Chapter- 6

Life processes.

Sub- Living, Nonliving, Molecular movements needed for life, Single-celled organism, Multi-celled organism, Basic rules for body design in multi-cellular organisms

Period-1

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. What are the three basic types of nutrients?
2. Why are proteins necessary for the living organisms?

4.which of the cell organelles is essential to synthesise food by the autotrophs.

5.what is the mode of nutrition in fungi?

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1. Which is the basic requirement of living organisms for obtaining energy?

2. Which of the following type of energy is used by living organisms to perform vital life processes?
Kinetic energy, Chemical energy, Potential energy, Nuclear energy

3. Name two inorganic substances which are used by autotrophs to make food

4. a) What criteria can be used to decide whether something is alive?
(b) What is meant by life processes? Name the basic life processes common to all living organisms which are essential for maintaining life.

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1 a) Photosynthesis converts energy X into energy Y. What are X and Y?
(b) State the various steps involved in the process of photosynthesis

2. (a) How do plants obtain food?
(b) Why do plants need nitrogen? How do plants obtain nitrogen?

3. Define (i) saprophytic nutrition (ii) parasitic nutrition, and (iii) holozoic nutrition. Give one example of each type.

4. a) How does carbon dioxide from the air enter the leaves of a plant to be used in photosynthesis?
(b) How does water from the soil reach the leaves of a plant to be used in photosynthesis?

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. The organisms A, B and C can obtain their food in three different ways. Organism A derives its food from the body of another living organism which is called its D, without killing it. The organism B takes in the solid food by the process of ingestion, digests a part of this food and throws out undigested food in the process called E. The organism C obtains its food from dead and decaying plants.
(a) What is the mode of nutrition of (i) organism A (ii) organism B, and (iii) organism C?
(b) What is the organism like D called?
(c) Name the process E.
(d) Give one example each of organisms like (i) A (ii) B, and (iii) C.
(e) What is the general name of three modes of nutrition exhibited by organisms A, B and C?

2.An organism A which cannot move from one place to another, makes a simple food B from the substances C and D available in the environment. This food is made in the presence of a green coloured substance E present in organs F in the presence of light energy in a process called G. Some of the simple food B also gets converted into a complex food H for storage purposes. The food H gives a blue-black colour with dilute iodine solution.
(a) What is (i) organism A (ii) food B, and (iii) food H?
(b) What are C and D?
(c) Name (i) green coloured substance E, and (ii) organ F.
(d) What is the process G?

Period-2

Sub-Nutrition, Types of nutrition,metabolism,Autotrophic Nutrition ,photosynthesis,Heterotrophic Nutrition ,Holozoic Nutrition, Nutrition in Amoeba

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. Carbon dioxide and water are the two inorganic substances used by autotrophs to make their food.
2. What is the mode of nutrition in fungi?
3. Name one organism each having saprophytic, parasitic and holozoic modes of nutrition.
4. Apart from sunlight and chlorophyll, what other things are required to make food by photosynthesis?
5. (a) Name a gas used in photosynthesis.
   (b) Name a gas produced in photosynthesis

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1. In addition to carbon dioxide and water, state two other conditions necessary for the process of photosynthesis to take place.

2. a) Name the pigment in leaves which absorbs sunlight energy.
(b) What is the colour of this pigment?

3. What is the name of those cells in the leaf of a plant which control the opening and closing of stomata?

4. All the animals can be divided into three groups on the basis of their eating habits. Name the three groups.

5.Why do we boil the leaf in alcohol when we are testing it for starch?

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1. What is the scientific name of the animals which are:
(i) only meat eaters?
(ii) only plant eaters?
(iii) both, plant and meat eaters?

2. What is the name of those cells in the leaf of a plant which control the opening and closing of stomata?

3. (a) Leaves of a healthy potted plant were coated with Vaseline. Will this plant remain healthy for long? Give reason for your answer.
(b) What will happen to the rate of photosynthesis on a plant under the following circumstances?
(i) cloudy day in morning but bright sunshine in the afternoon
(ii) no rainfall in the area for a considerable time.
(iii) gathering of dust on the leaves

4. (a) Name the raw materials required for photosynthesis. How do plants obtain these raw materials?
(b) What are the various conditions necessary for photosynthesis?
(c) Name the various factors which affect the rate of photosynthesis in plants.

Level-4 5 Marks Questions

HOTS Questions

1. Name an animal whose process of obtaining food is called phagocytosis.

2a) What is common for *Cuscuta*, ticks and leeches?
(b) Name the substances on which the following enzymes act in the human digestive system:
(i) Trypsin
(ii) Amylase
(iii) Pepsin
(iv) Lipase
(c) Why does absorption of digested food occur mainly in the small intestine?

3(a) What would happen if all the green plants disappear from the earth?
(b) If a plant is releasing carbon dioxide and taking in oxygen during the day, does it mean that there is no photosynthesis occurring? Justify your answer.

4. A unicellular animal P having no fixed shape ingests a food particle by forming temporary finger-like projections Q. The food particle is engulfed with a little surrounding water to form a temporary stomach R inside it. The chemicals S from surrounding cytoplasm enter into R and break down food into small and soluble molecules by chemical reactions. The digested food is absorbed directly into cytoplasm by the process T. The undigested food is thrown out of the body by the rupture of a cell organelle U in a process called V.
(a) Name the unicellular animal P.
(b) What are (i) Q, and (ii) R?
(c) Name (i) chemical S, and (ii) process T.
(d) Name (i) organelle U, and (ii) process V.

Period-3

Sub-Human Digestive System, Alimentary Canal, Associated Digestive Glands, Digestion of various food components along various parts of Alimentary canal

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. Name the enzyme present in human saliva. What type of food material is digested by this enzyme?

2. Which of the organs perform the following functions in humans?
(i) Absorption of food
(ii) Absorption of water

3. What substance is mixed with food in the mouth during chewing by the teeth?

4. What substance is mixed with food in the mouth during chewing by the teeth?

5. In which part of the digestive system is water absorbe

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1. a) what is chlorophyll? What part does chlorophyll play in photosynthesis?
(b) (i) Which simple food is prepared first in the process of photosynthesis?
(ii) Name the food which gets stored in plant leaves.

2 What substances are contained in gastric juice? What are their functions?

What substances are contained in pancreatic juice? What are their functions?

3. (a) Describe the parts of our tooth with the help of a labelled diagram.
(b) What is meant by dental caries? How are they caused?
(c) What is dental plaque? What harm can it do? How can the formation of plaque be prevented?

Level-3 3 Marks Questions

1. a) What is the role of hydrochloric acid in our stomach?
(b) What is the function of enzymes in the human digestive system?

2. (a) Which part of the body secretes bile? Where is bile stored? What is the function of bile?
(b) What is trypsin? What is its function?

3. What are the functions of liver and pancreas in the human digestive system ?

4.Name the following :
(a) The process in plants which converts light energy into chemical energy.
(b) Organisms that cannot prepare their own food.
(c) Organisms that can prepare their own food.
(d) The cell organelle where photosynthesis occurs.
(e) The cells which surround a stomatal pore.
(f) An enzyme secreted by gastric glands in stomach which acts on proteins.

5. (a) Why is small intestine in herbivores longer than in carnivores?
(b) What will happen if mucus is not secreted by the gastric glands?
(c) What causes movement of food inside the alimentary canal?

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. If the teeth are not cleaned regularly, they become covered with a sticky yellowish layer W of food particles and bacteria. Since layer W covers the teeth, the alkaline liquid X secreted by glands Y inside the mouth cannot reach the teeth surface to neutralise the acid formed by the action of organisms Z on sugary food, and hence tooth decay sets in.
(a) What is W known as?
(b) What is (i) X, and (ii) Y?

(c) What are organisms Z?
(d) State one way of removing layer W from the teeth.

2. There are four organisms A, B, C and D. The organism A eats only the flesh of other animals as food. The organism B can eat grains, fruits and vegetables as well as meat and fish. The organism C can make the food itself from simple inorganic substances present in the environment by utilising sunlight energy. On the other hand, organism D eats only plants and their products as food.
(a) Which organism is (i) omnivore (ii) herbivore, and (ii) carnivore?
(b) Which organism is an autotroph?
(c) Which organism is/are heterotroph(s)?
(d) Which organism can be a producer?
(e) Which organism is/are consumer (s)?
(f) Give one example each of organisms which could be like (i) A (ii) B (iii) C, and (iv) D

Period-4

Sub-Respiration, Aerobic & Anaerobic Respiration, Breakdown of glucose by various pathways, formation of ATP

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. Do all cells use oxygen to produce energy?
2. Name one substance which is produced in anaerobic respiration by an organism but not in aerobic respiration.
3. Name one organism which can live without oxygen.
4. In which type of respiration, aerobic or anaerobic, more energy is released?
5. Name the substance whose build up in the muscles during vigorous physical exercise may cause cramps.

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1.Explain why, a land plant may die if its roots remain waterlogged for a long time.

2. Name the final product/products obtained in the anaerobic? respiration, if it takes place:
(a) in a plant (like yeast).
(b) in an animal tissue (like muscles).

3. What type of respiration takes place in human muscles during vigorous physical exercise? Give reason for your answer.

4. Name the process by which plant parts like roots, stems, and leaves get oxygen required for respiration

5. Name the pores in a leaf through which respiratory exchange of gases takes place.

1. What are the differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration? Name some organisms that use anaerobic mode of respiration.
2. Name the type of respiration in which the end products are:
   (a) C_2H_5OH and CO_2
   (b) CO_2 and H_2O
   (c) Lactic acid
   Give one example of each case where such a respiration can occur.
3. Define breathing. State the differences between breathing and respiration.
4. Explain why, when air is taken in and let out during breathing, the lungs always contain a residual volume of air.
5. Explain why, it is dangerous to inhale air containing carbon monoxide

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. During the respiration of an organism A, 1 molecule of glucose produces 2 ATP molecules whereas in the respiration of another organism B, 1 molecule of glucose produces 38 ATP molecules.
   (a) Which organism is undergoing aerobic respiration?
   (b) Which organism is undergoing anaerobic respiration?
   (c) Which type of organism, A or B, can convert glucose into alcohol?
   (d) Name one organism which behaves like A.
   (e) Name two organisms which behave like B.
2. A, B and C are three living organisms. The organism A is a unicellullar fungus which can live without air. It is used in the commercial production of an organic compound P from molasses. The organism B is a unicellular animal which lives in water and feeds and moves by using pseudopodia. It breathes through an organelle Q. The organism C is a tiny animal which acts as a carrier of malarial parasite. It breathes and respires through a kind of tiny holes R and air-tubes S in its body.
   (a) What are organisms (i) A (ii) B, and (iii) C?
   (b) Name (i) P (ii) Q (iii) R, and (iv) S.
   (c) Which organism/organisms undergo aerobic respiration?
   (d) Which organism/organisms undergo anaerobic respiration?

Period-5

Sub-Mechanism of Respiration in Human Beings, Mechanism of Respiration in aquatic and Terrestrial organism, breathing in plants.

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. What would be the consequences of deficiency of haemoglobin in our bodies?
2. Give the main points of difference between respiration in plants and respiration in animals.
3. Give the main points of difference between respiration in plants and respiration in animals.
(b) Describe the exchange of gases which takes place in the leaves of a plant (a) during daytime, and (b) at night.
4. Which contains more carbon dioxide: exhaled air or inhaled air? Why?

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1. Describe the process of respiration in *Amoeba*. State whether it is anaerobic respiration or aerobic respiration.

2.State the three common features of all the respiratory organs like skin, gills and lungs.

3. Describe the process of respiration in fish.

4. Why is the rate of breathing in aquatic organisms much faster than in terrestrial organisms

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1.Describe the process of respiration in the following parts of a plant:
(a) Root
(b) Stem
(c) Leaves

2. (a) What is meant by aquatic animals and terrestrial animals?
(b) From where do the aquatic animals and terrestrial animals obtain oxygen for breathing and respiration?

3. Explain why, plants have low energy needs as compared to animals.

4. (a) What is the function of the respiratory system?
(b) What are the major organs of respiratory system in man (or humans)?
(c) Draw a labelled diagram of the human respiratory system

5.) Explain how, the air we breathe in gets cleaned while passing through the nasal passage.
(b) Why do the walls of trachea not collapse when there is less air in it?
(c) How are oxygen and carbon dioxide exchanged in our body during respiration?
(d) How are lungs designed in human beings to maximise the exchange of gases?

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. Some sugar solution is taken in a test-tube and a little of substance X in powder form is added to it. The mouth of test-tube is closed with a cork and allowed to stand for sometime. On opening the cork, a characteristic smell of substance Y is obtained and a gas Z is also observed to be formed. The gas Z extinguishes a burning matchstick.
(a) What could be (i) X, (ii) Y, and (iii) Z?
(b) What is the process of converting sugar into substance Y by the action of X known as?
(c) What type of respiration is exhibited by X in the above process?

2. When a person breathes in air, the air enters into his body through an organ A having two holes B in it. The air then passes thro pharynx and larynx and enters into a tube C. The tube C divides into two smaller tubes D at its lower end. The two smaller tubes are attached to two respiratory organs E. Each smaller tube divides inside the organs E to form a large number of still smaller tubes called F. The smallest tubes F have air-sacs G at their ends in which gaseous exchange takes place in the body of the person. What are A, B, C, D, E, F and G?

Period-6

Sub-Transportation in human being, Circulatory System, Components of Transport system in Human Beings, Blood vessels, Functions of the various blood Components, Blood Pressure

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. 1. What stops blood from flowing backwards through the heart?

2. Name (i) largest artery, and (ii) largest vein, in our body.

3. From the following terms, choose one term which includes the other four:
Plasma, Platelets, Blood, RBC, WBC

4.why is the blood plasma a straw-coloured fluid?

5.Name the extracellular fluid present in human beings.

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1. List any five substances transported by the blood.

2.Give the functions of white blood cells

3. What stops blood from flowing backwards through the heart?

4.What would happen if the platelet count decreases drastically in the blood.

5. Why are red blood cells unable to carry out metabolic activity.

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1.why do capillaries have very thin walls?

2. **List the three kinds of blood vessels of human circulatory system and write their functions in tabular form.**

3.why is the circulation of blood in fishes called single circulation?

4.why is it necessary to separate oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in mammals and birds?

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. **What happens if conducting tubes of circulatory system develops a leak? State in brief, how could this be avoided?**
2. **Draw a diagram of the front view of human heart and label any six parts including at least two, that are concerned with arterial blood supply to the heart muscles.**

Period-7

Sub-Human Heart,Double circulation

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. How is heart protected from shocks and jerks?
2.why does the blood taste salty?
3. what is double circulation?
4. why can red blood cells not perform metabolism?
5. why are arteries thick-walled?

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1. **With the help of diagram, show pulmonary circulation in man.**
2. **What are the components of the transport system in human beings? What are the functions of these components?**
3. Name one animal having single circulation of blood and another having double circulation.
4. Name the two types of transport systems in the human beings.
5. (a) How many types of blood vessels are there in the human body? Name them.
(b) Why does the heart need valves?

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1. draw a sectional view of the heart and label on it:

   aorta, right ventricle, pulmonary vein

2. State the differences between artery, vein and capillary.

3. a) What are the upper parts of the heart called?
(b) What are the lower parts of the heart called?
(c) What is the name of blood vessels which connect arteries to veins?
(d) (i) Which side of the heart pumps blood into the lungs?
(ii) Which side of the heart pumps blood into entire body (except the lungs)?

4. (a) What is meant by 'heart beat'? What is the usual heart beat rate at rest?
(b) What change occurs in heart beats if a person runs for a while? Why?

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. How does the blood circulate between heart and lungs in human beings ?
2. What is a heartbeat.
3. What is meant by saying that the blood pressure of a person is 120/80?
4. What is hypertension? Why is it caused? What harm can it do?
5. What is meant by 'systolic pressure' and 'diastolic pressure'? What are their normal values?
6. The human body has an organ A which acts as a double pump. The oxygenated blood coming from the lungs through a blood vessel B enters the upper left chamber C of the double pump. When chamber C contracts, then blood goes into lower left chamber D. The contraction of chamber D forces the blood to go into a blood vessel E which supplies oxygenated blood to all the organs of the body (except the lungs). The deoxygenated blood coming out of the body organs is taken by a blood vessel F to the right upper chamber G of pumping organ. Contraction of chamber G forces the deoxygenated blood into right lower chamber H. And finally the contraction of chamber H sends the deoxygenated blood into lungs through a blood vessel I.
   (a) What is organ A?
   (b) Name the blood vessel (i) B (ii) E (iii) F, and (iv) I.
   (c) What are chambers (i) C, and (ii) D?
   (d) What are chambers (i) G and (ii)

Period-8

Sub-Lymph,Maintenance by platelets,Composition of lymph

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1.What are the functions of lymph in our body?

2. How is plasma different from blood and serum?

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1.What do you mean by 'lymph'. Mention its function.

2. How does tissue fluid differ from plasma?

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1.A liquid X of colour Y circulates in the human body only in one direction : from body tissues to the heart. Among other things, liquid X contains germs from cells and dead cells. The liquid X is cleaned of germs and dead cells by a special type of white blood cells called Z. This cleaned liquid is then put into blood circulatory system in subclavian veins.
(a) What is (i) liquid X, and (ii) colour Y?
(b) What are Z?
(c) The liquid X is somewhat similar to a component of blood. Name this component.
(d) Why is liquid X not red?

2.

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. The liquid connective tissue A circulates in our body continuously without stopping. This tissue contains a pigment B which imparts it a colour C. The tissue A consists of four components D, E, F and G. The component D fights infection and protects us from diseases. The component E helps in the clotting of tissue A if a person gets a cut. The component F is a liquid which consists mainly of water with many substances dissolved in it and component G carries oxygen from the lungs to all the parts of the body.
(a) What is (i) tissue A (ii) pigment B, and (iii) colour C?
(b) Name (i) D (ii) E (iii) F, and (iv) G.
(c) Name one substance (other than oxygen) which is transported by tissue A in the human body.
(d) Which two components of tissue A are the cells without nucleus?
(e) Name any two organisms (animals) which do not have liquid like A in their body.

Period-9

Sub-Transportation in Plants ,Components of transport system in a highly organized plants,Transport of water, Transport of food and other substances

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. **What is "translocation"? Why it is essential for plants.**
2. How does food pass in the phloem.
3. what forms the continuous water conducting channels in the plants?
4. why does water diffuse into the root hair passively?

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

1.Explain the factors responsible for the ascent of sap in plants .
2.what do you understand by the force of adhesion and cohesion in the ascent of sap?
3.what is translocation in plants?

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1. **How is transpiration pull responsible for upward movement of water?**
2. Explain the structure of conducting tissues in plants.
3. Write about the means of transportation in plants
4. Explain the phenomenon of transpiration pull in the plants.
5. How can you demonstrate that xylem conducts water in the plants?

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. **Why and how does water enter continuously into the root xylem of plants?**
2. a) Why is transport of materials necessary in an organism (plant or animal)?
   (b) What is the need of special tissues or organs for transport of substances in plants and animals?
   (c) How are water and minerals transported in plants?
   (d) How is food transported in plants?
3. The transport system in plants consists of two kinds of tissues X and Y. The tissue X is made up of living cells and consists of two components A and B. The component A has tiny pores in its end walls and contains only cytoplasm but no nucleus. On the other hand, component B has cytoplasm

as well as nucleus. The tissue Y is made up of dead cells and consists of two components C and D. The component C has open ends whereas component D does not have open ends. In flowering plants, either only C or both C and D transport water but D is the only water conducting tissue in non-flowering plants.

(a) What is (i) tissue X (ii) component A, and (iii) component B?

(b) What is (i) tissue Y (ii) component C, and (iii) component D?

Period-10

Sub-Excretion, Excretion in Human Beings, Excretory System, Structure & function of Nephron

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. How is excretion different from egestion?
2. why should ammonia be excreted as soon as it is formed?
3. Name two organisms which excrete urea.
4. How do most of the unicellular organisms excrete?

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1.What are the modes of excretion in plants?

2. Why Is the right kidney of human beings a little lower than the left kidney?

3. what is the function of sphincter located at the end of urethra?

4. why is a nephron is called the structural and functional unit of kidney?

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1.a) Name the various organs of the human excretory system.
(b) Draw a neat labelled diagram of the human excretory system.
(c) What is the function of excretory system in humans?

2.a) Describe the mechanism of urine formation in human excretory system. Draw a labelled diagram to illustrate your answer.
(b) Where is urine carried through ureters?
(c) What is urethra?

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. Why do many animals convert ammonia in to urea?
2. Name the main excretory product of aquatic animals.

Period-11

Sub-Mechanism of urine formation, Artificial Kidney (Hemodialysis)

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. Name the constituent present in glomerular filtrate.
2. From where do the ureters arise?
3. Name an anticoagulant used in dialysis.
4. why do the excretory products pass from the blood to the dialyzing fluid?

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1.Name any two waste products produced by plants.

2. why is heparin added to the blood during hemodialysis?

3. what is the importance of excretion in the living organisms?

4.How can a human being survive with a damaged kidney?

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1.a) What is meant by dialysis? What type of patients are put on dialysis?

(b) Explain the principle of dialysis with the help of a labelled diagram.

2. Differentiate between ammoniotelic and uricotelic organisms.

3. why are mammals ureotelic while birds uricotelic?

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. There is a pair of bean-shaped organs P in the human body towards the back, just above the waist. A waste product Q formed by the decomposition of unused proteins in the liver is brought into organ P through blood by an artery R. The numerous tiny filters S present in organ P clean the dirty blood by removing the waste product Q. The clean blood goes into circulation through a vein T. The waste substance Q, other waste salts, and excess water form a yellowish liquid U

which goes from organ P into a bag-like structure V through two tubes W. This liquid is then thrown out of the body through a tube X.
(a) What is (i) organ P, and (ii) waste substance Q?
(b) Name (i) artery R, and (ii) vein T.
(c) What are tiny filters S known as?
(d) Name (i) liquid U (ii) structure V (iii) tubes W, and (iv) tube X.

2. Why is urine yellow in colour?

Period-12

Sub-Excretion in plants.

Level-1 **1 Mark Questions**

Easy-Very Short Answers

1. what is the chief organ of excretion in plants?
2. which are the different substances excreted by plants? Why?

Level-2 **2 Marks Questions**

Medium

1What are the methods used by plants to get rid of excretory products?

2. Name the waste products stored in the old xylem of many plants.

3. Name any two waste products produced by the plants.

Level-3 **3 Marks Questions**

1. How does shedding of leaves help the plants in excretion?
2. Write a short note on the waste products in plants.

Level-4 **5 Marks Questions**

HOTS Questions

1. what are the strategies employed by plants for removal of their waste?

2.Explain the process of excretion in plants.