Biology 12 respiration chapter notes weebly

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What is respiration in biology short notes? Respiration is the biochemical process in which the cells of an organism obtain energy by combining oxygen and glucose, resulting in the release of carbon dioxide, water, and ATP (the currency of energy in cells).

What is the scientific term for respiration? The process that these organisms use to extract the energy from their food is through the chemical process of aerobic (with oxygen) respiration, also called cellular respiration.

What is the mechanism of respiration 12th? The mechanism of breathing involves two main processes: inspiration and expiration. Inspiration occurs when the diaphragm and the external intercostal muscles contract. Expiration occurs when the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles relax.

Where does true respiration begin? The respiratory system starts at the nose and mouth and continues through the airways and the lungs. Air enters the respiratory system through the nose and mouth and passes down the throat (pharynx) and through the voice box, or larynx.

What are the 4 stages of respiration? There are four stages: glycolysis, the link reaction, the Krebs cycle and oxidative phosphorylation.

What is respiration short answer questions? The transfer of oxygen from the outside environment to cells within tissues, as well as the removal of carbon dioxide in the opposite way, is referred to as respiration. It is a biological reaction that takes place within the cells of living organisms.

What is faster respiration called? Tachypnea refers to rapid breathing, typically defined as a symptom and a focused problem within a medical evaluation. The normal breathing rate for an average adult is 12 to 20 breaths per minute. The number of breaths per minute in children and newborns is higher than the resting rate in adults.

What is the main muscle of respiration? The diaphragm: This dome-shaped muscle below your lungs separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity. The diaphragm is the main muscle used for breathing.

What are the two types of respiration? Respiration releases energy stored in glucose and without it these cells would die. There are two types of respiration: Aerobic respiration occurs in the presence of oxygen and in most cells most of the time. Anaerobic respiration occurs without oxygen and much less frequently than aerobic respiration.

What is the definition of respiration in biology 12th? “Respiration is defined as a metabolic process wherein, the living cells of an organism obtains energy (in the form of ATP) by taking in oxygen and liberating carbon dioxide from the oxidation of complex organic substances.” (The above statement refers to the biochemical definition of respiration)

What is 12 respiration? Your respiratory rate, or your breathing rate, is the number of breaths you take per minute. The normal respiratory rate for an adult at rest is 12 to 18 breaths per minute. A respiration rate under 12 or over 25 breaths per minute while resting may be a sign of an underlying health condition.

What is the respiratory system short notes? The respiratory system takes up oxygen from the air we breathe and expels the unwanted carbon dioxide. The main organ of the respiratory system is the lungs. Other respiratory organs include the nose, the trachea and the breathing muscles (the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles).

What are the 7 main parts of the respiratory system?

What is the main organ of the respiratory system? Your lungs are on each side of your heart, inside your chest cavity. They are the main organs of the respiratory

system.

What is another name for the respiratory system? The respiratory system (also respiratory apparatus, ventilatory system) is a biological system consisting of specific organs and structures used for gas exchange in animals and plants.

What are the 7 life processes of respiration? Life processes: These are the 7 processes all living things do - movement, reproduction, sensitivity, nutrition, excretion, respiration and growth.

In which organelle does respiration take place? The mitochondrion is the main organelle where cellular respiration occurs. Organelles are structures that perform specific jobs within the cell. After the Krebs cycle, the electron transport chain occurs in the cristae of the inner mitochondrial membrane.

What is the respiration formula? C 6 H 12 O 6 + 6 O 2 ? 6 CO 2 + 6 H 2 O + ATP.

Where does respiration take place? While most aerobic respiration (with oxygen) takes place in the cell's mitochondria, and anaerobic respiration (without oxygen) takes place within the cell's cytoplasm. (adenosine triphosphate) chemical found in most living cells and used for energy.

Why is it called respiration? After you use the food, the carbon is exhaled as carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide then goes into the atmosphere and would stay there, eventually killing us as we run out of food and oxygen. This is where plants come in. The term “respiration” originally means breathing (mostly by lungs, of course).

What is the difference between breathing and respiration? To conclude, breathing and respiration are two distinct but interdependent processes that occur in the body. Breathing refers to the physical act of inhaling and exhaling air through the lungs, while respiration is a chemical process that involves the exchange of gases between the lungs, blood, and body cells.

What is respiration in simple terms? respiration. / r?s?p?-r??sh?n / The process by which organisms exchange gases, especially oxygen and carbon dioxide, with the environment. In air-breathing vertebrates, respiration takes place in the lungs.

What is the short definition of respiratory system in biology? (RES-pih-ruh-TOR-ee SIS-tem) The organs that are involved in breathing. These include the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs. Also called respiratory tract. Enlarge.

What is respiration function biology? Respiration by the respiratory system supplies the oxygen needed by cells for aerobic cellular respiration and removes the carbon dioxide produced by cells during cellular respiration.

What is respiration in organisms short note? Cellular respiration takes place in the cells of all organisms. In the cell, the food (glucose) is broken down into carbon dioxide and water using oxygen. When breakdown of glucose occurs with the use of oxygen it is called aerobic respiration. Food can also be broken down, without using oxygen.

Where to start with Montessori? Start with building a Montessori lifestyle: explore, respect the child, follow the child's interests, slow down, involve them in your everyday work, and give them sensory experiences. Then, begin to add basic Montessori activities with materials at home, like practical life and sensory activities. Read lots of books.

What age to start Montessori at home? Through observation, you will know when they are ready for Montessori. Children will give non-verbal cues to tell you they are ready. 0-3 years old should be a good starting age.

How do I start Montessori at 3 years old?

What is the systematic method of nomenclature of heterocyclic compounds? In organic chemistry, Hantzsch–Widman nomenclature, also called the extended Hantzsch–Widman system (named for Arthur Rudolf Hantzsch and Karl Oskar Widman), is a type of systematic chemical nomenclature used for naming heterocyclic parent hydrides having no more than ten ring members.

What are the names of heterocyclic compounds? Aromatic Heterocyclic compounds are analogous to Benzene. Examples: Furan, Pyrrole, Thiophene, Indole, Benzofuran, Carbazole, Quinoline, Isoquinoline, Imidazole, Oxazole, Pyrazole, Pyridazine, Pyrimidine, Purine, etc.

What is a heterocyclic compound in Iupac? Copy. https://doi.org/10.1351/goldbook.H02798. Cyclic compounds having as ring members atoms of at least two different elements, e.g. quinoline, 1,2-thiazole, bicyclo[3.3. 1]tetrasiloxane.

How do you nomenclature bridged heterocyclic compounds? A heterocyclic bridge is named as a prefix derived from the corresponding heterocyclic compound listed in Appendix 2 by adding an 'o' with elision of a final 'e' if present. If the heterocyclic system requires the citation of locants these are given in square brackets in front of the name.

What are the rules for nomenclature of heterocyclic compounds? The heterocyclic compounds are named by combining suitable prefix, stem, and suffix. The stem indicates the ring size, and suffix or an ending indicates degree of unsaturation or saturation in the ring.

What is the Iupac nomenclature method? According to the terms provided by IUPAC naming system, three parts are required: a root word, a chemistry prefix, and a suffix, when naming organic compounds to help scientists quickly and efficiently differentiate between molecule types, structure, components and chain length.

How do you classify heterocyclic compounds? Heterocyclic compounds are primarily classified as saturated and unsaturated. The saturated heterocyclic compounds behave like the acyclic derivatives with modified steric properties. Piperidine and tetrehydrofuran are the conventional amines and ethers of this category.

What is the nomenclature of pyridine? The systematic name of pyridine, within the Hantzsch–Widman nomenclature recommended by the IUPAC, is azinine.

What are name reactions in heterocyclic chemistry? It presents methods for forming these cyclic compounds through reactions such as nucleophilic substitution, elimination, addition and rearrangement reactions.

What is an example of a heterocyclic nomenclature? Examples of this nomenclature are: ethylene oxide = oxacyclopropane, furan = oxacyclopenta-2,4-diene, pyridine = azabenzene, and morpholine = 1-oxa-4-azacyclohexane. The

Hantzsch-Widman system provides a more systematic method of naming heterocyclic compounds that is not dependent on prior carbocyclic names.

What is heterocyclic in chemistry definitions? heterocyclic compound, any of a major class of organic chemical compounds characterized by the fact that some or all of the atoms in their molecules are joined in rings containing at least one atom of an element other than carbon (C).

What are five-membered heterocyclic compounds? Five-membered heterocycles are ring structures that consist of five atoms, including at least one heteroatom, and are less strained compared to three-membered heterocycles.

How do you name organometallics? Remember, the key to naming organometallic compounds correctly is to identify the organic group, the metal, and the oxidation state of the metal, and to name them in that order.

What is aromaticity order of heterocyclic compounds? 1) they fulfill the criteria for aromaticity, the extent of delocalization of the nonbonding electron pair is decisive for the aromaticity, thus the grading of aromaticity is in the order of: furan pyrrole thiophene benzene this order is consistent with the order of electronegativity values for oxygen (3.44), ...

How do you name fused heterocycles? If a benzene is fused to the heterocyclic ring, the compound is named by placing number(s) indicating position(s) of the heteroatom(s) before the prefix benzo- (from benzene) followed by the name of the heterocyclic component.

What is nomenclature rules? The universal rules of nomenclature are as follows: Biological names are in Latin and are written in italics. The first word in the name indicates the genus, while the second word denotes its specific epithet. When the name is handwritten, both the words are separately underlined. When printed, the name is in italics.

What is the naming convention of heterocycle? The three prefixes are oxa-, thia-, and aza- for oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen, respectively. Second, numbers assigned to the atom denote heteroatom position. Third, the size of the ring and the degree of unsaturation is described by the suffix at the end.

How do you name Iupac rules? In general, an IUPAC name will have three essential features: A root or base indicating a major chain or ring of carbon atoms found in the molecular structure. A suffix or other element(s) designating functional groups that may be present in the compound.

How to do nomenclature in chemistry?

What is the difference between nomenclature and IUPAC? The IUPAC nomenclature is the standardized name given to the organic compounds using official naming rules. Opposed to that, common names are older names given to the organic compounds, which are not official, but sometimes they are used.

How do you calculate IUPAC nomenclature?

What is the Huckel rule in chemistry? His rule states that if a cyclic, planar molecule has 4n+2 ? electrons, it is considered aromatic. This rule would come to be known as Hückel's Rule.

How do you identify homocyclic and heterocyclic? If we talk about organic chemistry, Homocyclic compounds are the type of cyclic compounds, unlike heterocyclic, in which the ring structure is formed by the atoms. This ring structure is made up of the same elements' atoms and this element is the carbon. These are called Carbocyclic compounds.

Are all heterocyclic compounds aromatic? The most common heterocyclic compounds contain carbon along with nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur. Because some heterocyclic compounds are aromatic, it is important to discuss how the inclusion of non-carbon atoms affects the determination of aromaticity.

What is the IUPAC name of Furan?

What is the nomenclature of CuCl? Copper(I) chloride, commonly called cuprous chloride, is the lower chloride of copper, with the formula CuCl. The substance is a white solid sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in concentrated hydrochloric acid.

What is the IUPAC name of Quinoline?

What is the systematic way of naming compounds? The Compendium of Chemical Terminology published by the IUPAC defines systematic name as "a name composed wholly of specially coined or selected syllables, with or without numerical prefixes; e.g. pentane, oxazole." However, when trivial names have become part of chemical nomenclature, they can be the systematic name ...

What is the RS method of nomenclature? In R and S nomenclature, we assign a number, according to the CIP rules for each group of atoms or atoms that is attached with the chiral carbon. CIP rules means Cahn-Ingold-Prelog prioritizing rules and the substituents present in the molecule is assigned according to this rule.

What is the Iupac systematic approach to nomenclature? The IUPAC nomenclature system is a set of logical rules devised and used by organic chemists to circumvent problems caused by arbitrary nomenclature. Knowing these rules and given a structural formula, one should be able to write a unique name for every distinct compound.

What is the systematic way to assign names to chemical compounds called? Chemical nomenclature is a set of rules to generate systematic names for chemical compounds. The nomenclature used most frequently worldwide is the one created and developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

What are the techniques in naming chemical compounds? Usually, molecular compounds are named with prefixes that denote the number of each element's atoms. Binary compounds end with the suffix "-ide. " Compounds with more elements have the suffix "-ate. " Ionic compounds have no suffixes and always end with the suffix "-ide.

What is the systematic method of nomenclature? In chemical nomenclature, the IUPAC nomenclature of inorganic chemistry is a systematic method of naming inorganic chemical compounds, as recommended by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC). It is published in Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry (which is informally called the Red Book).

What is the difference between systematic and IUPAC naming? Systematic or IUPAC Name The systematic name also called the IUPAC name is the preferred

way to name a chemical because each systematic name identifies exactly one chemical. The systematic name is determined by guidelines set forth by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

What are the 3 rules of nomenclature?

What is the RS and EZ nomenclature system? E/Z nomenclature The R-S system is based on a set of “priority rules”, which allow you to rank any groups. The rigorous IUPAC system for naming alkene isomers, called the E-Z system, is based on the same priority rules. The general strategy of the E-Z system is to analyze the two groups at each end of the double bond.

What is R and S nomenclature in stereochemistry? R and S stand for Latin words that mean right and left, respectively; and that is more or less how the label is determined. Carbons that have two hydrogens attached to it are never chiral centers, and carbons that have four different atoms attached, say a carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulfur, are always chiral centers.

How to write the nomenclature of organic compounds? In this nomenclature system, organic compounds are named with the use of functional groups as the prefix or suffix to the parent compounds name. Hydrides that belong to groups 13 to 17 of the modern periodic table are named with the suffix 'ane'. Examples of this include Borane, Phosphane, and oxidane, etc.

What is the chemical nomenclature method? Chemists use nomenclature rules to clearly name compounds. Ionic and molecular compounds are named using somewhat-different methods. Binary ionic compounds typically consist of a metal and a nonmetal. The name of the metal is written first, followed by the name of the nonmetal with its ending changed to –ide.

What is the priority order of Iupac nomenclature of organic chemistry? Solution: The priority of functional groups in IUPAC nomenclature is -COOH > -SO3H > -COOR > -COCl > -CONH? > -CN > HC=O > -CO > -OH > -NH? > C=C > C-C.

What are the three types of nomenclature? There are three methods of nomenclature – Composition, Substitute, Additive nomenclature. The International

Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) designed and developed the nomenclature that is most often used worldwide.

What is the difference between CAS and IUPAC? CAS numbers are important to identify chemical substances in many databases, both public and private, as well as other chemical inventory listings. The purpose of the IUPAC system of nomenclature is to establish an international standard of naming compounds to facilitate communication.

How do chemists assign the chemical name to an unknown element? After the discovery of a new element is established by the joint IUPAC-IUPAP Working Group, the discoverers are invited to propose a name and a symbol to the IUPAC Inorganic Chemistry Division. Elements can be named after a mythological concept, a mineral, a place or country, a property or a scientist.

Security Analysis and Portfolio Management by Punithavathy Pandian: A Comprehensive Overview

Q: What is the primary focus of Punithavathy Pandian's book, "Security Analysis and Portfolio Management"?

A: The book provides a comprehensive examination of the principles and practices of security analysis and portfolio management. It covers a wide range of topics, including financial statement analysis, valuation techniques, portfolio theory, and risk management.

Q: How does the book approach security analysis?

A: Pandian employs a rigorous and comprehensive approach to security analysis, emphasizing the interpretation of financial statements to assess a company's financial health, performance, and prospects. The book discusses various analytical tools and techniques used by investors and portfolio managers.

Q: What are the key principles of portfolio management covered in the book?

A: Pandian explores the fundamental principles of portfolio management, including diversification, asset allocation, and risk-return optimization. The book explains how investors can construct portfolios that align with their risk tolerance and financial

goals.

Q: How does the book address risk management in portfolio management?

A: Risk management is a crucial aspect of portfolio management, and Pandian dedicates a section of the book to this topic. The author discusses various risk assessment techniques, portfolio stress testing, and strategies for managing risk in portfolio construction.

Q: What are the benefits of reading "Security Analysis and Portfolio Management" by Punithavathy Pandian?

A: This book provides a valuable resource for individuals seeking a thorough understanding of security analysis and portfolio management. It offers a comprehensive and accessible overview of the subject, equipping readers with the knowledge and skills necessary to make informed investment decisions and manage their portfolios effectively.

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