



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(ENGLISH)

LIFE PROCESSES

Exercise

1. Why is diffusion insufficient to meet the oxygen requirements of multi-cellular organisms like humans?



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2. What criteria do we use to decide whether something is alive?



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3. What are outside raw materials used for by an organism?



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4. What processes would you consider essential for maintaining life?



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5. What are the differences between autotrophic nutrition and heterotrophic nutrition?



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6. Where do plants get each of the raw materials required for photosynthesis?



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7. What is the role of the acid in our stomach?



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8. What is the function of digestive enzymes?



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9. How is the small intestine designed to absorb digested food?



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10. What advantage over an aquatic organism does a terrestrial organism have with regard to obtaining oxygen for respiration?



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11. What are the different ways in which glucose is oxidised to provide energy in various organisms?



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12. How is oxygen and carbon dioxide transported in human beings?



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13. How are the lungs designed in human beings to maximise the area for exchange of gases?



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14. What are the components of the transport system in human beings? What are the functions of these components?



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15. Why is it necessary to separate oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in mammals and birds?



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



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17. How are water and minerals transported in plants?



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18. How is food transported in plants?



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19. Describe the structure and functioning of nephrons.



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20. What are the methods used by plants to get rid of excretory products



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21. How is the amount of urine produced regulated?



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22. The kidneys in human beings are a part of the system for

- A. nutrition.
- B. excretion.
- C. respiration.
- D. transportation

Answer: excretion.



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23. The xylem in plants are responsible for

- A. transport of water
- B. transport of amino acids
- C. transport of food
- D. transport of oxygen

Answer: transport of water.



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24. The autotrophic mode of nutrition requires

:

- A. carbon dioxide and water.
- B. sunlight.
- C. chlorophyll.
- D. all of the above

Answer: all of the above.



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25. The breakdown of pyruvate to give carbon dioxide, water and energy takes place in

- A. cytoplasm.
- B. chloroplast.
- C. mitochondria.
- D. nucleus.

Answer: mitochondria.



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26. How are fats digested in our bodies?

Where does this process take place?



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27. What is the role of saliva in the digestion of food?



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28. What are the necessary conditions for autotrophic nutrition and what are its by-products?



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29. What are the differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration? Name some organisms that use the anaerobic mode of respiration



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30. How are the alveoli designed to maximise the exchange of gases?



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31. What would be the consequences of a deficiency of haemoglobin in our bodies?



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32. Describe double circulation of blood in human beings. Why is it necessary?



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33. What are the differences between the transport of materials in xylem and phloem?



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34. Compare the functioning of alveoli in the lungs and nephrons in the kidneys with respect to their structure and functioning.



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