I am a wave like motion of food in the esophagus Who am I ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. I am present in gut and coordinates the reactions in the digestive system. I have 100 millions of neurons . Who am I ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. I am the cranial nerve. I carry hunger pangs to the brain . Who am I?



Watch Video Solution

29. I am the sphincter which helps in the expulsion of stool. Who am I ?



Watch Video Solution

30. I am a sphincter . I allow the chyme in small quantities into the duodenum who am I ?



Watch Video Solution

31. Ghrelin : Creating Hunger pangs, Leptin : ?



Watch Video Solution

32. Fill in the blanks .

.....(1) plays a major role in identifying the taste of a substance.(2) experiment is done to prove this.



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33. Incisors : Biting , Canines : ?



Watch Video Solution

34. ? : Molar , Tearing : Canines



Watch Video Solution

35. Molars : flat and blunt , canines : ?



Watch Video Solution

36. Action of saliva : Atta experiment, Action of Peristalsis : ?



Watch Video Solution

37. Peristalsis : Man, Reverse Peristalsis : ?



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38. The involuntary actions like respiration is under the control of(1) a part ofsystem (2).



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39. Brain : Skull, Second brain: ?



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40. In the dental formula of Man $\frac{2123}{2123}$ '1' represents
(1) and '3' represents(2)



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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

41. HCl : Stomach , Saliva: ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

42. Olfactory receptors: ? , Taste buds : Tongue

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

43. The complete digestion of food takes place in.....(1).

The undigested waste is stored in(2) for some time before expulsion of faeces.

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44. Mouth : Bolus , Stomach : ?



Watch Video Solution

45. Stomach : chyme, Intestine : ?



Watch Video Solution

46. What is the chemical nature of stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

47. Name the value indicated in the picture.



Watch Video Solution

48. Tongue is a taste receptor . Which nerve helps to identify the taste?



Watch Video Solution

49. Read the following sentences :

P . Insulin secreted by Islets of Langerhans.

Q. The deficiency of insulin leads to diabetes .

Which of the above statements are correct?



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50. Which of the following is not a correct pair ?

- 1) Bile - Liver
- 2) Trypsin - Pancreas
- 3) Pepsin - Small intestine
- 4) Ptyalin - Salivary glands



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51. Observe the given part . The role of this part during digestion is



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52. Water and nutrients are absorbed in



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53. Gastric juice : HCl :: Bile juice:?



Watch Video Solution

54. Ghrelin Sensation of hunger
? Suppression of hunger



Watch Video Solution

55. Identify the mismatched pair.

1. Villi - small intestine

2. Pyloric sphincter - junction of small intestine and large intestine

3. Reverse peristalsis-man



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56. This figure represents



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57. Complete this table.

Percentage	Emptying of stomach	Emptying of intestine
50 %	2.5 – 3hrs	2 _{1/2} hrs.
100 %	4 – 5hrs	?



Watch Video Solution

58. Identify the mismatched pair.

- 1) Incisors - cutting and biting
- 2) Canines - tearing and killing
- 3) Premolars - biting



Watch Video Solution

59. Stomach : chyme : : Mouth:?.....



[Watch Video Solution](#)

60. Identify the mismatched pair.

- 1) Hunger pangs - Medulla a oblongata
- 2) Mastication- 5th cranial nerve
- 3) Swallowing - Diencephalon



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Preparation Questions For The Examination Purpose 1 Mark Questions

- 1. What happens if the direction of peristalsis is not reversed in animal like cow ?

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2. What happens if there is no mucus in the esophagus ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Complete the following table .



 [View Text Solution](#)

4. Which part of small intestine absorbs digested food ?

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5. Name the chemical which is used to test the action of saliva on flour (ate).



Watch Video Solution

6. What is peristalsis movement ? Compare the similarity of bolus movement in esophagus with cycle tube and potato experiment what you have conducted in school.



Watch Video Solution

7. We remove our hand when we touch a hot subject .
Find out its reflex action



Watch Video Solution

[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. When do we feel hunger pangs fall in stomach ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) in forebrain and(2) cranial nerve plays an important role in carrying the hunger signals to the brain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Increase in ghrelin levels results in ?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. The interaction between which senses increases our perception of the food we eat ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. What are the different types of papillae present on the tongue ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Write the number of different sets of teeth.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Write the number of different sets of teeth.



Watch Video Solution

15. What is mastication ? Explain the role of different sets of teeth in this process.



Watch Video Solution

16. Which cranial nerve control the movement of muscles in the jaw ?



Watch Video Solution

17. What is bolus ?



Watch Video Solution

18. What is the function of salivary amylase ?



Watch Video Solution

19. What kind of the tube is esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

20. How does mucus help in passage of food ?





Watch Video Solution

21. What are the two kinds of muscles present in esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

22. What is peristalsis ?



Watch Video Solution

23. What is chyme ?



Watch Video Solution

24. Why should only a small quantity of food be passed from stomach to duodenum ?



Watch Video Solution

25. What is involved in bringing about peristalsis?



Watch Video Solution

26. What is the direction of peristalsis (which end of the gut does it begin) ?



Watch Video Solution

27. What happens if the direction of present is reversed ?



Watch Video Solution

28. Secretin acts on the



Watch Video Solution

29. How digested food is absorbed in small intestine ?



Watch Video Solution

30. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

31. What is second brain ?



Watch Video Solution

32. What happens during inhalation ?



Watch Video Solution

33. What happens during exhalation ?



Watch Video Solution

34. What would be the path of salt removal from gut to the outside of our body ?



Watch Video Solution

35. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

36. How do we know that we need food ?



Watch Video Solution

37. Ritwik felt hunger pangs but could not take his meal on time . After sometime the hunger pangs disappeared and he felt relieved . State the reasons.



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Preparation Questions For The Examination Purpose 2 Mark Questions

1. Take two similar green leaves . Apply grease on one leaf and leave the other free. Add 1 or 2 drops of acid on each leaf . What kind of change do you observe from this ?



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2. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates hunger .

Describe the process in a flow chart.



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3. What happens if salivary ducts are closed ?



Watch Video Solution

4. It is believed that the Diencephalon in fore-brain and vagus nerve (10th cranial nerve) plays an important role in carrying hunger signals to the brain . Hunger pangs continue unto 30-45 minutes . Increase in ghrelin levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation to

consume food.

Read above content and prepare any two questions.



Watch Video Solution

5. Identify the diagram and write two functions of it .



Watch Video Solution

6. What will happen if Islets of langerhans fall to function ?



Watch Video Solution

7. Complete the blanks.

We can recognise the taste of food by pressing the tongue against.....(1) ,.....(2) recognize the taste , present on the tongue.



Watch Video Solution

8. Write a short note on digestion of food in mouth .



Watch Video Solution

9. Why do we salivate during a nap of day time ?



Watch Video Solution

10. Explain the process of exit of waste materials from large intestine .



Watch Video Solution

11. How do we detect the smell of agarbathi ?



Watch Video Solution

12. Tooth enamel is one of the hardest substances in our body. How does it undergo damage due to eating chocolates and sweets ?



Watch Video Solution

13. What do you think that would happen if the salivary glands did not function in our mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

14. If we swallow food material directly without mastication what will happen ?



Watch Video Solution

Preparation Questions For The Examination Purpose 4 Mark Questions

1. Given reasons:

Hunger generating signals reach the brain when stomach gets empty.



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2. Given reasons:

When your stomach is filled with full of food, you feel don't need food any more.



Watch Video Solution

3. Given reasons:

In severe cold and cough, one cannot feel the taste of the

food.



Watch Video Solution

4. Give reasons:

We cannot identify the taste of grape fruit, when it is placed on the tongue.



Watch Video Solution

5. What is peristalsis movement ? Compare the similarity of bolus movement in esophagus with cycle tube and potato experiment what you have conducted in school.



Watch Video Solution

6. Write the procedure involved in the acid and leaf experiment to understand the concept "how the stomach gets protected from its own acid secretions ". Compare the observations with the changes that takes place in human digestive system.



Watch Video Solution

7. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?
esophagus



Watch Video Solution

8. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Stomach



Watch Video Solution

9. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts of Human digestive system ?

Small intestine



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10. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Large intestine



Watch Video Solution

11. Observe the following table and answer the following questions.



What is the use of turmeric ?



Watch Video Solution

12. Observe the following schematic diagram and answer the following questions :



What is the structure of esophagus ?



View Text Solution

13. Observe the following schematic diagram and answer the following questions :



How does mucus help in passage of food ?



View Text Solution

14. Observe the following schematic diagram and answer the following questions :



What parts of alimentary canal are connected by the esophagus ?



View Text Solution

15. Vase is doing experiment , lab activities in his classroom , He is tired due to hungry. How hungry feeling occurs ? How will one know ?



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16. Write about the experiment conducted by Ivan Pavlov on conditioned reflex.



Watch Video Solution

17. Write briefly a about the functional and structural aspects of esophagus



Watch Video Solution

[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. Explain briefly about the structure of stomach.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Brain dead' means 100% non-functioning of Brain. If you get chance to met any neurologist /Jeevandhan volunteer what questions you will ask about 'brain dead' patient ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. What is peristalsis movement ? Compare the similarity of bolus movement in esophagus with cycle tube and potato experiment what you have conducted in school.



Watch Video Solution

21. How can you prove , show that stomach is protected from damage is being caused by secretion of its own acid ?



Watch Video Solution

22. Prepare a table information containing different kinds of teeth , number , their shape and function.



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23. Draw a neatly labeled diagram showing a peristaltic movement in esophagus Explain the importance of mucus on the walls of food pipe.



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24. Describe with diagram how villi are helpful in absorption of digested food in small intestine.



Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

25. How digested food is absorbed in small intestine ?



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Exercise

1. What other functions do you think needed in coordination and balance?



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2. What triggers movement of the muscles?



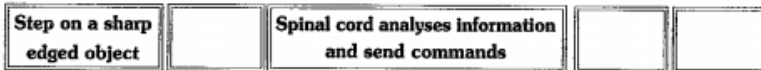
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3. How do we respond so fast according to situation ?



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4. Fill in the missing sections in the following flow chart.



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5. Do you think body's team work maintains functioning of our body ? Justify your answer with an example.



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6. Given an example of coordination in your body where both hormonal and nervous controls function together.



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7. How do nervous system and together to coordinate functions of your body ?



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8. Consider that you are passing by a garbage disposal area and you immediately cover your nose. Arrange the

events below in a logical order by marking them from (i) to (v) to trace the events that happen in the nervous system from detection of foul smell (stimulus generation) to covering your nose (response).

(i) At the end of the axon, electrical impulse releases chemicals.

(ii) Stimulus received by the dendritic cells of a neuron sets off chemical reaction that creates an electrical impulse.

(iii) Electrical impulse transmitted through cell body and axon.

(iv) The chemicals cross the synapse and reach the next neuron. Similarly, the electrical impulse crosses several neurons.

(v) Finally, the impulse is delivered from neuron to the

gland that helps in recognition of the foul smell and muscle cells that help in covering the nose.



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9. What is a synapse ? How is it useful in transfer of information ?



Watch Video Solution

10. Distinguish between
Stimulus and Response



Watch Video Solution

11. Distinguish between

Afferent and Efferent nerves



Watch Video Solution

12. Distingusih between

Central nervous system and peripheral nervous system



Watch Video Solution

13. Distinguish between

Receptor and effector



Watch Video Solution

14. How does Phototropism occur in plants?



Watch Video Solution

15. Give an example and explain how plants may immediately respond to a stimulus.



Watch Video Solution

16. How does mimosa pudica respond when you touch it?



Watch Video Solution

17. Suggest an experiment to show how roots grow away from light in most plants.



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18. I am a human hormone. I am secreted from a gland near to neck. I influence general growth rate and metabolic activity in our body. Who am I ?



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19. How does a neuron differ from an ordinary cell in structure ? Write notes.



Watch Video Solution

20. How does an onion peel cell/cheek cell differ from a neuron in its structure ?



Watch Video Solution

21. Is the structure of neuron suitable for transmission of impulses ? Analyse.



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22. Man is the most intelligent animal. What could be the fact that helped us to reach such a conclusion?





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23. The axon of nerve cell in hand is shorter than the axon of nerve cell in leg. Do you support this statement ?
Why?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Organs respond to the external stimulus by a fraction of second. How do you feel about such controlling mechanism of human body ?



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25. State whether the following actions are voluntary action, reflex action or conditioned reflex.

- i) Blinking ii) Cleaning the table iii) Playing on the keyboard iv) Salivating when food is put in the mouth v) We close our ears when we hear unbearable sound.



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26. State whether the following actions are voluntary action, reflex action or conditioned reflex.

- i) Blinking ii) Cleaning the table iii) Playing on the keyboard iv) Salivating when food is put in the mouth v) We close our ears when we hear unbearable sound.



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27. State whether the following actions are voluntary action, reflex action or conditioned reflex.

i) Blinking ii) Cleaning the table iii) Playing on the keyboard iv) Salivating when food is put in the mouth v)

We close our ears when we hear unbearable sound.



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28. State whether the following actions are voluntary action, reflex action or conditioned reflex.

i) Blinking ii) Cleaning the table iii) Playing on the keyboard iv) Salivating when food is put in the mouth v)

We close our ears when we hear unbearable sound.



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29. State whether the following actions are voluntary action, reflex action or conditioned reflex.

i) Blinking ii) Cleaning the table iii) Playing on the keyboard iv) Salivating when food is put in the mouth v)

We close our ears when we hear unbearable sound.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

31. What happens if all functions of the human body are controlled only by brain ?



Watch Video Solution

32. If you visit a doctor, what doubts you would like to clarify about pancreas ?



Watch Video Solution

33. Collect information on the actions controlled by spinal cord by using reference books from your school library.



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34. Draw neatly labelled diagram of Brain and write few points how it is protected.



Watch Video Solution

35. You are walking in the traffic. Suddenly you heard a loud sound. How does coordination take place in this situation among respected organs ? Draw a block diagram to explain this situation.



Watch Video Solution

36. Make a model of neuron using suitable materials.



Watch Video Solution

37. Observe different actions performed by your classmate for a period of 45 minutes. Out of these actions which are controlled by voluntary and involuntary pathways?



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38. Its very interesting to watch a creeper entwining its tendril to the support. Is not it ? How do you express your feelings in this situation ?



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39. Hormones are released at a specific place, specific time for a specific function. Prepare a cartoon on hormones with a nice caption.



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40. The largest region of the brain is



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41. A point of contact between two neurons is



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42. phytohormone is responsible for cell elongation and differentiation of shoots and roots.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Thyroxine is responsible for



[Watch Video Solution](#)

44. Gibberellins and auxins promote growth in plants while abscisic acid arrests the same. Some situations are discussed here. State which hormones would be needed

any why ?

a) A gardener wants large dehlias, he should use along with nutrients and other things hormone.



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45. Gibberellins and auxins promote growth in plants while abscisic acid arrests the same. Some situations are discussed here. State which hormones would be needed any why ?

a) A gardener wants large dehlias, he should use along with nutrients and other things hormone.



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46. c) Seeds are to be stored a long time Hormone can help.



Watch Video Solution

47. Gibberellins and auxins promote growth in plants while abscisic acid arrests the same. Some situations are discussed here. State which hormones would be needed any why ?

a) A gardener wants large dahlias, he should use along with nutrients and other things hormone.



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48. A person has loss of control on emotions, which part of brain stops its function ?

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Diencephalon
- C. Mid brain
- D. Cerebellum

Answer:



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49. Leaf movement in mimosa helps to

- A. Reduce photosynthesis
- B. Protect from grazers
- C. Release phytohormones
- D. Regulate its growth

Answer:



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50. Diabetes is related to this gland.

- A. Thyroid
- B. Pancreas
- C. Adrenal

D. Pituitary

Answer:



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51. What is knee jerk reflex?



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52. What changes do you observe in the thigh muscle ?



Watch Video Solution

53. What do we call this type of response?



Watch Video Solution

54. What do we call the action of kicking a foot ball ?



Watch Video Solution

55. How is the knee jerk action takes place ?



Watch Video Solution

56. Do you think most of the functions in our body go about in an involuntary manner? Why? Why not?



Watch Video Solution

57. Give some examples of situations in plants responding to a certain stimulus.



Watch Video Solution

58. Take a glass jar and fill with soil. Show a bean seed near the wall of the jar. After 4 - 5 days you will notice seed germination. Keep the jar under the sun. Observe how root and shoot grows. Then tilt the glass jar and keep the plant horizontally. Observe the direction of the root and shoot growth for more than a week

iv) Who performed experiments on phototropism?



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59. What did Charles Darwin and his son Francis Darwin

State on their experiment ?



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60. How did Went come to know about auxin?



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61. What is the meaning of auxin in Greek?



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62. What helps us to respond to such signals ?



Watch Video Solution

63. Why does the living body respond to such signals ?



Watch Video Solution

64. What did Galen conclude after his observations?



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65. What do you think that the information carried on the afferent and efferent nerves ?



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66. Which root according to you get signals from afferent nerves ?



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67. To which organs of the body do the nerves go from the ganglions near the vertebral column ?



Watch Video Solution

68. What are the organs that receives nerves starting from the brain?



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69. Which are the organs whose activities are influenced by the sympathetic nervous system?



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70. Which are the organs whose activities are influenced by the parasympathetic system ?



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71. Why do you think Galen drew such a conclusion ?



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72. What other effectors would act under these circumstances?



Watch Video Solution

73. What are association nerves?



Watch Video Solution

74. According to you what would be the function of the spinal cord ?



Watch Video Solution

75. Are all functions of our body under direct control of the brain and spinal cord ? What do you think So?



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76. What do you think the end of these nerves act at the muscular end?



Watch Video Solution

77. What do you understand about the functions of parasympathetic system ?



Watch Video Solution

78. What do you understand about the functions of sympathetic system ?



Watch Video Solution

79. Think of any action and try to make a sketch of reflex arc ?

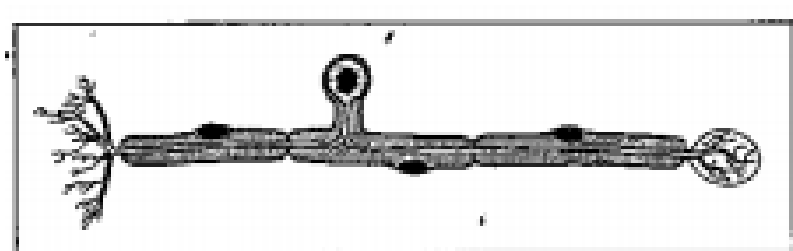


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80. A plant which grows near a window bends towards sunlight write the reason for it.

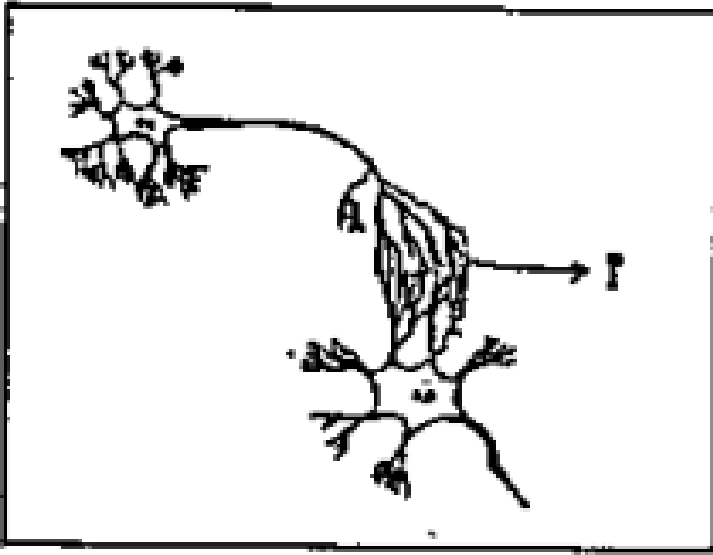
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81. Write the names of the nerve given in the following diagram and write its function.



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82. Identify the given part in the diagram and write its use.



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83. Which part of the brain helps to maintain posture and equilibrium ?



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84. What is the significance of the adreanal gland in the human body ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

85. Write the difference between hormone and enzyme.



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86. What questions you will ask a palaeontologist about fossils?



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87. Which part of the brain is involved in loss of control when a person drinks alcohol



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88. The brain is responsible for



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89. How do we get fits?



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90. How do we get paralysis?



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91. What kind of food should we take to increase I.Q.?



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92. Explain two tropic movements with suitable examples.



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93. Prepare a table showing tropic movements in plants in response to stimuli.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

94. Give two examples of voluntary actions.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

95. Write the difference between hormone and enzyme.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

96. What are the divisions of brain ?

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97. Explain the different parts of the brain and their functions in a tabular form.



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98. Write in a tabular form the different parts of human brain and their functions.



Watch Video Solution

99. Read the following table and answer the questions given below.

S.No.	Name of the gland	Location	Hormone secreted	Response of the body to hormone
1.	Pituitary	Floor of brain	Somatotrophin, Gonadotrophin	Growth of bones. Activity of ovary and testis
2.	Thyroid	Neck	Thyroxine	General growth rate and metabolic activity.
3.	Ovary	Lower, abdomen	Estrogen	Growth of the uterus and skeleton of the pelvis.
4.	Testis	Scrotal sac	Testosterone	Growth of male secondary sexual characters.

1. Write the importance of glands and hormones.



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100. Which hormone is responsible for growth of bone ?



Watch Video Solution

101. Read the following table and answer the questions given below.

S.No.	Name of the gland	Location	Hormone secreted	Response of the body to hormone
1.	Pituitary	Floor of brain	Somatotrophin, Gonadotrophin	Growth of bones. Activity of ovary and testis
2.	Thyroid	Neck	Thyroxine	General growth rate and metabolic activity.
3.	Ovary	Lower abdomen	Estrogen	Growth of the uterus and skeleton of the pelvis.
4.	Testis	Scrotal sac	Testosterone	Growth of male secondary sexual characters.

3. What happens if testosterone is not secreted?

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102. Where does the gland that secretes thyroxine is located ?

 **Watch Video Solution**

103. Read the following table and answer the questions given below.

S.No.	Name of the gland	Location	Hormone secreted	Response of the body to hormone
1.	Pituitary	Floor of brain	Somatotrophin, Gonadotrophin	Growth of bones. Activity of ovary and testis
2.	Thyroid	Neck	Thyroxine	General growth rate and metabolic activity.
3.	Ovary	Lower, abdomen	Estrogen	Growth of the uterus and skeleton of the pelvis.
4.	Testis	Scrotal sac	Testosterone	Growth of male secondary sexual characters.

5. Which glands are common in male and female?

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104. Observe the following information and answer the following questions.

S.No.	Hormones	Uses
1.	Absciscic acid	Closing of stomata, seed dormancy.
2.	Auxins	Cell elongation and differentiation of shoots and roots.
3.	Cytokinins	Promote cell division, promote sprouting of lateral buds, delay ageing of fruits.
4.	Ethylene	Ripening of fruit.

i) What do we call the hormones that are present in plants.

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105. Name the hormones which are helpful in the growth of the plants.



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106. Farmers keep carbide powder in between raw mangoes. What might be the reason ? What will be the end result after 3 to 4 days ?



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107. Plants also respond like animals. Do you agree with this statement ? Support your answer.



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108. Adaptations in desert plants include



[Watch Video Solution](#)

109. What is second brain ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

110. Karthik is suffering from excess sugar in urine and Varun is suffering from repeated dilute urination. What are the reasons for these diseases ? Explain.



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111. What do you understand about the functions of sympathetic system ?



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112. Name two organs that are influenced by Parasympathetic Nervous System.



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113. Name the Nervous system mentioned in the table that increases the blood pressure.



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114. What systems constitute Autonomous Nervous System ?



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115. What are the hormones that help in the growth of plants ?



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116. I am a part of brain. I am the site of mental abilities and memory. Who am I ?



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117. Write in a tabular form the different parts of human brain and their functions.



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118. Which part of the brain is involved in loss of control when a person drinks alcohol



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119. Which part of the brain controls the involuntary action of respiration ?



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120. You may eat grapes with no seeds. How are they formed ? Write some other fruits names.



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121. How many types of nerves are there ? What are they ?



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122. What are Afferent neurons?



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123. What are Efferent neurons?



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124. What are association nerves?



Watch Video Solution

125. What are reflexes ?



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126. What is a Reflex arc ?



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127. What are unconditioned reflexes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

128. What are conditioned reflexes ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

129. What are components of central nervous system ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

130. What are the divisions of brain ?



Watch Video Solution

131. What is enteric nervous system ?



Watch Video Solution

132. What is sympathetic nervous system ?



Watch Video Solution

133. What is parasympathetic nervous system ?



Watch Video Solution

134. Do plants also have control system ?



Watch Video Solution

135. What are voluntary actions ? Give examples.



Watch Video Solution

136. What are involuntary actions ? Give examples.



Watch Video Solution

137. How do reflexes take place in our body ?



Watch Video Solution

138. How many types of actions are controlled by nervous system in our body ?



Watch Video Solution

139. How many types of reflexes are present ?



Watch Video Solution

140. What is the reaction of the body when we step on a sharp edged object ?



Watch Video Solution

141. Why is a system of control and coordination essential in living organisms ?



Watch Video Solution

142. What will happen when plant is exposed to unidirectional light ?



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143. A part of the hind brain makes possible activities like walking, skating, riding a bicycle and picking up a pencil.

Name this part



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144. Name the plant hormone which inhibits growth and causes wilting of leaves.



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145. Taking the example of heart beat, justify the antagonistic (opposite) action of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves.



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146. Name the part of neuron where information is acquired.



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147. Who transmits nerve impulse across the synapse ?



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148. Why do leaves drop off seasonally?



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149. What may happen if anger persists for a longer period ?



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150. Plants shows tropic movements in different situations. Give examples.



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151. Divide the following into groups. Walking. Blinking of eye lids, heart beat, laughing. Digestion of food and reading. How do you divide them into groups ?



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152. What are the differences between unconditioned and conditioned reflexes ?



Watch Video Solution

153. Write the components of reflex arc and their functions.



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154. How is brain in the human beings protected from injuries ?



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155. What are plant growth substances ? Give examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

156. What are the functions of cytokinins ?



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157. What is ABA ? Explain its function in the plant.



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158. What is ethylene ? Explain its action.



Watch Video Solution

159. How do living organisms respond to the changes in the environment ?



Watch Video Solution

160. Why are some patients of diabetes treated by giving injections of insulin ?



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161. On touching a hot plate you suddenly withdraw your hand. Which category of neurons become active first and which are next ?



Watch Video Solution

162. How does the plant shoot bend, when the plant is placed in a room having only one open window ?



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163. Give a reason to explain why adrenaline helps in dealing emergency situations.



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164. Ram met with an accident. After that he lost the capacity to walk in straight manner and cannot smell anything. Which part of the brain got damaged in the above cases ?



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165. What is the difference between a reflex action and walking ?



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166. How do you feel when you realize that plants respond to the stimuli of their surroundings ?



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167. Why does anger come down ?



Watch Video Solution

168. Why is anger short living factor ?



Watch Video Solution

169. Write contrasts and comparisons of the style of response in plants and animals to the stimuli.



Watch Video Solution

170. Read the below paragraph and write answers.

There is systematic method in showing response to stimuli. There is different stages in it. First stage starts with the response recognizing the changes in out side or inside of the body atmosphere with recognizing the stimuli. Transmitting the received information is second stage, analysing that information is third stage and showing correct response to that stimuli is the stage.

b) Convert the above information into flow chart.

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171. Read the below paragraph and write answers.

There is systematic method in showing response to stimuli. There is different stages in it. First stage starts with the response recognizing the changes in out side or inside of the body atmosphere with recognizing the stimuli. Transmitting the received information is second stage, analysing that information is third stage and showing correct response to that stimuli is the stage.

b) Convert the above information into flow chart.

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172. Read the below paragraph and write answers.

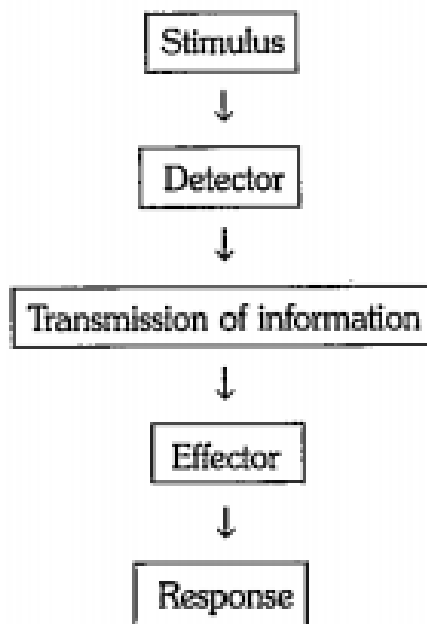
There is systematic method in showing response to stimuli. There is different stages in it. First stage starts with the response recognising the changes in out side or inside of the body atmosphere sith recognising the stimuli. Transmitting the recieved information is second stage, analysing that information is third stage and showing correct response to that stimuli is the stage.

c) Write about the mechanism that conducts this action.



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173. Read the flow chart given below. What does it indicate? Explain with an example.



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174. Describe the structure of brain.



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175. All the activities of human are controlled by a vital organ. With the help of neat labelled diagram describe its structure.



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176. Describe the structure of spinal cord.



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177. What were the studies of the experimentalists on spinal cord ?



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178. What do you understand by peripheral nervous system ?



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179. Give an example of autonomous nervous system.



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180. Explain how coordination takes place without nerves by the story of Insulin.



Watch Video Solution

181. What are endocrine glands ? Mention their functions.



Watch Video Solution

182. What is feedback mechanism ?



Watch Video Solution

183. What is autonomous nervous system ?



Watch Video Solution

184. Observe the following a,b statements

a) Nastic movements are the movements by plants

shown by stimuli.

b) Trophic movements can determine the direction of stimuli



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185. On the basis of pathways, how many types of nerves are there ?



Watch Video Solution

186. Can you imagine how is it happening? Would you think it is responding to a stimulus ?



Watch Video Solution

187. What will happen if intake of iodine in our diet is low ?



Watch Video Solution

188. Why is the use of iodised salt advised ?



Watch Video Solution

189. What happens if testis and ovary does not function properly ?



Watch Video Solution

190. If you get a chance to meet a neurologist/neurophysician what type of questions you will ask to keep your Nervous System healthy ?



Watch Video Solution

191. If you get a chance to meet a neurologist/neurophysician what type of questions you will ask to keep your Nervous System healthy ?



Watch Video Solution

192. What is meant by brain stroke?



Watch Video Solution

193. How do we get paralysis?



Watch Video Solution

194. What are the reasons for paralysis?



Watch Video Solution

195. Why Polio (patients) is not curable?



Watch Video Solution

196. Why do some people can't able to identify some colours ?



Watch Video Solution

197. Why cell division does not occur in neurons?



Watch Video Solution

198. What are factors effect the nervous system?



Watch Video Solution

199. What will happen if thyroid is removed ?



Watch Video Solution

200. Write the following items about the experiment you have done to show that plants move to light.

Used equipments



Watch Video Solution

201. Write the following items about the experiment you have done to show that plants move to light.

Used equipments



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202. Write brief notes on Ivan Pavlov's experiment on dog to demonstrate conditioned reflexes.



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203. Write the list of questions to ask the manager of the garden of your village to know Which plants are grown through grafting.



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204. Explain some major plant hormones and their functions in a tabular form.



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205. Explain Endocrine glands in a tabular form.



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206. Draw a diagram of Reflex arc and describe the functions of different parts of Reflex arc



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207. Draw a diagram of a plant showing phototropism.

Explain why plants possess such type of response.



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208. A plant which grows near a window bends towards sunlight write the reason for it.



Watch Video Solution

209. Draw the diagram of afferent nerve and label the parts.



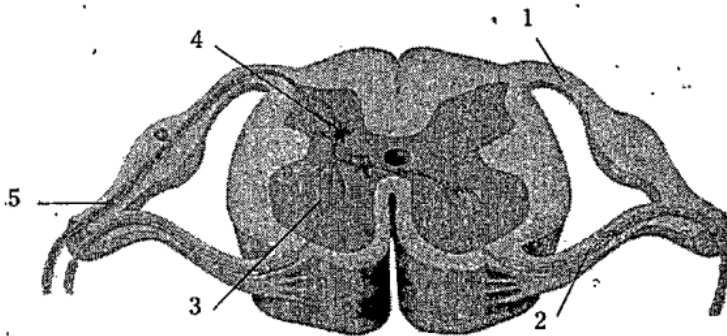
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210. Draw the neuron which carries messages from brain/spinal cord to muscles.



Watch Video Solution

211. The diagram given below depicts the cross-section of the spinal cord. Label the parts.



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212. Draw a block diagram of different nerve pathways.



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213. How will you appreciate the co-ordination among different organs of your body?



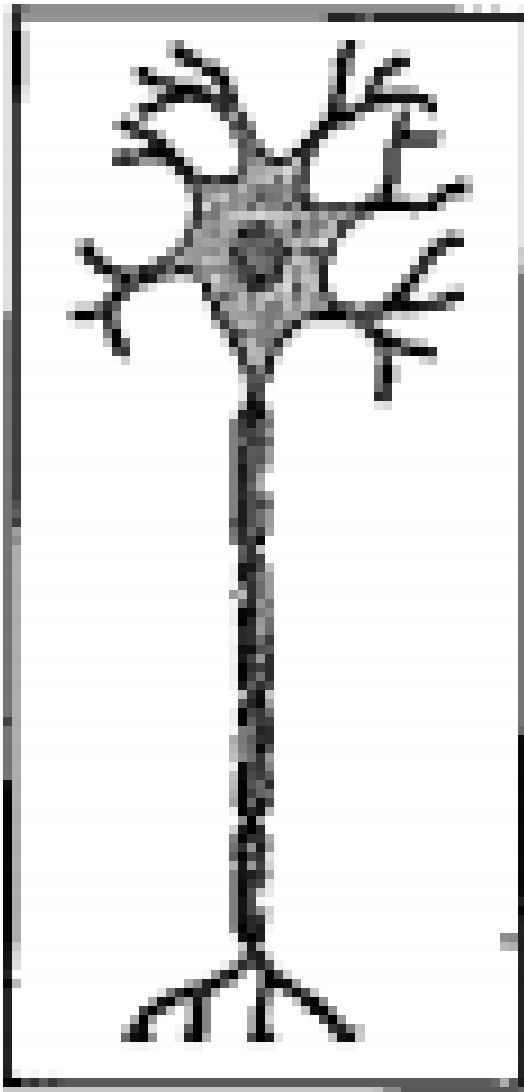
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214. How does our body maintain blood sugar level ?



Watch Video Solution

215. Identify the diagram.



A. Algae

B. Neuron

C. Blood cell

D. Mitochondria

Answer:



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216. Which hormone is responsible for closing of stomata ?

A. Absciscic acid

B. Auxin

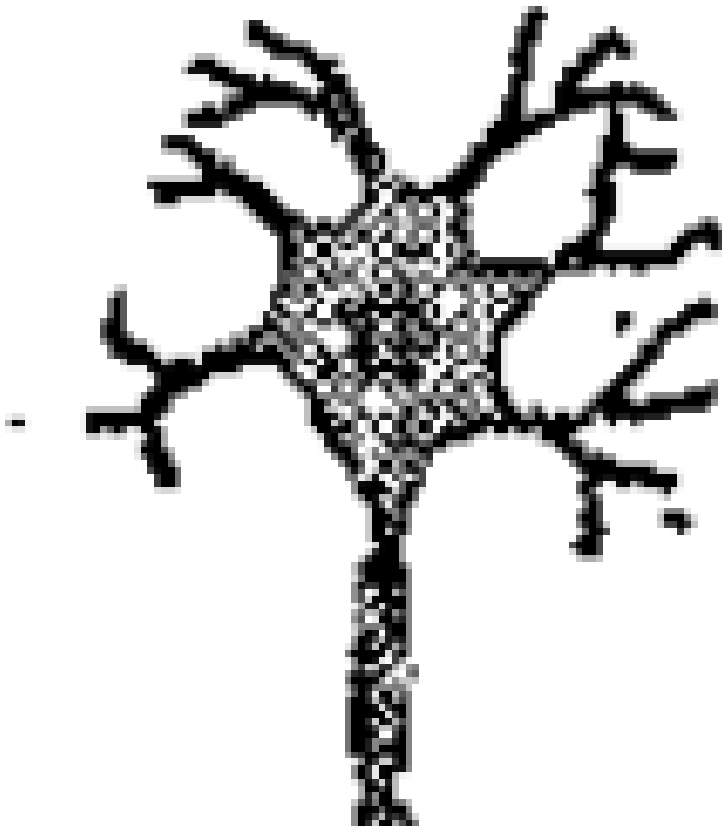
C. Cytokinin

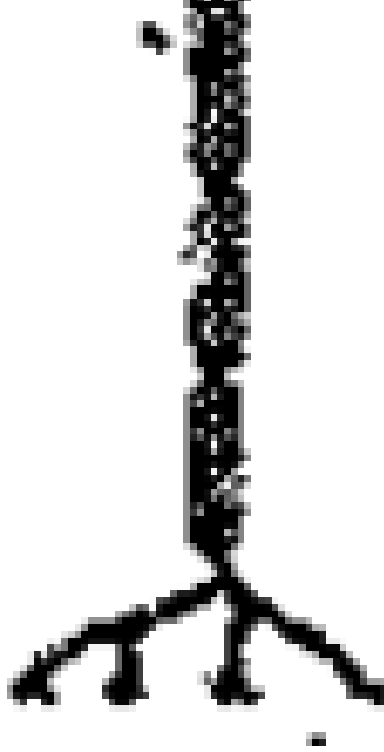
D. Ethylene

Answer:



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217.

Find the missing part in the diagram.

A. Nissl's granules

B. Nucleus

C. Synapse

D. Dendrites

Answer:



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218. Name the hormone that is responsible for hunger pangs in stomach.

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. Leptin

D. Ghrelin

Answer:



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219.

Name the type of response, shown by the plant the picture due to contact or touch, is called_____.

- A. Hydrotropism
- B. Thigmotropism
- C. Phototropism
- D. Geotropism

Answer:



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220. Find the correct statement,

A. Cerebrum is the centre for muscular activities.

B. Diencephalon controls thinking, memory and reasoning

C. Cerebellum maintains posture, equilibrium and muscle tone.

D. Midbrain coordinates reflexes like swallowing, coughing, sneezing and vomiting.

Answer:





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221. Name the hormone responsible for the secondary sexual characters in female.

A. Adrenaline

B. Testosterone

C. Vasopressin

D. Estrogen

Answer:



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222. Name the phytohormone that promotes cell division.

A. Gibberellins

B. Ethylene

C. Auxin

D. Cytokinins

Answer:



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223. The movement of pollen tube towards embryo sac is

A. Chemotropism

B. Phototropism

C. Geotropism

D. Thigmotropism

Answer:



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224. Osteocytes : bone , glial cells : ?

A. Pia matter

B. Dura matter

C. Arachnoiditis matter

D. Grey matter

Answer:



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225. What is the total number pairs of peripheral nerves in man ?

A. 41

B. 42

C. 43

D. 44

Answer:



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226. What is the consequence of high concentration of auxins?

- A. Stimulates stem and root growth
- B. Inhibits stem and root growth
- C. Stimulates stem growth and inhibit root growth
- D. Inhibit stem growth and stimulate root growth

Answer:



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227. The part of the neuron which is generally called as nerve fibre is

- A. Dendrites
- B. Myelin sheath
- C. Axon
- D. Cyton

Answer:



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228. Distinguish between

Afferent and Efferent nerves

- A. Sensory Nerves
- B. Motor Nerves
- C. Mixed nerves
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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229. Nerves that carry impulses from brain to effector organ are called

- A. Dendrites
- B. Motor Nerves

C. Efferent Nerves

D. Afferent Nerves

Answer:



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230. Gaps in the axons are called

A. Pits

B. Pores

C. Nodes

D. Nods of ranvier

Answer:



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231. Nerves are classified into how many different types?

- A. Axons
- B. Cytons
- C. Dendrites
- D. None

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

232. Name the master gland of the body.

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid

C. Parathyroid

D. Pituitary

Answer:



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233. Name the endocrine gland which is very near to trachea ?

A. Pancreas

B. Liver

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal

Answer:



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234. How many Islets of Langerhans are present in normal human pancreas?

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Trachea

Answer:



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235. Chemical cordination is brought about by

A. Blood

B. Lymph

C. Enzymes

D. Hormones

Answer:



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236. Name the endocrine gland that is present in the head.

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid

C. Pituitary

D. Parathyroid

Answer:



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237. What membrane covers the nerve

A. Plasmalemma

B. Nerolemma

C. White matter

D. Grey matter

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

238. Name the digestive gland which act as exocrine as well as endocrine.

A. Pituitary gland

B. Pancreas

C. Parathyroid

D. Adrenal

Answer:



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239. If we observed potted explant growing horizontally on ground for some days. What will be the correct diagram given below.



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240. The peripheral nervous system that controls involuntary actions is called

A. Medulla oblongata

B. Cerebellum

C. Hypothalamus

D. Spinal cord

Answer:



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241. How many types of actions are controlled by nervous system in our body ?

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Spinal cord

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer:



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242. What are cranial nerves? How many cranial nerves are present?

A. 10 pairs

B. 15 pairs

C. 12 pairs

D. 31 pairs

Answer:



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243. What is the weight of the brain?

A. 1400 g

B. 1450 g

C. 1500 g

D. 1550 g

Answer:



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244. Which one of the following transmits impulses to central neural system?

- A. Sensory
- B. Motor
- C. Afferent
- D. Association

Answer:



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245. Which of the following is a plant hormone?

- A. Auxin

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Cytokinin

D. Ethylene

Answer:



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246. How does Phototropism occur in plants?

A. Cytokinin

B. Gibberelline

C. Auxin

D. Absciscic acid

Answer:



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247. The following plant species collected by you show phototropism

A. Mango

B. Sunflower

C. Eucalyptus

D. Cashew nut

Answer:



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248. The plant part which exhibit negative geotropism is

- A. Stem
- B. Root
- C. Leaf
- D. Flower

Answer:



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249. Name the part of the plant which is negatively phototropic and positively geotropic.

A. Stem

B. Root

C. Leaf

D. Flower

Answer:



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250. How does opening and closing of stomata take place?

A. Absciscic acid

B. Auxin

C. Gibberelline

D. Ethylene

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

251. Name the phytohormone that promotes cell division.

A. Auxin

B. Gibberelline

C. Cytokinin

D. Absciscic acid

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

252. Elongation of bone occurs due to

A. Absciscic acid

B. Auxin

C. Ethylene

D. Gibberelline

Answer:



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253. Estrogen is responsible for

- A. Opening of stomata
- B. Reopening of fruits
- C. Breaking seed dormancy
- D. Stimulation of flowering

Answer:



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254. Which of the following phyto hormone is not associated with the promotion of growth in plants?

- A. Auxin
- B. Absciscic acid

C. Gibberelline

D. Cytokinin

Answer:



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255. Absciscic acid is responsible for

A. Cell elongation

B. Promote cell division

C. Promotes fall of mature leaves and fruits

D. Elongation of stem

Answer:



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256. Hydrotropism means

- A. It is the movement of root towards water
- B. Movement of stem towards water
- C. Bending of stem towards light
- D. Growing of root into the soil

Answer:



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257. The growth of pollentube towards the ovule caused by a sugary substance as stimulus is an example of

- A. Geotropism
- B. Hydrotropism
- C. Phototropism
- D. Chemotropism

Answer:



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258. With what name growing of plant tendrils towards support and wind around is ?

- A. Phototropism
- B. Thigmotropism
- C. Chemotropism
- D. Geotropism

Answer:



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259. Folding up of leaves of mimosa pudica when we touch it. This type of response is called

- A. Thigmonasty
- B. Photonasty

C. Phototropism

D. Negatively phototropic

Answer:



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260. What is the exocrine and endocrine gland of our body ?

A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. Pancreas

D. Liver

Answer:



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261. . The nature of all the 31 pairs of spinal nerves is

A. 31

B. 43

C. 12

D. 33

Answer:



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262. Iodine is necessary for the production of this hormone

- A. Adrenaline
- B. Thyroxin
- C. Paratharmone
- D. Somatotropin

Answer:



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263. The gland attached to kidney is

- A. Thyroid

B. Hypothalamus

C. Pituitary

D. Adrenal

Answer:



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264. Menstrual cycle in females is under the control of hormone

A. Progesterone

B. Estrogen

C. Thyroxin

D. Adrenaline

Answer:



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265. Complete the blanks.

Ovary is located(1) and
secretes a hormone called.....(2).

A. Somatotropin

B. Thyrotrophin

C. Gonadotropin

D. Leutinising hormone

Answer:



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266. This hormone stimulates the function of adrenal gland

- A. Leutinising hormone
- B. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- C. Thyrotrophin
- D. Gonadotropin

Answer:



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267. Name the hormone responsible for the development of secondary sexual characters.

A. Progesterone

B. Estrogen

C. Testosterone

D. Insulin

Answer:



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268. Doctors diagnosed a patient that he is suffering from the deficiency of a hormone. Doctor advised him to try to reduce the sugar percentage in his diet. Name the deficient hormone that the patient is suffering from

- A. Dwarfism
- B. Diabetes milletus
- C. Diabetes insipidus
- D. Tetany

Answer:



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269. State whether the following actions are voluntary action, reflex action or conditioned reflex.

i) Blinking ii) Cleaning the table iii) Playing on the keyboard iv) Salivating when food is put in the mouth v)

We close our ears when we hear unbearable sound.

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Pons varolii
- D. Diencephalon

Answer:



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270. The involuntary actions like respiration is under the control of(1) a part ofsystem (2).

- A. Pons Varolii
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Medulla oblongata
- D. Cerebellum

Answer:



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271. Electrical impulses travel in a neuron form

- A. Axon → Dendrite → Axon end → Cell body

B. Cell body → Axon → Dendrite → Axon end

C. Dendrite → Cell body → Axon → Axon end

D. Axon end → Axon → Cell body → Dendrite

Answer:



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272. In neuron, the conversion of electrical signal occurs at

A. Dendrite end

B. Axon end

C. Cell body

D. Nodes of Ranvier

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

273. Why is the use of iodised salt advised ?

A. Dwarfism

B. Diarrhea

C. Goitre

D. Cretenism

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

274. Name the master gland of the body.

- A. Pituitary
- B. Pineal
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Thyroid

Answer:



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275. What is feedback mechanism ?

- A. Regulating the amount of hormone released
- B. Decrease the amount of hormone released
- C. Increasing the amount of hormone released
- D. All the above

Answer:



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276. The scientific name of ' touch me not ' plant

- A. *Pongamia glabra*
- B. *Pithecellobium dulce*
- C. *Muraya koenigi*

D. *Mimosa pudica*

Answer:



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277. Who coined the term hormones?

A. Starling

B. Banting

C. Best

D. Macleod

Answer:



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278. Read the sentence, find the error and rewrite it.

Islets of langerthans are found in pancreas. Insula means forest.

- A. Peninsula
- B. Continent
- C. Island
- D. Plains

Answer:



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279. Enteric nervous system is presented in this following system

- A. Respiratory system
- B. Circulatory system
- C. Transport system
- D. Digestive system

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

280. Who discovered Islets of Langerhans in pancreas ?

A. Langerhans

B. Startling

C. Bell

D. Francois Magendie

Answer:



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281. Identify the scientist.

' They recorded the survival of frogs whose brain has been destroyed the animal still produced muscular movements'.

A. Leonardo Da Vinci and Stephan Hales

B. Bell and Francois Maginde

C. Charles Darwin and Francis Darwin

D. Banting, Best, Macleod

Answer:



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282. What serves as a shock absorbing medium and protect the brain against shocks and jerks ?

A. Cerebrospinal fluid

B. Meninges

C. Cranium

D. All the above

Answer:



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283. The largest region of the brain is

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. Pons varolii

Answer:



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284. A point of contact between two neurons is

- A. Nerve ending
- B. Dendrite
- C. Synapse
- D. Axon

Answer:



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285. Auxin is responsible for

- A. Cell elongation
- B. Differentiation of shoots, roots
- C. Both A and B
- D. Elongation of stems

Answer:



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286. Thyroxine is responsible for

- A. General growth rate and metabolic activity
- B. Growth of bones and testis
- C. Growth of the uterus and skeleton of the pelvis

D. Growth of testis and uterus

Answer:



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287. Gibberellins and auxins promote growth in plants while abscisic acid arrests the same. Some situations are discussed here. State which hormones would be needed any why ?

a) A gardener wants large dehlia, he should use along with nutrients and other things hormone.

A. Auxin

B. Gibberellin

C. Cytokinin

D. Ethylene

Answer:



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288. b) In a dwarf plant the branches have to be thickened one would use Hormone.

A. Gibberellin

B. Auxin

C. Cytokinin

D. Absciscic acid

Answer:



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289. Which hormone is helpful to store seeds for a longes time ?

A. Auxin

B. Gibberellin

C. Absciscic acid

D. Ethylene

Answer:



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290. d) Cutting the apex or tip of plants so that there are several lateral buds Hormone can be used.

A. Auxin

B. Gibberellin

C. Cytokinin

D. Ethylene

Answer:



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291. e) The part of the brain that helps you in solving puzzles is

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Diencephalon
- D. Pons varolit

Answer:



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292. In a nerve cell nucleus is present in

A. Cell body

B. Axon

C. Dendrite

D. Nerve ending

Answer:



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293. The existence of the knee jerk was first noted in

A. 1870

B. 1875

C. 1975

D. 1856

Answer:



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294. Distingusih between

Central nervous system and peripheral nervous system

- A. Brain, peripheral parts of spinal cord.
- B. Brain, spinal cord
- C. Dorsal root ganglion, ventral root ganglion
- D. Cerebrum, cerebellum

Answer:



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295. Brain is protected by having protective membranes.

Name them.

A. Pleura

B. Medulla

C. Meninges

D. White matter

Answer:



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296. Identify the mismatched pair.

1) Cerebrum- Centre for Cardiac and Vascular activities

2) Diencephalon - Reflex centre for muscular activities

3) Cerebellum - Maintains posture

A. Posture, equilibrium, heat

B. Posture, musleton, pressure

C. Posture, equilibrium and muscle tone

D. Heat, pressure and temperature

Answer:



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297. The organism which have ductless glands.....

- A. Endocrine glands
- B. Exocrine glands
- C. Mixed glands
- D. All of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

298. Which hormone is called "flight or Flight" hormones?

- A. Thyroxine

B. Paratharmone

C. Adrenaline

D. Insulin

Answer:



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299. We breathe air through inspiration and expiration. It is involuntary action.

Medulla oblongata controls inhalation and exhalation.

A. Heart beat

B. Respiratory

C. Vasomotor

D. All of the above

Answer:



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300. Pulvinus leaf base is commonly found in the leaves of

A. Malvini

B. Tuinivi

C. Pulvini

D. Kalivini

Answer:



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301. Cell division, protein synthesis, growth of muscle and growth to bones are regulated by

A. Peneal gland

B. Pituitary

C. Thyroid

D. Progesteron

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

302. Name the endocrine gland which is very near to trachea ?

A. Head

B. Neck

C. Liver

D. Spinal cord

Answer:



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303. In disease like polio, these nerves are destroyed by the virus

- A. Sensory
- B. Motor
- C. Association
- D. Mixed neurons

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

304. Nissl's granules are present in

A. Cell body

B. Dendrite

C. Axon

D. Myelin sheath

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

305. Glial cells supply these to neurons

A. Nutrients

B. Oxygen

C. Carbondioxide

D. Proteins

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

306. Brain of man is distinguished by the presence of

A. Skull

B. Ribcage

C. Cranium

D. None of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

307. Proposal of plant growth substances was first put forward by

A. Charles Darwin

B. Francis Darwin

C. IW. Went

D. Haeckel

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

308. Root development is promoted by

A. Cytokinin

B. Gibberellin

C. Auxin

D. Absciscic acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

309. Abscission layers separate these parts from the plant

A. Leaves

B. Fruits, Flowers

C. Leaves, Fruits

D. Leaves, flowers

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

310. The phytohormones which helps in the prevention of loss of water is

A. Animals

B. Plants

C. Sponges

D. All of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

311. Response of plants to gravity is known as

- A. Phototropism
- B. Geotropism
- C. Chemotropism
- D. Thigmotropism

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

312. Plant root growing towards water in the soil is called

- A. Geotropism
- B. Phototropism
- C. Hydrotropism
- D. Chemotropism

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

313. The movement of plant parts towards chemicals is called

- A. Chemotropism

B. Thigmotropism

C. Nastic movement

D. Geotropism

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

314. Greek word 'Auxin' means

A. To decrease

B. To increase

C. To grow

D. To change

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

315. Peripheral nervous system comprises of nerves arising from

- A. Brain only
- B. Spinal cord only
- C. Brain and Spinal cord
- D. Dorsal root ganglion

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

316. What is the importance of reflex actions?

- A. Automatic
- B. Involuntary
- C. Instantaneous
- D. All of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

317. I am a phytohormone. I promote cell division, and sprouting of lateral buds. Who am I ?

A. Gibberellin and cytokinins

B. Auxins and Absciscic acid

C. Gibberellins and Auxins

D. Auxins and Cytokinins

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

318. The function of our visceral organs is controlled by

A. Central nervous system

B. Peripheral nervous system

C. Autonomous nervous system

D. None of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

319. Observe the following a,b statements

a) Nastic movements are the movements by plants shown by stimuli.

b) Trophic movements can determine the direction of stimuli

A. In response to light

B. In response to gravity

C. Unidirectional

D. Non-directional

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

320. Which of the following meristem is responsible for growth in circumference of stem or root

A. Gibberellin

B. Auxin

C. Cytokinin

D. Absciscic acid

Answer:



321. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Spinal cord extends from the back or the hind brain to the back of the lumbar region. It is almost cylindrical shape. The white matter is towards periphery white grey matter is towards the center of spinal cord. The role of spinal cord is in nervous control. Animals died as soon as spinal cord was damaged.

1. What is shape and location of spinal cord?

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Medulla

D. Pons

Answer:



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322. Which of the following are often called glands of emergency?

A. Thyroid

B. Pituitary

C. Adrenal

D. Pancreas

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

323. Brain is protected by having protective membranes.

Name them.

A. cranium

B. meninges

C. Option a & b

D. cartilage

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

324. Plants with weak stems like in cucumber and bittergourd show ...

- A. Phototropism
- B. Thigmotropism
- C. Geotropism
- D. Chemotropism

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

325. Name the bony box in which brain is protected.

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord

C. Heart

D. Lungs

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

326. Which root according to you get signals from afferent nerves ?

A. Ventral root

B. Dorsal root

C. Both a&b

D. None of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

327. The system of neurons present in our digestive track is

A. Peripheral nervous system

B. Central nervous system

C. Enteric nervous system

D. None of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

328. Name the nervous system formed by the chain of ganglia on either side of vertebral column.

- A. Sympathetic nervous system
- B. Parasympathetic nervous system
- C. Enteric nervous system
- D. Peripheral nervous system

Answer:



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329. What do we call the action of kicking a foot ball ?

- A. Voluntary actions
- B. Involuntary actions
- C. Reflex actions
- D. All the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

330. Who transmits nerve impulse across the synapse ?

- A. Sensory nerves

B. Motor nerves

C. Neurotransmitters

D. All of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

331. Synapse are mainly found on?

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord

C. Around the spinal cord

D. All of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

332. Afferent neurons carry impulses from _ to _

- A. Central nervous system
- B. Effectors
- C. Peripheral nervous system
- D. None of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

333. What carries the nerve impulse to the spinal cord?

A. reflex action

B. reflex arc

C. synapse

D. response

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

334. What are the divisions of brain ?

A. Hind brain

B. Mid brain

C. Fore brain

D. Cerebrum

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

335. The part of the brain that to emotion and speech is responds

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. All of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

336. Which part of the brain acts as the centre for the cardiac, respiratory and vasomotor activities?

A. Diencephalon

B. Mid brain

C. Fore brain

D. Medulla oblongata

Answer:



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337. Raju got angry at Bharathi. But the anger decreased after sometimes. What would be the reason?

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Somatotrophin
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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338. Pranav touched *Mimosa pudica* leaves. They are folded by his touch,. the reason is

- A. Phototropism
- B. Geotropism
- C. Chemotropism
- D. Thigmonastism

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

339. A plant which grows near a window bends towards sunlight write the reason for it.

A. Gibberellin

B. Cytokinins

C. Auxins

D. Ethylene

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

340. Who conducted the experiment on coleoptile tips of oat seedlings ?

A. Charles Darwin

B. Francis Darwin

C. F.W. Went

D. None

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

341. Identify this.



A. Afferent neuron

B. Efferent neuron

C. Association neuron

D. Brain

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

342. Name the hormone that is responsible for diabetes mellitus.

A. Thyroid

B. Adrenal

C. Pancreas

D. Parathyroid

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

343. A flower which never opens and its pollen grains germinate inside the anther and their pollen tubes enter the carpels to fertilise the ovules is called

A. Thigmotropism

B. Phototropism

C. Chemotropism

D. Hydrotropism

Answer:



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In the given diagram, 'x'

344.

denotes.

- A. Nucleus
- B. Nodes of ranvier
- C. Axon terminal
- D. Nissl's granules

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

345. Increased rate of respiration during ripening of fruits is known as

- A. Auxins
- B. Cytokinins
- C. ABA
- D. Ethylene

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

346. How many Islets of Langerhans are present in normal human pancreas?

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Gallbladder

D. Pancreas

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

347. Which of the following facilitates opening of stomatal aperture ?

A. Auxins

B. Ethylene

C. Gallbladder

D. Cytokines

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

348. Write down the parts of the gut where the journey of food starts from mouth to anus.



Watch Video Solution

349. Which type of life processes would be involved in the breakdown of food in the stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

350. If any of life processes fail to function, what affect would it have on our body ?



Watch Video Solution

351. What do you mean by hunger pangs ?



Watch Video Solution

352. What are the organ systems involved in digestion of food which we eat ?



Watch Video Solution

353. Rafi said smell also increase our appetite. Can you support this statement ? How?



Watch Video Solution

354. Write a note on peristalsis and sphincter function in stomach .



Watch Video Solution

355. Observe the given part of the digestive system .
What is it ? What is its role during digestion ?



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356. Give reasons.

If we press tongue against the palate, we can recognise taste easily.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

357. Give reasons.

We can't identify taste when food is very hot.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

358. Given reasons.

If glucose level falls in blood, we feel hungry.



Watch Video Solution

359. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

360. Given reasons.

Urination increases when we take a lot of fluids.



Watch Video Solution

361. Given reasons.

The process of digestion goes on in a person whose central nervous system has been largely affected.



Watch Video Solution

362. Write differences between the following :

Bolus - chime



Watch Video Solution

363. Write differences between the following :

Small intestine - Large intestine



Watch Video Solution

364. Write differences between the following :

Mastication - Rumination



Watch Video Solution

365. Write differences between the following :

Propulsion - Retropulsion



Watch Video Solution

366. How can you say that mouth is a munching machine ?



Watch Video Solution

367. What is mastication ? Explain the role of different sets of teeth in this process.



Watch Video Solution

368. During the journey of food from mouth to stomach through esophagus . How does muscular system coordinate in this process ?



Watch Video Solution

369. Is there any reason for the intestine to be coiled with many folds. In what way it is helpful during the

process of digestion ?



Watch Video Solution

370. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

esophagus



Watch Video Solution

371. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Stomach



Watch Video Solution

372. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts of Human digestive system ?

Small intestine



Watch Video Solution

373. what is the function of peristalsis in these parts ?

Large intestine



Watch Video Solution

374. How can you justify the enteric nervous system as the second brain of the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

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375. Rajesh feels hungry upon seeing food. Sheela says no to food as she is not hungry. What makes Rajesh hungry and what suppresses Sheela's hunger ?



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376. How are taste and smell related ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

377. List out the sphincter muscles of the food canal you have observed and give a brief description ?





Watch Video Solution

378. What happens if salivary ducts are closed ?



Watch Video Solution

379. If the size and shape of small intestine is like esophagus what will happen ?



Watch Video Solution

380. Prepare a questionnaire to understand nervous coordination in digestion process.



Watch Video Solution

381. Prepare a questionnaire to understand nervous coordination in digestion process.



Watch Video Solution

382. Prepare a questionnaire to understand nervous coordination in digestion process.



Watch Video Solution

383. What experiment do you perform to understand action of saliva on flour ? Explain It's procedure and apparatus that you followed .



Watch Video Solution

384. Suggest a simple experiment to prove the role of palate in recognizing taste.



Watch Video Solution

385. Collect information related to feeling and hunger from your school library and prepare a note on it .



Watch Video Solution

386. Draw the block diagram showing sensation of taste from food material to brain.



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387. Draw a neatly labeled diagram showing a peristaltic movement in esophagus Explain the importance of mucus on the walls of food pipe.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

388. Draw a neatly labeled diagram showing a peristaltic movement in esophagus Explain the importance of mucus on the walls of food pipe.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

389. Draw a schematic diagram of villus in small intestine.
Explain how digestive system coordinate with circulatory system.



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390. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates hunger.
Describe the process in a flow chart.



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391. With the help of a diagram show the movement of food from mouth to the stomach . What muscles and

nerves are involved in the movement of food and what is this action called ?



Watch Video Solution

392. How do you appreciate stomach as a churning machine . How does this coordination go on ?



Watch Video Solution

393. There is great variety in diversified life processes, express your feeling in the form of poem.



Watch Video Solution

394. Suggest any two important habitual actions to your friend while eating food , keeping in view of this chapter.



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395. 3:2:1:2 is the ratio of our dentition . Here. 1 represents.....



Watch Video Solution

396. Large protein molecules are broken down inof digestive track.



Watch Video Solution

397.is the strong acid which is secreted during digestion.



Watch Video Solution

398. Olfactory receptors present in.....triggering signals to brain.



Watch Video Solution

399. pH of saliva is..... in nature.



Watch Video Solution

400. In which of the following situations you can taste quickly ?

- A. Put sugar crystals on tongue
- B. Put sugar solution on tongue
- C. Press the tongue slowly against the palate
- D. Swallow directly without grinding and shredding

Answer:



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401. Peristalsis is because of

- A. Contraction of longitudinal muscles

- B. Contraction of circular muscles
- C. Under control autonomous nervous system
- D. Digestive secretions

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

402. Sphincter that helps in opening of stomach into duodenum.....

- A. Cardiac
- B. Pyloric
- C. Anal

D. Gastric

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

403. Glucose and amino acids are absorbed through the following part of villus

- A. epithelial cells
- B. blood capillary
- C. lymphatic vessel
- D. all

Answer:



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404. The region in brain portion that controls hunger signals.....

- A. medulla
- B. diencephalon
- C. cerebrum
- D. mid brain

Answer:



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405. Human organism is an internal combustion machine because of

- A. assimilation of energy from food
- B. liberate CO_2 during respiration
- C. expel waste food at the end state of digestion
- D. secrete powerful digestive juices

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

406. Read the following passage and answer the following.

Major cause of feeling hungry lies in the physiology circulation. One of the major substance in blood is glucose. When its levels in the blood fail, we get hunger pangs in stomach. This again involves Production of series of proteins. Some of which are harmones like gherlin. Diencephalon plays an important role in carrying three signals to brain. Another hormone leptin is secreted that suppresses hunger.

What stimulates hunger ?



Watch Video Solution

407. Read the following passage and answer the following.

Major cause of feeling hungry lies in the physiology

circulation. One of the major substance in blood is glucose. When its levels in the blood fail, we get hunger pangs in stomach. This again involves Production of series of proteins. Some of which are hormones like gherlin. Diencephalon plays an important role in carrying three signals to brain. Another hormone leptin is secreted that suppresses hunger.

What would be the result of stimulation of hunger ?



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408. Which system do you think would send the signals to make us realize that we are hungry?



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409. Which part of the brain controls the involuntary action of respiration ?



Watch Video Solution

410. What kinds of controls are exercised during sensation of hunger? Are they are neural or both?



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411. What are four systems involved in the process of generating hunger sensation ?



Watch Video Solution

412. The interaction between which senses increases our perception of the food we eat ?



Watch Video Solution

Observation of how our taste is affected by the sense of smell.

4 Marks

- 1) First close your nose with your fingers.
- 2) Pop in some zeera in your mouth and chew it for sometime.
- 3) After that chew saunf.
- 4) Could you recognise the taste ?
- 5) How long it taken to know the taste ?
- 6) After sometime wash your mouth and repeat the activity by chewing a piece of an apple followed by a potato (remember to close your nose)

413.

Could you feel the taste of both or did they taste the same ? Why?



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414. What is the partially digested food in the mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

415. What is the role of different parts of the mouth in helping us to taste keeping sugar crystals over the tongue?



Watch Video Solution

416. Does garlic have a stronger scent than apple? How do you think the stronger scent affect your sensation of taste?



Watch Video Solution

417. How many food materials you have identified correctly?



Watch Video Solution

418. write a few lines on relation between smell and taste



Watch Video Solution

419. How you ever felt that a particular food is tasty just by looking at it?



Watch Video Solution

420. can we taste on dry tongue?



Watch Video Solution

421. Tongue is a taste receptor . Which nerve helps to identify the taste?



Watch Video Solution

422. which one dissolved faster the crushed chalk or the whole one?



Watch Video Solution

423. Can the process of chewing go on in the absence of saliva ?



Watch Video Solution

To show breakdown of food by using the model of chalkpiece kept in vinegar

- 1) Break a piece of chalk into two halves.
- 2) Crush one half to tiny pieces, leaving the other as it is.
- 3) Take two small mineral water bottles. ($\frac{1}{2}$ ltr bottle) cut them into two equal halves and discard the upper portion.
- 4) Now we have two beakers from the lower cut portion.
- 5) Fill them half with vinegar and add the crushed chalk to one beaker and the other uncrushed half chalk to the other.
- 6) Observe them after half-an-hour or so.

424.

Which parts in the mouth are involved in this ?



Watch Video Solution

To show breakdown of food by using the model of chalkpiece kept in vinegar

- 1) Break a piece of chalk into two halves.
- 2) Crush one half to tiny pieces, leaving the other as it is.
- 3) Take two small mineral water bottles. ($\frac{1}{2}$ ltr bottle) cut them into two equal halves and discard the upper portion.
- 4) Now we have two beakers from the lower cut portion.
- 5) Fill them half with vinegar and add the crushed chalk to one beaker and the other uncrushed half chalk to the other.
- 6) Observe them after half-an-hour or so.

425.

What are the systems involved in this process ?



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426. What is the usual range of pH of your mouth ? Acidic or basic ?



Watch Video Solution

427. Did you observe any change in pH after eating? What may have caused the change ?



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428. Optimum pH for the action of salivary amylase is



[Watch Video Solution](#)

429. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

430. How do you squeeze the tube to make the potaoes
pass throgh?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

431. Do you think that the muscles in the wall of the oesophagus have to do something like this ?



Watch Video Solution

432. How did oil help you in pushing the potatoes through the pipe?



Watch Video Solution

433. How is the stomach protected from the secretions of its own acids?



Watch Video Solution

434. Which leaf was effected by the acid ?



Watch Video Solution

435. What kind of change did you observe in the leaves ?



Watch Video Solution

436. What saved the other leaf from the effect of acid?



Watch Video Solution

437. How do we know that we need food ?



Watch Video Solution

438. What plays a major role to identify stale food ?



Watch Video Solution

439. If you are having a tasty dish do you think the smell of it increases your appetite ?



Watch Video Solution

440. If you are having a tasty dish do you think the smell of it increases your appetite ?



Watch Video Solution

441. What are your observations after chewingmucin , sound potato and apple ?



Watch Video Solution

442. Are there any other sensation that affect taste ?



Watch Video Solution

443. What happens to your taste sensation while sipping hot milk or tea ?



Watch Video Solution

444. What do you think could be the range of range of temperature for us to relish food items ?



Watch Video Solution

445. Suppose your taste buds were affected what would happen to your interest in having food ?



Watch Video Solution

446. Does the level of saliva secretion change due to presence of food in the mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

447. Can the process of chewing go on in the absence of saliva ?



Watch Video Solution

448. Does the saliva have any other roles to play ?



Watch Video Solution

449. What is the use of such an increase in surface area of food ?



Watch Video Solution

450. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?



Watch Video Solution

451. If we swallow food material directly without mastication what will happen ?



Watch Video Solution

452. Do you think the pH of our mouth changes ?



Watch Video Solution

453. What are different systems that contribute to the proper functioning of digestion in the mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

454. After the digestive process in the mouth where does the food move to ?



Watch Video Solution

455. What are the systems that come into play for swallowing food ?



Watch Video Solution

456. What does the schematic diagram tell us about the esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

457. What kind of the tube is esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

458. How does mucus help in passage of food ?



Watch Video Solution

459. What makes the movement of the food bolus in the esophagus easy ?



Watch Video Solution

460. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

461. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

462. What sets such processes into action ?



Watch Video Solution

463. What stimulates stomach muscle into action ?



Watch Video Solution

464. What causes the stomach to churn and mix the food ?



Watch Video Solution

465. Why should only a small quantity of food be passed from stomach to duodenum ?



Watch Video Solution

466. What is involved in bringing about peristalsis?



Watch Video Solution

467. What is the direction of peristalsis (which end of the gut does it begin) ?



Watch Video Solution

468. What happens if the direction of peristalsis is not reversed in animal like cow ?



Watch Video Solution

469. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

470. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

471. What process is involved in this process of absorption ?



Watch Video Solution

472. What is the relation between finger -like structures and paper folds?



Watch Video Solution

473. What systems do you think are working together ?



Watch Video Solution

474. Do you think those systems work together in the whole length of the digestive canal ? Why /Why not ?



Watch Video Solution

475. Often you may have experienced that if you have tension for some reason you start having loose motions .
What does this show us ?



Watch Video Solution

476. What moves out of the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

477. Two major pathways of waste expulsion are shown above. Which of the two do you think happens exclusively through the gut ?



Watch Video Solution

478. What controls the exit of stools from the body ?



Watch Video Solution

479. Do you think the control is voluntary ? Why /Why not ?



Watch Video Solution

480. Did we have a sphincter in any other part of the digestive canal ? Where was it ?



Watch Video Solution

481. What is the fate of the digested substances that move into blood from the intestine ?



Watch Video Solution

482. Where is the energy stored ?



Watch Video Solution

483. Which system do you think will remove the excess salts from our body?



Watch Video Solution

484. What do you think that would happen if the salivary glands did not function in our mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

485. What would be the path of salt removal from gut to the outside of our body ?



Watch Video Solution

486. What happens if the direction of peristalsis is not reversed in animal like cow ?



Watch Video Solution

487. What happens if there is no mucus in the esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

488. Which part of small intestine absorbs digested food ?



Watch Video Solution

489. Name the chemical which is used to test the action of saliva on flour (ate).



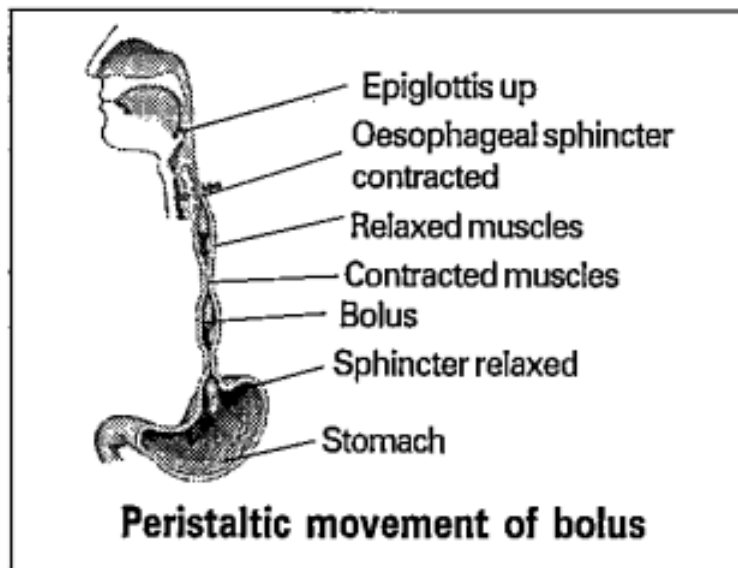
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490. What happens, if there is no peristaltic movement in Oesophagus?



Watch Video Solution

491. Explain the movement of food in oesophagus through peristaltic movements along with diagram.



Watch Video Solution

492. Take two similar green leaves . Apply grease on one leaf and leave the other free. Add 1 or 2 drops of acid on

each leaf . What kind of change do you observe from this ?



Watch Video Solution

493. Identify the diagram and write two functions of it .



Watch Video Solution

494. What will happen if Islets of langerhans fall to function ?



Watch Video Solution

495. How digested food is absorbed in small intestine ?



Watch Video Solution

496. Draw the diagram showing peristaltic movement.

Write the names of the parts responsible for it.



Watch Video Solution

497. Given reasons:

Hunger generating signals reach the brain when stomach gets empty.



Watch Video Solution

498. What is the reason for the belching and burning sensation in the stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

499. Given reasons:

In severe cold and cough, one cannot feel the taste of the food.



Watch Video Solution

500. Give reasons:

We cannot identify the taste of grape fruit, when it is placed on the tongue.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

501. Write the procedure involved in the acid and leaf experiment to understand the concept "how the stomach gets protected from its own acid secretions ". Compare the observations with the changes that takes place in human digestive system.



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502. Write any 2 question to know about peristaltic movements ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

503. What is peristalsis movement ? Compare the similarity of bolus movement in esophagus with cycle tube and potato experiment what you have conducted in school.



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504. We remove our hand when we touch a hot subject .
Find out its reflex action



Watch Video Solution

505. When do we feel hunger pangs fall in stomach ?



Watch Video Solution

506. Name the hormone that is responsible for hunger pangs in stomach.



Watch Video Solution

507. Complete the blanks.

.....(1) in forebrain and(2) cranial nerve plays an important role in carrying the hunger signals to the brain.



Watch Video Solution

508. Increase in ghrelin levels results in ?



Watch Video Solution

509. Name the hormone that suppresses hunger pangs.



Watch Video Solution

510. The interaction between which senses increases our perception of the food we eat ?



Watch Video Solution

511. What are the different types of papillae present on the tongue ?



Watch Video Solution

512. What is the dental formula of man ?



Watch Video Solution

513. What is mastication ? Explain the role of different sets of teeth in this process.



Watch Video Solution

514. Write the number of different sets of teeth.



Watch Video Solution

515. What is mastication ? Explain the role of different sets of teeth in this process.



Watch Video Solution

516. Which cranial nerve control the movement of muscles in the jaw ?



Watch Video Solution

517. what is bolus ?



Watch Video Solution

518. What is the function of salivary amylase ?



Watch Video Solution

519. What kind of the tube is esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

520. How does mucus help in passage of food ?





Watch Video Solution

521. What are the two kinds of muscles present in esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

522. What is peristalsis ?



Watch Video Solution

523. What is chyme ?



Watch Video Solution

524. What stimulates stomach muscle into action ?



Watch Video Solution

525. What causes the stomach to churn and mix the food ?



Watch Video Solution

526. Read the following passag:

As the process of digestion in the stomach nears completion, the contraction of the stomach decrease. This prompts the muscles called as pyloric shincter opening of the stomach and the first part of the small

intestine or duodenum to relax. This opens the pathway into duodenum releasing the partially digested food (chyme) in small quantities into the duodenum. Peristalsis involves the contraction of the muscle behind the food and the relaxation of the muscles in front of the food and the relaxation of the muscles in front of the food giving rise to a thrust that pushes the food forward through the digestive canal. A wave of contraction followed by relaxation in muscles help in forward movement of food.

What is the use of duodenum ?



Watch Video Solution

527. Why should only a small quantity of food be passed from stomach to duodenum ?



Watch Video Solution

528. What is involved in bringing about peristalsis?



Watch Video Solution

529. What is the direction of peristalsis (which end of the gut does it begin) ?



Watch Video Solution

530. What happens if the direction of present is reversed ?



Watch Video Solution

531. What is the nature of the chyme ?



Watch Video Solution

532. Acidic nature of chyme initiates the production of which hormones ?



Watch Video Solution

533. Secretin acts on the



Watch Video Solution

534. What process is involved in this process of absorption ?



Watch Video Solution

535. By which process the absorption of nutrients takes place in small intestine.



Watch Video Solution

536. Why do you think small intestine is long and coiled ?



Watch Video Solution

537. What is second brain ?



Watch Video Solution

538. What is the other name for "second brain" ?



Watch Video Solution

539. What controls the exit of stools from the body ?



Watch Video Solution

540. What happens during inhalation ?



Watch Video Solution

541. What happens during exhalation ?



Watch Video Solution

542. What would be the path of salt removal from gut to the outside of our body ?



Watch Video Solution

543. In which process oxidation of food takes place ?



Watch Video Solution

544. Why do you think the stomach is structured like a bag rather than a tube like esophagus ?



Watch Video Solution

545. How do we know that we need food ?



Watch Video Solution

546. What do you think could be the range of range of temperature for us to relish food items ?



Watch Video Solution

547. Ritwik felt hunger pangs but could not take his meal on time . After sometime the hunger pangs disappeared and he felt relieved . State the reasons.



Watch Video Solution

548. Complete the blanks.

We can recognise the taste of food by pressing the

tongue against.....(1) ,.....(2) recognize the taste ,
present on the tongue.



Watch Video Solution

549. Write a short note on digestion of food in mouth .



Watch Video Solution

550. Why do we salivate during a nap of day time ?



Watch Video Solution

551. Explain the process of exit of waste materials from large intestine .



Watch Video Solution

552. How do we detect the smell of agarbathi ?



Watch Video Solution

553. Tooth enamel is one of the hardest substances in our body. How does it undergo damage due to eating chocolates and sweets ?



Watch Video Solution

554. What do you think that would happen if the salivary glands did not function in our mouth ?



Watch Video Solution

555. If we swallow food material directly without mastication what will happen ?



Watch Video Solution

556. The mere smell or sight of food stimulates hunger. Describe the process in a flow chart.



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557. Vase is doing experiment , lab activities in his classroom , He is tired due to hungry. How hungry feeling occurs ? How will one know ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

558. Write about the experiment conducted by Ivan Pavlov on conditioned reflex.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

559. Write briefly a about the functional and structural aspects of esophagus



Watch Video Solution

560. Explain briefly about the structure of stomach.



Watch Video Solution

561. Brain dead' means 100% non-functioning of Brain. If you get chance to met any neurologist /Jeevandhan volunteer what questions you will ask about 'brain dead' patient ?



Watch Video Solution

562. Write any 2 question to know about peristaltic movements ?



Watch Video Solution

563. What is peristalsis movement ? Compare the similarity of bolus movement in esophagus with cycle tube and potato experiment what you have conducted in school.



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564. How can you prove , show that stomach is protected from damage is being caused by secretion of its own acid ?



Watch Video Solution

565. Draw peristaltic movement of food in stomach.
Describe movement of food in stomach.



Watch Video Solution

566. Draw peristaltic movement of food in stomach.
Describe movement of food in stomach.



Watch Video Solution

567. Describe with diagram how villi are helpful in absorption of digested food in small intestine.



Watch Video Solution

568. How digested food is absorbed in small intestine ?



Watch Video Solution

569. Why do we salivate during a nap of day time ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

570. Dental formula in human beings is

- A. incisors
- B. canines
- C. premolars
- D. molars

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

571. Example for the reflexes in stomach is

A. Peristaltic movement

B. Assimilation

C. Vomiting

D. Digestion

Answer:



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572. The hormone released during hunger is _____.

A. Adrenalin

B. Thyroxin

C. Leptin

D. Ghrelin

Answer:



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573. Which of the following is not a correct pair ?

- 1) Bile - Liver
- 2) Trypsin - Pancreas
- 3) Pepsin - Small intestine
- 4) Ptyalin - Salivary glands

A. Bile - Liver

B. Trypsin - Pancreas

C. Pepsin - Small intestine

D. Ptyalin - Salivary glands

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

574. The pancreas

A. Vasopressine

B. Adrenalin

C. Insulin

D. Progesterone

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

575. When we feel our stomach is full and there is no need of food any more, the hormone secreted is _____.

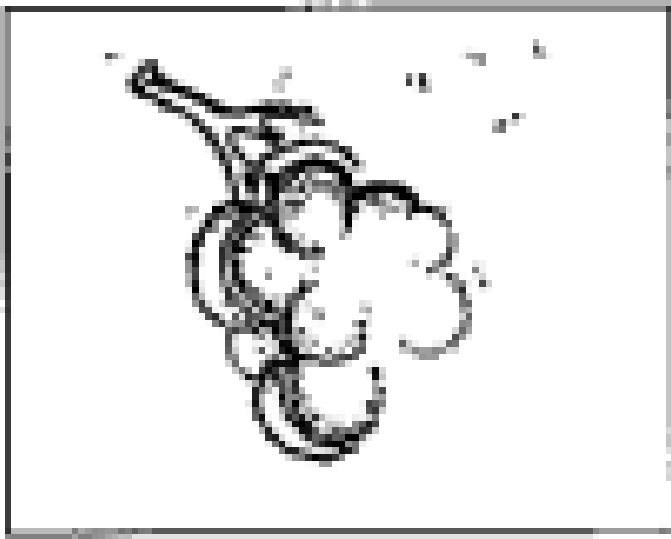
- A. Secretin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Leptin
- D. Ghrelin

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

576. Identify the following figure



A. Artery

B. Motor neuron

C. Alveoli

D. Villus of small intestine

Answer:



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577. Sensation of hunger and motivation to consume food occurs due to

- A. Increase in ghrelin levels
- B. Decrease in ghrelin levels
- C. Increase in leptin levels
- D. Increase in secretin levels

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

578. We can taste the food quickly which is in the form of

- A. Solid
- B. Liquid
- C. Semi solid
- D. Gas

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

579. Taste buds are absent in this papillae

- A. Villate papillae

B. Pholiate papillae

C. Filiform papillae

D. Fungiform papillae

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

580. Mouth starts watering just by hearing the name like

A. Tamarind

B. Lime

C. Mango

D. All

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

581. Name the Russian scientist who conducted experiments on classical conditioning.

A. Conditioned reflex

B. Unconditioned reflex

C. Insight learning

D. Instincts

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

582. What protects the inner lining of the stomach from the harmful effects of hydrochloric acid ?

A. Saliva

B. Pepsin

C. Peristalsis

D. Mucus

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

583. Which of the following is not a component of pancreatic juice?

- A. Fats
- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Proteins
- D. Minerals

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

584. Name the teeth with sharp and pointed edges .

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

585. What is the dental formula of man ?

A.
$$\frac{3, 1, 3, 2}{3, 1, 3, 2}$$

B.
$$\frac{2, 1, 2, 3}{2, 1, 2, 3}$$

C.
$$\frac{2, 1, 3, 2}{2, 1, 3, 2}$$

D. $\frac{2, 3, 1, 2}{2, 3, 1, 2}$

Answer:



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586. What is the nerve that controls the movement of muscles in the jaw ?

- A. First cranial nerve
- B. Third cranial nerve
- C. Fourth cranial nerve
- D. Fifth cranial nerve

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

587. As a result of chewing food forms into a slurry mass called

- A. Bolus
- B. Chyme
- C. Cud
- D. All the above

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

588. The mechanism for swallowing is controlled by

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Diencephalon
- C. Mid-brain
- D. Brain stem

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

589. Complete the blanks.

If the pH is beyond 7 , it is said to be(1) If the pH is below, 7 it is said to be(2).

A. Alkaline

B. Acidic

C. Neutral

D. All

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

590. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. Both acidic and alkaline

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

591. What is the quantity of saliva secreted by us per day ?

A. 1 – 1.25 litres

B. 1 – 1.5 litres

C. 2-2.25 litres

D. 1.75 litres

Answer:



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592. What is the function of peristalsis in these parts of Human digestive system ?

Small intestine

- A. Oesophagus
- B. Stomach
- C. Small intestine
- D. All

Answer:



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593. The gastric juice secreted by the walls of stomach contains

A. Hydrochloric acid

B. Nitric acid

C. Sulphuric acid

D. Amino acid

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

594. Reverse peristalsis occurs in ruminating animals like.

A. Cow

B. Buffalo

C. Goats, sheep

D. All

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

595. What is the chemical nature of food when it enters the small intestine ?

- A. Acidic
- B. Alkaline
- C. Neutral
- D. All

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

596. By which process the absorption of nutrients takes place in small intestine.

- A. Elective process
- B. Selective process

C. Both selective & elective process

D. None

Answer:



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597. 2% of our immune systems is aimed At to expel and kill foreign invaders

A. Gut or Alimentary canal

B. Blood

C. Kidneys

D. Lungs

Answer:



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598. What is enteric nervous system ?

- A. Stimulating and coordinating the breaking down of food
- B. Absorbing nutrients
- C. Expelling wastes
- D. All the above

Answer:



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599. Water and nutrients are absorbed in

- A. Stomach
- B. Small intestine
- C. Large intestine
- D. All the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

600. In which process oxidation of food takes place ?

- A. Excretion
- B. Circulation
- C. Respiration
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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601. Large protein molecules are broken down inof digestive track.

- A. Mouth
- B. Stomach

C. Oesophagus

D. Small intestine

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

602.is the strong acid which is secreted during digestion.

A. Hydrochloric acid

B. Sulphuric acid

C. Nitric acid

D. Phosphoric acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

603. Olfactory receptors present in.....triggering signals to brain.

A. Tongue

B. Nose

C. Ear

D. All of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

604. pH of saliva is..... in nature.

- A. acidic
- B. neutral
- C. alkaline
- D. none of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

605. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in

sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food.

When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets

secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the

mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose

the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while

the(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the jaw up,

down ,forward and backward during food mastication.

The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw.

Under the action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is

released by the salivary glands moistens the food to

make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary

(vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars.

As a result of chewing the food is transported into the

esophagus by the action of swallowing which is

collimated by the swallowing center in the(viii).....
and the(ix).....The tongue which is gustatory
recognizes the taste and.....(x).....nerve plays an
important role in sensation of taste.

Choose the right ones.

- i) Leptin , ghrelin , gastrin , secretin.
- ii) ghrelin , Leptin , secretin , gastrin.
- iii) deep muscles , surface muscles , circular muscles, striated muscles.
- iv) surface muscles , deep muscles , neck muscles , long muscles.
- v) fifth cranial nerve , second cranial nerve , fifth facial nerve , spinal nerve.
- vi) central nervous system , peripheral nervous system , autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve ,
cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons virile , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve ,
optic nerve.

A. Leptin

B. Ghrelin

C. Thyroxine

D. Parathormone

Answer:



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606. Name the hormone that suppresses hunger pangs.

- A. Leptin
- B. Ghrelin
- C. Adrenalin
- D. Cortisol

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

607. The muscles that help in chewing food in the mouth are

- A. Circular muscles
- B. Surface muscles
- C. Longitudinal muscles
- D. Transverse muscles

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

608. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food.

When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets

secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while the(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the jaw up, down ,forward and backward during food mastication. The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw. Under the action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary (vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars. As a result of chewing the food is transported into the esophagus by the action of swallowing which is collimated by the swallowing center in the(viii)..... and the(ix).....The tongue which is gustatory recognizes the taste and.....(x).....nerve plays an

important role in sensation of taste.

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ii) ghrelin , Leptin , secretin , gastrin.

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striated muscles.

iv) surface muscles , deep muscles , neck muscles , long
muscles.

v) fifth cranial nerve , second cranial nerve , fifth facial
nerve , spinal nerve.

vi) central nervous system , peripheral nervous system ,
autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve ,
cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons, medulla oblongata, midbrain.

x) 6th cranial nerve, 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve, optic nerve.

A. Circular

B. Surface

C. Longitudinal

D. Transverse

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

609. The muscles of the lower jaw are controlled by

- A. Third cranial nerve,
- B. Fourth cranial nerve
- C. Fifth cranial nerve
- D. Sixth cranial nerve

Answer:



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610. Saliva is released from glands under the action of this nervous system

- A. Central nervous system
- B. Peripheral nervous system

C. Autonomous nervous system

D. Sympathetic nervous system

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

611. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food.

When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while

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iv) surface muscles , deep muscles , neck muscles , long muscles.

v) fifth cranial nerve , second cranial nerve , fifth facial nerve , spinal nerve.

vi) central nervous system , peripheral nervous system , autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve , cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve , optic nerve.

A. Medulla oblongata and Cerebellum

B. Medulla oblongata and Brain stem

C. Cerebrum and Cerebellum

D. Cerebrum and Brain stem

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

612. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food.

When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets

secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while the(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the jaw up, down ,forward and backward during food mastication. The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw. Under the action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary (vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars. As a result of chewing the food is transported into the esophagus by the action of swallowing which is collimated by the swallowing center in the(viii)..... and the(ix).....The tongue which is gustatory recognizes the taste and.....(x).....nerve plays an

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muscles.

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nerve , spinal nerve.

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vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve ,
cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons, medulla oblongata, midbrain.

x) 6th cranial nerve, 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve, optic nerve.

A. 9th cranial nerve

B. 8th cranial nerve

C. 10th cranial nerve

D. 11th cranial nerve

Answer:



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613. When do we feel hunger pangs fall in stomach ?

- A. levels of glucose in the blood rise
- B. levels of glucose in the blood remain unchanged
- C. levels of glucose in the blood fall
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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614. Name the hormone that is responsible for hunger pangs in stomach.

- A. Ghrelin
- B. Leptin

C. Secretin

D. Gastrin

Answer:



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615. How much time the hunger pangs will continue in our stomach ?

A. 25 to 30 minutes

B. 30 to 40 minutes

C. 25 to 40 minutes

D. 30 to 45 minutes

Answer:



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616. Umami taste is For savory

- A. Chinese savory
- B. Japanese savory
- C. English savory
- D. Indian savory

Answer:



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617. The interaction between which senses increases our perception of the food we eat ?

- A. Senses of taste and see
- B. Senses of sight and smell
- C. Senses of taste and smell
- D. Senses of smell and touch

Answer:



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618. Draw the block diagram showing sensation of taste from food material to brain.

- A. Taste buds
- B. Taste receptors
- C. Filiform papillae
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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619. There is a difference between the tastes of the food which is simply placed on the tongue and when the tongue pressed against the palate. Give reason

- A. Throat

B. Buccal cavity

C. Palate

D. Glottis

Answer:



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620. Iodine solution is used for testing the presence of

A. starch

B. proteins

C. fats

D. minerals

Answer:



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621. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food.

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secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose

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viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve , cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons virile , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve , optic nerve.

A. Chyme

B. Bolus

C. Semi-chyme

D. Bolon

Answer:



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622. Salivary amylase acts on these large molecules to form sugars

A. Starch

B. Proteins

C. Fat

D. minerals

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

623. If the pH of a substance is below 7, it is in nature

- A. Alkaline
- B. Acidic
- C. Neutral
- D. None of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

624. What about the nature of medium for salivary amylase to act on food component ?

- A. Alkaline
- B. Acidic
- C. Neutral
- D. All of the above

Answer:



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625. Belching and burning sensation is caused by the production of.... Acid in the stomach

- A. Nitric acid
- B. Hydrochloric acid
- C. Sulphuric acid
- D. Phosphorous acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

626. With what name do we call the partially digested food in stomach ?

- A. Bolon
- B. Bolus

C. Chyme

D. Semibolus

Answer:



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627. What happens if the direction of peristalsis is not reversed in animal like cow ?

A. Herbivorous

B. Ruminating

C. Carnivorous

D. Omnivorous

Answer:



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628. How much time it would take for emptying of 100 % food from small intestine ?

A. 30-40 hours

B. 20-30 hours

C. 30-50 hours

D. 20-40 hours

Answer:



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629. HCl secreted by the walls of the stomach is strong enough to digest even the parts like

- A. Cartilage
- B. Hard bones
- C. Muscle
- D. Tendons

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

630. Complete the following blanks.

Ptyalin and amylase acts on (1). Bile juice is secreted by (2) in digestive system.

- A. The gastric juice secreted by the stomach
- B. The pepsin present in the gastric juice
- C. The fats present in the food
- D. The mucus secreted by walls of stomach

Answer:



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631. Acidic nature of chyme initiates the production of which hormones ?

- A. Trypsin, Chymotrypsin
- B. Pepsin, Trypsin
- C. Secretin, Cholecystokinin
- D. Lipase, Sucrase

Answer:



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632. Read the sentence , identify the error and rewrite it.

The area of absorption in small intestine is increased by

lacteals.

- A. Villi
- B. Lymph vessels
- C. Blood vessels
- D. Sphincter muscles

Answer:



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633. Name the digestive tract which is nick named by scientist as the second brain

- A. Second Brain

B. Third Brain

C. First Brain

D. Fourth Brain

Answer:



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634. Enteric nervous system is presented in this following system

A. Excretory system

B. Circulatory system

C. Digestive system

D. Transport system

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

635. The neural tissue of enteric nervous system is filled with important

- A. Transmittors
- B. Neurotransmitters
- C. Electrons
- D. Electrodes

Answer:



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636. the second brain contains about million neurons....

A. 200

B. 100

C. 300

D. 400

Answer:



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637. Hard mass of faeces gets stored in this part of the large intestine

A. Rectum

B. Colon

C. Caecum

D. Duodenum

Answer:



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638. If energy has to be obtained from food it has to be

- A. Reduced
- B. Oxidised-reduced
- C. Oxidised
- D. Fermented

Answer:



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639. Respiration is an involuntary process controlled by the medulla oblongata of this nervous system

- A. Autonomous nervous system
- B. Peripheral nervous system

C. Central nervous system

D. A sympathetic nervous system

Answer:



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640. During respiration the movement of intercoastal/diaphragm moves the ribcage inflating and deflating the

A. Liver

B. Lung

C. Abdomen

D. Kidney

Answer:



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641. For the digestion to occur in the food canal, coordination of these two processes are necessary

A. Respiration, Circulation

B. Nutrition, Digestion

C. Excretion, Transport

D. Respiration, Reproduction

Answer:



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642. These animals have extrapouch in the stomach to store quickly swallowed food

- A. Herbivores
- B. Ruminates
- C. Carnivores
- D. Omnivores

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

643. What chemical do we use to test the presence of starch ?

- A. First saliva then iodine
- B. First saliva then xylene
- C. First xylene then saliva
- D. First xylene then Iodine

Answer:



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644. 3:2:1:2 is the ratio of our dentition . Here. 1 represents.....

A. Incisors

B. Molars

C. Premolars

D. Canines

Answer:



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645. Name the teeth which are helpful in tearing sugarcane.

A. Canines

B. Incisors

C. Molars

D. Premolars

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

646. If a person took spoiled food , what would be the result ?

A. Vomiting sensation

B. Belching

C. Burning in chest and throat

D. All the above

Answer:



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647. Peristalsis : Man, Reverse Peristalsis : ?

A. Tiger

B. Squirrel

C. Cow

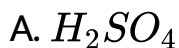
D. Cat

Answer:



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648. The acid that is secreted in our stomach is



Answer:



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649. It is believed that the Diencephalon in fore-brain and vagus nerve (10th cranial nerve) plays an important role in carrying hunger signals to the brain . Hunger pangs

continue unto 30-45 minutes . Increase in ghrelin levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation to consume food.

Read above content and prepare any two questions.

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Medulla
- C. Mid brain
- D. Diencephalon

Answer:



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650. Write about the experiment conducted by Ivan Pavlov on conditioned reflex.

- A. Conditioned reflex
- B. Unconditioned reflex
- C. Insight learning
- D. Instincts

Answer:



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651. Name the teeth with sharp and pointed edges .

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars

Answer:



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652. What is the nerve that controls the movement of muscles in the jaw ?

A. First cranial nerve

B. Third cranial nerve

C. Fourth cranial nerve

D. Fifth cranial nerve

Answer:



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653. Difference between food preparation process - energy releasing process.

A. Excretion

B. Circulation

C. Respiration

D. None of the above

Answer:



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654. In the intestine, trypsinogen is activated by

- A. Pepsin, Trypsin
- B. Trypsin, chymotrypsin
- C. Secretin, cholecystokinin
- D. Sucrase, lipase

Answer:



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655. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below.

Fluctuations of hormone(i).....levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food. When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone(ii).....that gets secreted suppresses hunger . We take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the.....(iii)..... muscles help in chewing actions, while the(iv)..... muscles of the jaw moves the jaw up, down ,forward and backward during food mastication. The(v)..... nerve controls the muscles of the jaw. Under the action of(vi).....nervous system Saliva is released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary (vii).....in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugars.

As a result of chewing the food is transported into the esophagus by the action of swallowing which is collimated by the swallowing center in the(viii)..... and the(ix).....The tongue which is gustatory recognizes the taste and.....(x).....nerve plays an important role in sensation of taste.

Choose the right ones.

- i) Leptin , ghrelin , gastrin , secretin.
- ii) ghrelin , Leptin , secretin , gastrin.
- iii) deep muscles , surface muscles , circus lard muscles, striated muscles.
- iv) surface muscles , deep muscles , neck muscles , long muscles.
- v) fifth cranial nerve , second cranial nerve , fifth facial nerve , spinal nerve.

vi) central nervous system , peripheral nervous system ,
autonomous nervous system

vii) lipase , sucrose , galactase , amylase.

viii) medulla oblongata , cerebrum , 8th spinal nerve ,
cranial nerve, 7th cranial nerve.

ix) Pons virile , brain stem medulla oblongata , mid brain .

x) 6th cranial nerve , 5th cranial nerve, 10th cranial nerve ,
optic nerve.

A. Ghrelin

B. Leptin

C. Gastrin

D. Secretin

Answer:



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656. What are four systems involved in the process of generating hunger sensation ?

A. Respiration

B. Digestion

C. Excretion

D. Circulation

Answer:



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657. Name the finger like projection which increase the surface area of absorption in small intestine.

- A. Mouth
- B. Small intestine
- C. Oesophagus
- D. Large intestine

Answer:



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658. Sesation of hunger and motivation to consume food occurs due to

- A. attractive to the eyes
- B. flavour to nose
- C. tongue for selecting food
- D. All the above

Answer:



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659. Give reasons.

If we press tongue against the palate, we can recognise taste easily.

- A. When tongue is pressed against the palate

B. When the food is in the solid state

C. When the sight of the food

D. All the above

Answer:



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660. Write differences between the following :

Mastication - Rumination

A. Chewing action

B. Churning action

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

Answer:



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661. What is involved in bringing of about peristalsis?

- A. Central nervous system
- B. Peripheral nervous system
- C. Autonomous nervous system
- D. Sympathetic nervous system

Answer:



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662. What is the other name for "second brain" ?

- A. Sympathetic nervous, system
- B. Enteric nervous system
- C. Peripheral nervous system
- D. Autonomous nervous system

Answer:



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663. Classify the substances given below.

Ptyaline, Leptin, Morphine, Riboflavin, Testosterone,

Thyamin, Niacine, Sucrase, Nicotine, Amylase, Retinol, Quinine, Calciferol, Adrenaline, Tripsin.

- A. Heart beat
- B. Respiration
- C. Hunger pangs
- D. Suppression of hunger

Answer:



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664. What is enteric nervous system ?

- A. Breaking down of food

B. Absorbing nutrients

C. Expelling wastes

D. All the above

Answer:



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665. What controls the exit of stools from the body ?

A. Anal sphincter

B. Pyloric sphincter

C. Cardiac sphincter

D. None of the above

Answer:



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666. What is the location of second brain in our body ?

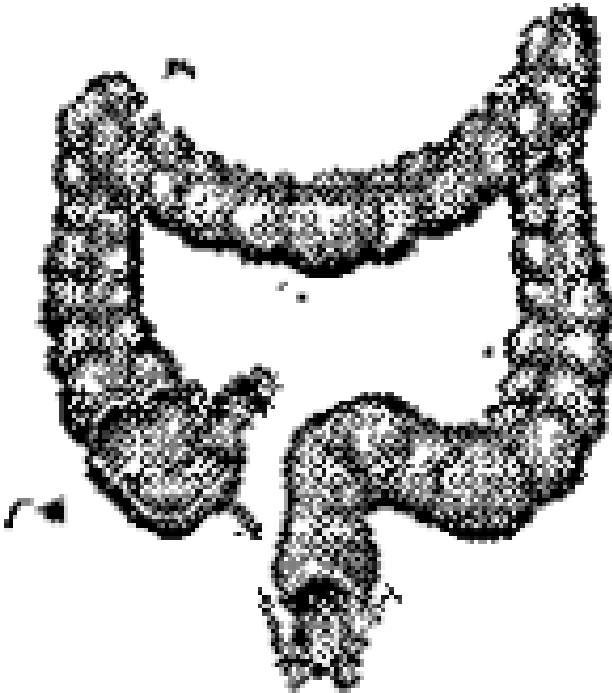
- A. Conscious thoughts
- B. Decision making
- C. Centre for emotions
- D. Enables us to "feel" of gut

Answer:



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667. Observe the given part. The role of this part during digestion is .



- A. Digestion completes here
- B. Water and mineral salts are absorbed
- C. Digested food is absorbed
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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668. In the dental formula of Man $\frac{2123}{2123}$ '1' represents(1) and '3' represents(2)

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars

Answer:



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669. Arrange the flow-chart in the correct order



A. 2,3,4,1,5

B. 4,3,2,1,5

C. 3,4,1,2,5

D. 3,4,2,1,5

Answer:



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670. Gastric juice : HCl : : Bile juice:?

A. Pepsin

B. Trypsin

C. Lipase

D. No enzyme

Answer:



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671. Name the type of teeth are well developed in carnivores.



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672. Identify the mismatched pair.

1. Villi - small intestine

2. Pyloric sphincter - junction of small intestine and large intestine

3. Reverse peristalsis-man

A. 1,2

B. 1,3

C. 2 only

D. 2,3

Answer:



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673. Suppose your taste buds were affected what would happen to your interest in having food ?

- A. We could not recognise the taste of the food
- B. Burning sensation on the tongue
- C. We lost our interest in having food
- D. A and C

Answer:



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674. Identify the mismatched pair.

- 1) Incisors - cutting and biting
- 2) Canines - tearing and killing
- 3) Premolars - biting

A. 1,2

B. 1,3

C. 2 only

D. 3 only

Answer:



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675. Stomach : chyme : : Mouth:?.....

- A. Chyle
- B. Bolus
- C. Slime food
- D. Raw food

Answer:



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676. Identify the mismatched pair.

- 1) Hunger pangs - Medulla a oblongata

2) Mastication- 5th cranial nerve

3) Swallowing - Diencephalon

A. 1,2

B. 2,3

C. 1 only

D. 1,3

Answer:



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