


**CP FOR CHAPTER-6: LIFE PROCESSES.**


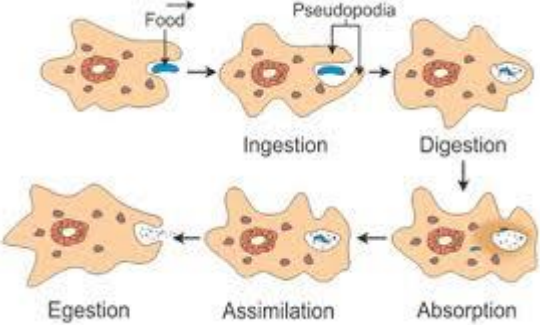
Number of period	Sub-Topics
1	Living, Nonliving, Molecular movements needed for life, Single-celled organism, Multi-celled organism, Basic rules for body design in multi-cellular organisms
2	Nutrition, Types of nutrition, metabolism, Autotrophic Nutrition, photosynthesis, Heterotrophic Nutrition, Holozoic Nutrition, Nutrition in Amoeba
3	Human Digestive System, Alimentary Canal, Associated Digestive Glands, Digestion of various food components along various parts of Alimentary canal
4	Respiration, Aerobic & Anaerobic Respiration, Breakdown of glucose by various pathways, formation of ATP.
5	Mechanism of Respiration in Human Beings, Mechanism of Respiration in aquatic and Terrestrial organism, breathing in plants.
6	Transportation in human being, Circulatory System, Components of Transport system in Human Beings, Blood vessels, Functions of the various blood Components, Blood Pressure
7	Human Heart, Double circulation
8	Lymph, Maintenance by platelets, Composition of lymph
9	Transportation in Plants, Components of transport system in a highly organized plants, Transport of water, Transport of food and other substances
10	Excretion, Excretion in Human Beings, Excretory System, Structure & function of Nephrons
11	Mechanism of urine formation, Artificial Kidney (Hemodialysis)
12	Excretion in plants.
13	Recapitulation of the Chapter

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY
<b>Period.</b>	1	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub- Concepts</b>	Living, Nonliving, Molecular movements needed for life, Single-celled organism, Multi-celled organism, Basic rules for body design in multi-cellular organisms		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts.		

<b>Learning Outcome.</b>	<p>On completion of this topic, students will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Define living and nonliving.</li> <li>● List the different types of organisms</li> <li>● Categorize the single celled and multi-celled organisms.</li> <li>● Identify the single celled, multi-celled organisms.</li> <li>● List the categories living and non-living organisms.</li> </ul>
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Step Wise (What to be done)</b>
<b>1. Introduction.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Earth happens to be the only known planet having a life.</li> <li>➤ There are beings who live, die and become part of nature again.</li> <li>➤ The living organism can be differentiated from the inanimate entities on various parameters of life processes.</li> <li>➤ The processes which together perform the function of maintenance of 'life' are called as life processes</li> </ul>
<b>2. Living, Nonliving</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Define Living and Nonliving</li> <li>➤ Nonliving.</li> </ul>

<p>3. Molecular movements needed for life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Movement of constituent particles or molecules in a certain direction.</li> <li>➤ It is essential because our cells in constant need of oxygen and nutrients.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Single-celled organism, Multi-celled organism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Define Single-cell organism</li> <li>➤ Multi-celled organism</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Paramecium      Amoeba      Bacteria      Yeast</p> </div>
<p>5. Home Assignment</p>	<p>In box Question - 1,2,Pg No- 95</p>

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY
<b>Period.</b>	2	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub- Concepts</b>	Nutrition, Types of nutrition, metabolism, Autotrophic Nutrition, photosynthesis, Heterotrophic Nutrition, Holozoic Nutrition, Nutrition in Amoeba		
<b>TeachingAid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts.		
<b>Recapitulation.</b>	Testing previous knowledge – 1. What is nutrition? 2. What is metabolism and catabolism?		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate how nutrition helpful for the organisms.</li> <li>• Understand the role of autotrophs.</li> <li>• Distinguish between autotrophs and heterotrophs.</li> <li>• Analyze how autotrophs prepare their food.</li> <li>• Demonstrate how plants prepare food?</li> </ul>		
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Step Wise (What to be done)</b>		
1. Nutrition, Types of nutrition, metabolism, Autotrophic Nutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Define nutrition</li> <li>➤ Modes of nutrition</li> <li>➤ Energy producing</li> <li>➤ Metabolism</li> </ul>		
2. Autotrophic Nutrition, photosynthesis, Heterotrophic Nutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Define Autotrophic nutrition</li> <li>➤ Hetero trophic nutrition.</li> <li>➤ Explain photosynthesis</li> <li>➤ Difference between autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">\text{Autotrophs} \xrightarrow{\text{Use}} \text{Simple inorganic material} \xrightarrow{\text{Convert into}} \text{Complex high energy molecules of carbohydrates}</math> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p>		

<p>3. Holozoic Nutrition</p>	
<p>4. Nutrition in Amoeba.</p>	
<p>5. Home Assignment</p>	<p>In box Question - 2, Pg No-101 and Exercise Question No- 7</p>

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY
<b>Period.</b>	3	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Human Digestive System, Alimentary Canal, Associated Digestive Glands, Digestion of various food components along various parts of Alimentary canal		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts.		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	Testing previous knowledge – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain the processes of photosynthesis.</li> <li>2. What is holozoic mode of nutrition?</li> </ol>		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define glands.</li> <li>• Draw or construct the human digestive system and labeled different parts.</li> <li>• Outline and analyses the process digestion in human beings.</li> <li>• Analyze the different glands associated with human digestive system.</li> </ul>		
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Step Wise (What to be done)</b>		
1. Human Digestive System	<pre> graph TD     Mouth --&gt; Intake[Intake of whole food]     Intake --&gt; Teeth --&gt; Chewing[Chewing/grinding of food]     Chewing --&gt; Tongue --&gt; Rolling[Rolling of food]     Rolling --&gt; Tasting[Tasting of food]     Tasting --&gt; Salivary[Salivary Glands]     Salivary --&gt; Swallowing[Swallowing / pushing down of the food]     Swallowing --&gt; Secrete[Secrete Saliva + Mucus]     Secrete --&gt; Starch --&gt; Maltose[Maltose (sugar)]     Salivary -- Salivary amylase --&gt; Maltose     subgraph Saliva [Saliva]     Salivary     end           </pre>		
2. Alimentary Canal, Associated Digestive Glands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alimentary Canal: It comprises of mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine and large intestine.</li> <li>➤ Associated Glands: Main associated glands are             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Salivary gland</li> <li>○ Gastric Glands</li> <li>○ Liver</li> <li>○ Pancreas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

<p>3. Digestion of various food components</p>	<p>Stomach → Gastric glands secrete Gastric juice</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gastric juice</b></p> <pre> graph TD     GJ[Gastric juice] --&gt; P[Pepsin (enzyme that breaks down proteins)]     GJ --&gt; HCl[HCl (makes medium acidic)]     GJ --&gt; M[Mucus (Protects inner lining of the stomach)]           </pre>
<p>4. Digestion of various food components along various parts of Alimentary canal.</p>	<p>Small Intestinal →</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Intestinal enzyme</b></p> <pre> graph TD     IE[Intestinal enzyme] --&gt; C[Carbohydrates]     IE --&gt; F[Fats]     IE --&gt; P[Proteins]     C --&gt; G[Glucose]     F --&gt; FG[Fatty acid + Glycerol]     P --&gt; AA[Amino acids]     SI1[Small Intestine] --&gt; V[Villi → helps in absorption of food into the blood. [finger like projections]]     SI2[Small Intestine] --&gt; R[Receives secretion from]     R --&gt; L[Liver → Bile - Juice]     R --&gt; Pan[Pancreas]     L --&gt; LFGL[Large fat Globules]     LFGL -- Emulsification --&gt; SFGL[Small fat Globules]     Pan --&gt; PJ[Pancreatic juice]     PJ --&gt; T[Trypsin]     PJ --&gt; Lip[Lipase]     T --&gt; Pr[Proteins → Peptones]     Lip --&gt; Fat[Fats → Glycerol]           </pre>
<p><b>5.Home Assignment</b></p>	<p>In box Question - 3,4Pg No- 101 and Exercise Question No- 5, 6</p>

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	4	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Respiration, Aerobic & Anaerobic Respiration, Breakdown of glucose by various pathways, formation of ATP.		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation.</b>	Testing previous knowledge – 1. Name the different parts of human digestive system. 2. How carbohydrates ,protein and fat digestion occurs in the body?		
<b>Learning Outcome.</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and explain major steps of glucose break down in various organisms.</li> <li>• Define respiration and also explain types of respiration</li> <li>• List the types of respiration in various organisms.</li> <li>• Categories the aerobic and anaerobic respiration.</li> </ul>		

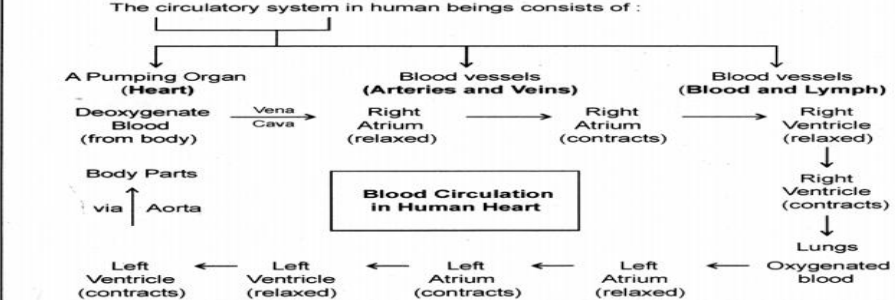




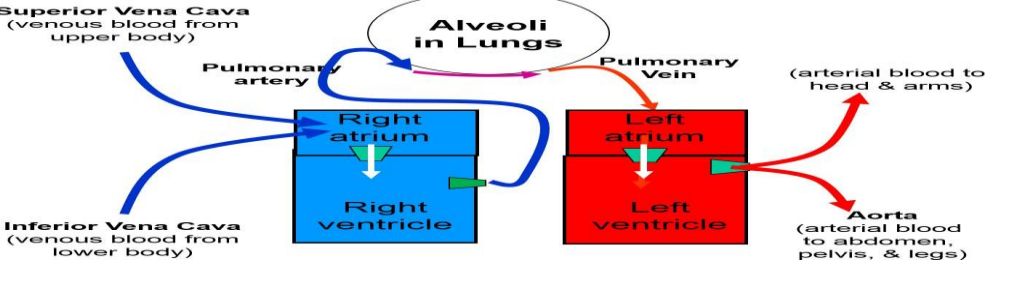
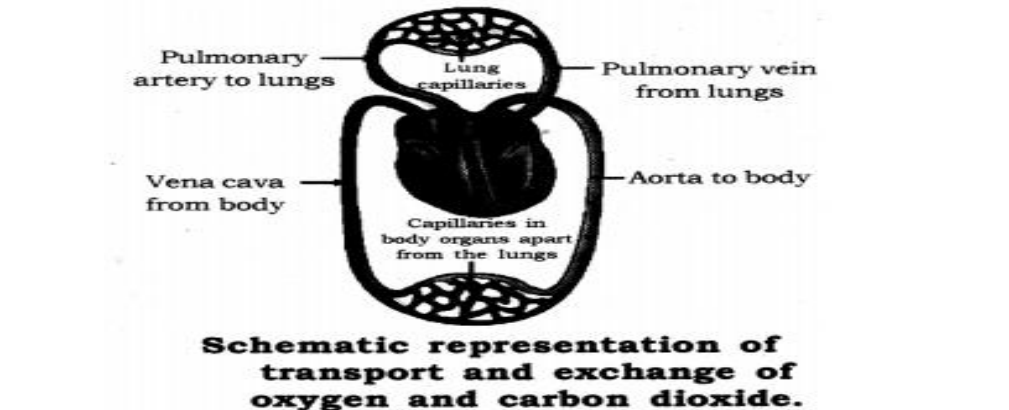
<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	5	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Mechanism of Respiration in Human Beings, Mechanism of Respiration in aquatic and Terrestrial organism, breathing in plants		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	Testing previous knowledge – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. what is aerobic and anaerobic respiration.</li> <li>2. Name one organism which can live without oxygen.</li> <li>3. In which type of respiration, aerobic or anaerobic, more energy is released?</li> <li>4. Name the substance whose build up in the muscles during vigorous physical exercise may cause cramps.</li> </ol>		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and explain the mechanism of respiration.</li> <li>• Define gaseous mechanism.</li> <li>• List the different types of organisms and how respiration occurs in them.</li> <li>• Categories the types of respiration occurs in different organisms.</li> </ul>		

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1. Mechanism of Respiration in Human Beings	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mechanism of Breathing</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Inhalation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During inhalation, the thoracic cavity (chest cavity) expands</li> <li>• Ribs lift upwards</li> <li>• Diaphragm become flat in shape</li> <li>• Volume of lungs increases and air enters the lungs</li> </ul> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Exhalation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thoracic cavity contracts</li> <li>• Ribs move downwards</li> <li>• Diaphragm become dome shaped</li> <li>• Volume of lungs decreases and air exits from the lungs.</li> </ul> </div> </div>
2. Mechanism of Respiration in aquatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Respiration through gills</li> <li>➤ General body surface.</li> </ul>
3. Mechanism of Respiration in Terrestrial organism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ general body surface</li> <li>➤ skin</li> <li>➤ tracheal tubes</li> </ul>
4. breathing in plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Unlike animals and humans, plants do not have any specialized structures for gaseous exchange</li> <li>➤ They have stomata (present in leaves) and lenticels (present in stems) which are involved in the exchange of gases.</li> <li>➤ Compared to animals, plant roots, stems, and leaves respire at a very lower rate.</li> </ul>
<b>5.Home Assignment</b>	In box Question - 3,4 ,Pg No- 105 and Exercise Question No- 9

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	6	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Transportation in human being, Circulatory System, Components of Transport system in Human Beings, Blood vessels, Functions of the various blood Components, Blood Pressure		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	<p>Testing previous knowledge –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe the process of respiration in <i>Amoeba</i>. State whether it is anaerobic respiration or aerobic respiration.</li> <li>2. State the three common features of all the respiratory organs like skin, gills and lungs.</li> <li>3. Describe the process of respiration in fish.</li> <li>4. Why is the rate of breathing in aquatic organisms much faster than in terrestrial organisms</li> </ol>		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	<p>On completion of this topic, students will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and explain major steps of circulatory system.</li> <li>• Define transportation.</li> <li>• List the components of circulatory system</li> <li>• Categories arteries and veins</li> </ul>		

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1. Transportation in human being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Transportation</li> <li>➤ Modes of transportation</li> </ul>
2. Circulatory System	<p>The circulatory system in human beings consists of :</p> 
3. Components of Transport system in Human Beings,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Blood</li> <li>➤ Blood vessels</li> <li>➤ Arteries</li> <li>➤ Veins</li> </ul>
4. Functions of the various blood Components, Blood Pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ RBCs</li> <li>➤ WBCs</li> <li>➤ Platelets</li> <li>➤ Blood clotting</li> </ul>
5. Home Assignment	In box Question - 1, Pg No- 110 and Exercise Question 10

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	7	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Human Heart, Double circulation		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	Testing previous knowledge – 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?		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and explain double circulation</li> <li>• Define double circulation.</li> <li>• <b>What are the components of the transport system in human beings? What are the functions of these components?</b></li> <li>• Name one animal having single circulation of blood and another having double circulation.</li> </ul>		

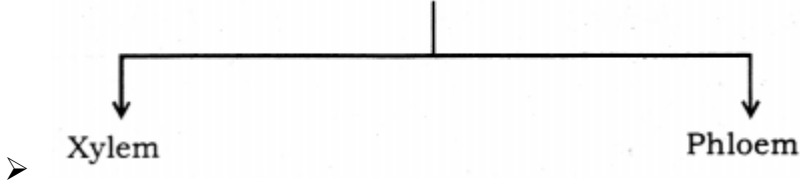
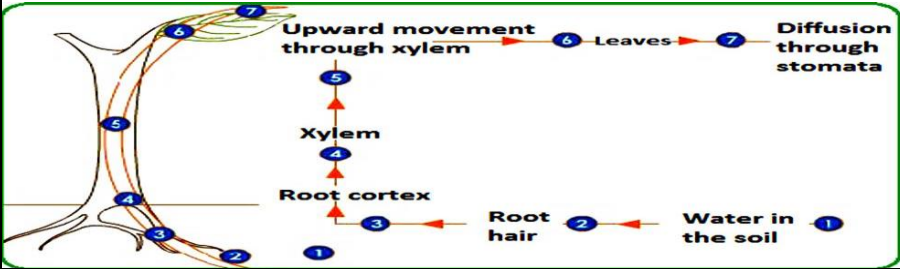
Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1. Human Heart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Oxygen- rich blood</li> <li>➤ Carbon dioxide-rich blood</li> <li>➤ Auricle</li> </ul> <p>Ventricle Systemic Vein → Sinus Venosus → Right Auricle → Right Ventricle → Pulmonary Artery →</p> <p>Lungs → Pulmonary Vein → Left Auricle → Left Ventricle → Trunchus Arteriosus → Systemic Circulation</p>
2. Human Heart	
3. Double circulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pulmonary circulation.</li> <li>➤ Systemic circulation</li> </ul>
4. Double circulation	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Schematic representation of transport and exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide.</b></p>
5.Home Assignment	In box Question - 2 Pg No-110 and Exercise Question No-11

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	8	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Lymph, Maintenance by platelets, Composition of lymph		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	Testing previous knowledge – 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.		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and explain major composition of lymph.</li> <li>• Define lymph.</li> <li>• Difference between lymph and blood?</li> <li>• <b>What do you mean by 'lymph'. Mention its function.</b></li> <li>• <b>How does tissue fluid differ from plasma?</b></li> </ul>		

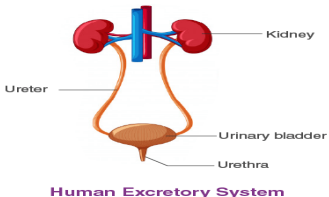
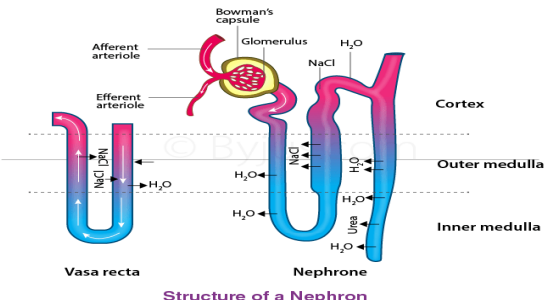


Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1. Lymph,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lymph</li> <li>➤ Lymph vessels</li> </ul>
2. Maintenance by platelets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ platelets</li> </ul>
3. Composition of lymph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Blood plasma composition</li> <li>➤ Tissue fluid composition</li> </ul>
4. Function of lymph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Middle man</li> <li>➤ Maintenance of blood volume</li> <li>➤ Fat</li> <li>➤ Waste</li> <li>➤ Germs</li> <li>➤</li> </ul>
<b>5.Home Assignment</b>	what is lymph?

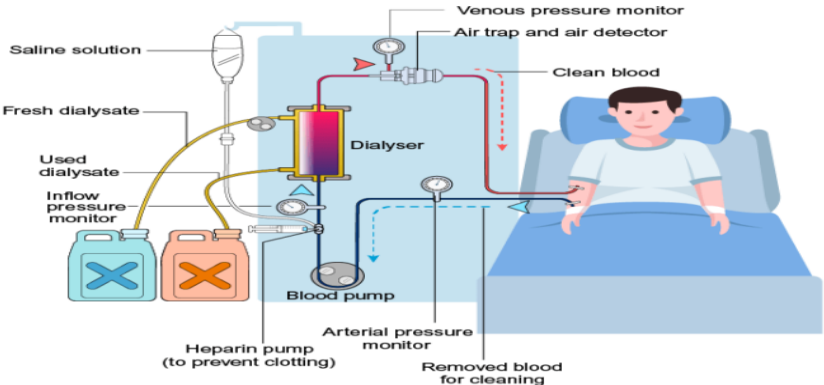
<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	9	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Transportation in Plants, Components of transport system in a highly organized plants, Transport of water, Transport of food and other substances		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	Testing previous knowledge – • <b>1. What are the functions of lymph in our body?</b> <b>2. How is plasma different from blood and serum?</b>		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and explain major components of transportation in plants.</li> <li>• Define transportation.</li> <li>• List the substances that transport in plants</li> <li>• Explain the factors responsible for the ascent of sap in plants .</li> <li>• what do you understand by the force of adhesion and cohesion in the ascent of sap?</li> <li>• what is translocation in plants?</li> </ul>		

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1. Transportation in Plants,	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transportation in plants</b></p>  <pre> graph TD     A[Transportation in plants] --&gt; B[Xylem]     A --&gt; C[Phloem] </pre>
2. Components of transport system in a highly organized plants,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Xylem</li> <li>➤ phloem</li> </ul>
3. Transport of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ascent of Sap</li> <li>➤ Root Pressure</li> <li>➤ Capillary Action</li> <li>➤ Adhesion-cohesion of Water Molecules</li> <li>➤ Transpiration Pull</li> </ul>
4. Transport of food and other substances	
<b>5.Home Assignment</b>	In box Question - 3,4 Pg No- 110 and Exercise Question No-12

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	10	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Excretion, Excretion in Human Beings, Excretory System, Structure & function of Nephrons		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	Testing previous knowledge – • 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?		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and explain major steps of excretion.</li> <li>• Define excretion.</li> <li>• Explain the structure and function of nephron.</li> <li>• Draw a neat labelled diagram of the human excretory system.</li> <li>• Describe the mechanism of urine formation in human excretory system. Draw a labelled diagram to illustrate your answer.</li> </ul>		

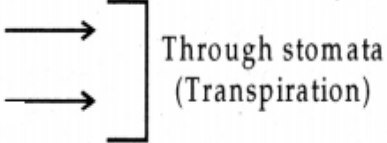

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1. Excretion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Waste materials</li> <li>➤ Ammonotelism</li> <li>➤ Ureotelism</li> <li>➤ uricotelism</li> </ul>
2. Excretion in Human Beings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The excretory system in humans includes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ a pair of kidneys,</li> <li>➤ a pair of ureters,</li> <li>➤ a urinary bladder and</li> <li>➤ urethra.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3. Excretory System	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Human Excretory System</b></p>
4. Structure & function of Nephrons	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Structure of a Nephron</b></p>
5.Home Assignment	In box Question - 1Pg No- 112 .

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	11	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Mechanism of urine formation, Artificial Kidney (Hemodialysis)		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	Testing previous knowledge – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. why should ammonia be excreted as soon as it is formed?</li> <li>2. Name two organisms which excrete urea.</li> <li>3. How do most of the unicellular organisms excrete?</li> </ol>		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and explain the mechanism of urine formation.</li> <li>• Define hemodialysis.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is meant by dialysis? What type of patients are put on dialysis?</li> <li>• Explain the principle of dialysis with the help of a labelled diagram.</li> <li>• Differentiate between ammoniotelic and uricotelic organisms.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1. Mechanism of urine formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Glomerular filtration</li> <li>➤ Reabsorption</li> <li>➤ Tubular secretions</li> </ul>
2.micturation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Urge for micturition occurs when urinary bladder comes to have 300-400 ml of urine</li> <li>➤ Total amount of urine excreted per day is about 1.6-1.8 litres.</li> </ul>
3. Composition of urine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water 96%</li> <li>➤ Organic substances 2.5%</li> <li>➤ Inorganic solutes 1.5%</li> </ul>
4. Artificial Kidney (Hemodialysis)	 <p>The diagram illustrates the components of a hemodialysis machine. It includes a patient lying in a bed, a dialyzer, a blood pump, a saline solution reservoir, a fresh dialysate reservoir, a used dialysate reservoir, a heparin pump (to prevent clotting), an air trap and air detector, a venous pressure monitor, an arterial pressure monitor, and a removed blood for cleaning reservoir. The dialyzer is connected to the blood pump, which is connected to the arterial pressure monitor. The dialyzer is also connected to the saline solution reservoir, the fresh dialysate reservoir, and the used dialysate reservoir. The heparin pump is connected to the dialyzer. The air trap and air detector is connected to the venous line, which is connected to the venous pressure monitor. The dialyzer is also connected to the removed blood for cleaning reservoir.</p>
5.Home Assignment	In box Question - 3 Pg No-112 and Exercise Question No-13.

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	12	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	Excretion in plants		
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	Testing previous knowledge – • 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?		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	On completion of this topic, students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the processes of excretion in plants.</li> <li>• Define excretion.</li> <li>• What are the methods used by plants to get rid of excretory products?</li> <li>• Name the waste products stored in the old xylem of many plants.</li> <li>• Name any two waste products produced by the plants.</li> </ul>		



Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1. Excretion in plants	<p>Excretion of Oxygen, CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O</p> 
2. Excretion in plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Other wastes may be stored in leaves, bark etc. which fall off from the plant.</li> <li>➤ Plants excrete some waste into the soil around them.</li> <li>➤ Gums, resin → In old xylem</li> <li>➤ Some metabolic wastes in the form of crystals of calcium oxalates in the leaves of colocasia and stem of Zamikand.</li> </ul>
3. Excretion in plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tannins</li> <li>➤ Latex</li> <li>➤ Root excretion</li> </ul>
4. Excretion in plants	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Different forms of excretory products in plants</b></p>
<b>5.Home Assignment</b>	In box Question - 2 Pg No-112 .

<b>Class</b>	X	<b>Subject</b>	BIOLOGY.
<b>Period.</b>	13	<b>Chapter-6</b>	LIFE PROCESSES.
<b>Sub-Concepts</b>			
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	Smart Class, PowerPoint presentation, classroom objects, charts		
<b>Recapitulation</b>	Testing previous knowledge – 3.		
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	<p>On completion of this topic, students will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and explain major human activities which are threat to our environment</li> <li>• Define ozone and explain the function of ozone</li> <li>• List the threats to earth's ozone layer and measures to prevent its depletion</li> <li>• Categories the waste materials which we produce and discuss the simple steps individuals can take to protect our environment.</li> <li>• Be aware of Conservation of ecosystem.</li> </ul>		

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1.	➤
2.	
3.	➤
4.	➤
<b>5.Home Assignment</b>	

















