

H.H.W
15.10.21

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Date _____
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- 1) Two
- 2) Sponge
- 3) Transpiration
- 4) Guard cells
- 5) Biotic and abiotic

SECTION - B

- 6) X Chromosome ~~the~~ the unfertilised egg contains.
- 7) ~~Allosterone~~ Aldosterone is a steroid hormone. Its main role is to regulate salt and water in the body, thus having an effect on blood pressure.
- 8) Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- 9) Insulin. Its role is to lower glucose levels in the bloodstream and promote the storage of glucose in fat, muscle, liver and other body tissues.

10) An artificial ecosystem is a human made system of plants, animals, and people living in an area together with their surrounding.

11) A food chain is basic network that shows the linear flow of nutrients and energy from one trophic level to another.

A food web is a multitude of food chains that are interconnected at many trophic levels.

12) A graphical representation in the shape of pyramid to show the feeding relationship of groups of organisms, and the flow of energy or biomass through the different trophic levels in a given ecosystem.

13) Ferns, mosses, liverworts and green algae.

14) Regeneration is considered as a method of reproduction because through this process and organism can multiply and form new individuals.

- 15) In Bryophyllum vegetative propagation takes place through leaves. The leaf in the Bryophyllum plant is broad and has notches at its margins. Buds arise from the notches.
- 16) When the mother is angry and the child is afraid more adrenalin would be released from the adrenal gland. Due to this there will be heavy sweating and lowering of body temperature.
- 17) a) Implantation is a process in which a developing embryo, moving as a blastocyst through a uterus, makes contact with the uterine wall and remains attached to it until birth. The lining of the uterus prepare for the developing blastocyst to attach to it via many interrel changes.
- b) The main function of the fallopian tube is to collect the mature ovum from ovaries and provide passage to the fertilized ovum to reach the uterus for implantation. The fertilisation of the ovum with sperm takes

place in the ampulla region of the fallopian tube.

18) The ratio of chromosome number between egg and its zygote is 1:2 - An egg is a female gamete, it has haploid number of chromosomes. Sperms and eggs are genetically different in terms of nature of sex chromosome. The sperm contain either X or Y-chromosome whereas an egg will always have an X-chromosome.

19) The embryo grows inside the mother's womb and gets nourishment from the mother's blood through the tissue called the placenta. The placenta is a temporary organ that connects the developing fetus to the uterine cavity of the mother via the umbilical.

20) Uterine lining thickens to support to developing embryo.

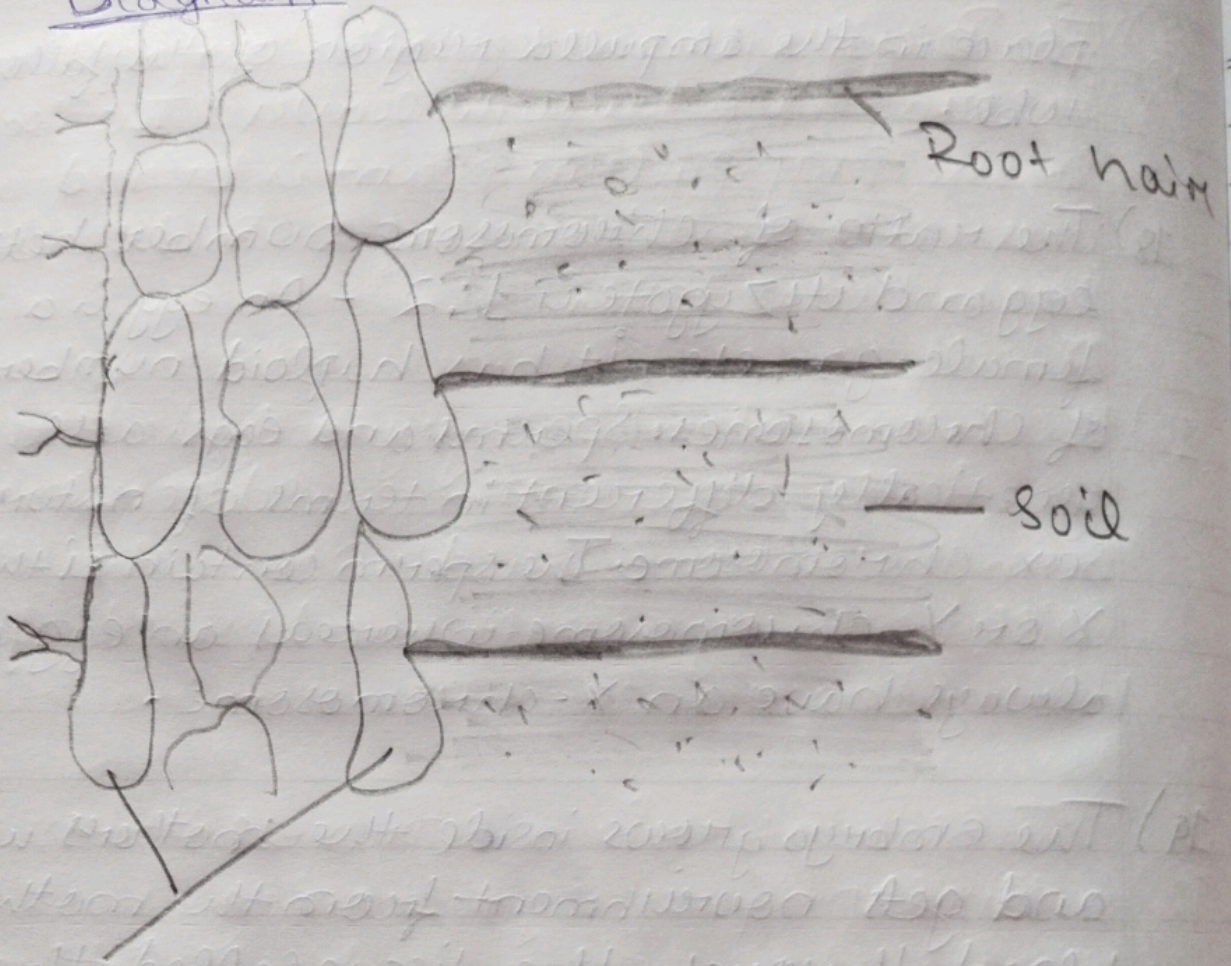
- Uterine lining is richly supplied with blood vessels so that nutrition and oxygen could be supplied to the developing fetus.

- 21) Budding, fragmentation and regeneration are considered as asexual types of reproduction because none of them includes gamete formation and fertilization. All of these give rise to offspring from single parent only. Regeneration in Planaria it exhibits regeneration.
- 22) Movement of water from root hairs to Xylem vessel.
- 23) The plasma membrane known as semipermeable membrane because it has the ability to decide whether to allow substances inside and outside the cell or not.
- 24) Factors affecting the rate of diffusion :

The potassium manganate is the solute
The water is the solvent.

The potassium manganate has dissolved
The mixture that results is the solution

Diagram



Root hair

Soil

Root cells

25) Reproductive health implies that people are able to have a satisfying and sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so.

26) Vegetative propagation involves the production of new individuals from vegetative plant.

Propagules such as buds, tubers and rhizomes

Examples:

(1) Potato tubers possess buds which grow into new plants

(2) Adventitious buds of Bryophyllum leaves grow to form new plants

1) It produces flowers and fruits earlier than those produced from the seeds

2) It produces the plants that is genetically similar to the parents.

3) It is helpful in the propagation of plants of some types if the plant has lost the capacity to produce the seeds.

27) For survival, an individual needs energy which is obtained from its processes such as nutrition and respiration. Reproduction does not provide energy for survival. Instead, reproduction ensures transfer of genetic material from one generation to the next which helps in continuation of species.

28) A true copy of anything is called a clone. In the case of asexual reproduction, genes are contributed by a single parent. Due to this, offspring produced by asexual reproduction are clones of their parent.

29) As water evaporates from the leaves, a suction force is created. This force helps to draw more water up through the stem which causes the roots to absorb more water from the soil.

30) Grass ← Insects ← Frog ← Snake ← Eagle.
Here grass is eaten by insects, insects are eaten by frog, frog is eaten by snake and lastly snake is eaten by eagle. It forms a

food chain. If we remove one of its members, for example, the frog, the number of insects will increase while the number of snake will decrease.