

Biology

1) by Robert Hooke

2) by oesophagus

3) by leaves

4) by Looking at the sun directly

5) by Alveolus

6) by Duodenum

7) by Tom plant

8) by Speaks

9) by carbohydrates

10) by petiole

11) by cone

12) by changing directions

13) by petals

14) of Golgi apparatus

15) by oxygen

16) Maltase

17) webbed

18) Pwitt

19) centriole

20) Cardiac Cycle

21) of Lysosomes
by Plaque
of venation

24) Buccal
Lingual
MCoial

Distal
occlusal/bucal

22) ① + C ⑤ + B

② + F

③ + A

④ + A

234

Roots grow downward in the soil.

Two types of root systems occur

+ Tap root system

+ Fibrous root system

244

i) Spines - Reduce water loss, protect against herbivores

ii) Tendril - Provide support to living stem

iii) Scale leaves - Store food and protect the buds.

254

ii) Type of teeth seen in humans:

a) Incisors

i) chisel and Flat shaped teeth

ii) Total 8 in number

iii) help to chew and slice food particles to smaller fragments.

by canines

i) Round, pointed teeth

ii) Total 4 in number

iii) Help in tearing the food.

4) Premolars

i) Total 8 in a number

ii) Help in crushing and grinding

the food

Molars

ii Total 12 in number

iii They have broad, uneven surface for finer crushing and grinding of food

iiii Last molar on each side in each jaw is called the wisdom tooth

v The small intestines are well adapted for absorbing nutrients during digestion by being very long, having villi and microvilli that increase surface area, using muscular contraction to and mix food and receiving and house disci

enzymes and bile that help the breakdown of food.

26) The group on basis of function:-

Function	Nutrient	Source
1) Energy giving food	Carbohydrates Fats	Cereals, Fats, Sugar
2) Body building food	Proteins	pulses, milk meat
3) Regulatory and protective foods.	Vitamins and minerals	Fruit and vegetable

27) Seed dispersal is an adaptive mechanism in all seed bearing plants, participating in the movement or transport of seeds away from their parent plant to ensure the

germination and survival of the seeds to adult plants.

Different methods of seed dispersal

- i) By wind
- ii) By water
- iii) By animals and birds
- iv) By gravity
- v) By explosions

- 285 1 → Oesophagus
- 2 → Gall bladder
- 1 3 → Stomach
- 4 → ~~Pancreas~~ Pancreas
- 5 → Small intestine

299 Leaves are thin, minimising the distance for carbon dioxide to travel into leaf cells. A midrib provides streng throughout the leaf, keeping it upright and ~~sturdy~~ sturdy in the wind. Stomata are tiny openings or pores, which allows carbon dioxide to enter and oxygen to exit the leaf.

304 Define the following terms.

a) Egestion

b) Breathing

plaque

Bisexual flower

Answer

Breathing → The process during which

the air containing oxygen is drawn

into the lungs and the air containing

carbon dioxide is forced out

from the lungs is called breathing.

Egestion → The process of eliminating

the undigested food through the

anus is called egestion.

Plaque → This along with bacteria

on the teeth's surface form a

Yellow coloured film called plaque.

4) Internodes is the part of the stem that occurs between two consecutive nodes.

5) Bisexual Flowers: Some plants have flowers with both male and female reproductive parts, i.e. androecium and gynoecium.

They are called bisexual ~~flowers~~ flower.