

Sec. :

[Endocrine System and Adolescence]

[A] Fill in the blanks: [67-68]

- [B] Name the following: [70]

- [illegible]

Menarche: _____

Exercise:

[72-73]

[A] Multiple Choice Questions:

[72]

- (i) Which of the following glands is also called the master glands?
- (a) Thyroid (b) Parathyroid
- (c) Pituitary (d) Pancreas
- (ii) Which of the following glands contains Islets of Langerhans?
- (a) Parathyroid (b) Pancreas
- (c) Adrenal (d) Pituitary
- (iii) Over secretion of growth hormone results in which disease?
- (a) Goitre (b) Dwarfism
- (c) Gigantism (d) Diabetes
- (iv) Which of the following hormones is also called emergency hormone?
- (a) Thyroxine (b) Adrenaline
- (c) Insulin (d) Diabetes mellitus
- (v) Which of the following physical change is specific to females?
- (a) Menopause (b) Broad shoulders
- (c) Larynx (d) Beard

[B] Fill in the blanks:

[72]

1. _____gland is responsible for causing diabetes in humans.
2. Hormones are produced by _____.
3. The ages from _____ to _____ years is often called teenage.
4. _____ gland secretes growth hormone and oxytocin.
5. Pimples in adolescence are a result of over activity of _____ and _____ glands.

[C] Write T for true and F for false statements:

[72]

1. Oestrogen is a male hormone. _____
2. Pituitary gland is present at the base of the brain. _____
3. Adrenal gland is also called master gland. _____
4. The end of menstruation in females is called menopause. _____
5. When an individual reaches reproductive maturity, it is called puberty. _____

[D] Complete the following table:

[72]

Name of the gland	Hormone produced	Function
1. Pituitary gland		
2. Pancreas		
3. Thyroid gland		
4. Adrenal gland		

[E] Very short answer type questions:

[72]

1. Give any two examples for the following:
- (i) Endocrine glands _____
- _____
- (ii) Exocrine glands _____
- _____

2. What is the location of the following glands?

(i) Thyroid gland: _____

(ii) Pancreas : _____

3. What is the formula for calculating full height of an individual?

Ans. _____

4. What do we call the period when the girls start their menstrual period?

Ans. _____

3. Mention any two changes taking place in the body during adolescence.

Ans. _____

[F] Short answer type questions: [73]

1. What is adolescence?

Ans. _____

2. What are the secretions of thyroid and parathyroid gland?

Ans- _____

3. What is the function of oxytocin hormone in females?

Ans- _____

Ans-

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Ans-

[illegible]

[73]

Ans-

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2. Draw a well-labelled diagram to show the location of different endocrine glands. Give one function of each gland.

Ans- _____

3. What is an endocrine system? How does it function in human body?

Ans- _____

Ans-

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Ans-

[illegible]

Chapter – 6
[Circulatory System]

Check Point:

[A] Name the following: [80]

1. The arteries that carry deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs.

2. The greenish-blue tube-like structure present under our skin.

3. They carry blood from different body parts back to the heart.

4. The process of transferring blood from one person to the other.

5. The red-coloured connective tissue that flows inside our body.

[B] State True or False for the following sentences: [85]

1. The human heart consists of four chambers.
2. The circulation of blood between heart and lungs is called pulmonary circulation.
3. Coronary arteries supply blood to heart muscles.
4. The human pulse rate is about 72 per minute.
5. The heart beat decreases with the increase in physical exercise.

Keywords: [87]

Artery:

Blood Pressure:

Cardiac cycle:

Lymph:

Plasma:

Pulmonary circulation:

Pulse:

Systemic circulation: _____

Veins: _____

Exercise: [88-89]

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [88]

- (i) A person with blood group AB+ can donate blood to
 - (a) A+
 - (b) B+
 - (c) AB+
 - (d) Everyone
- (ii) Which of the following blood vessels carry deoxygenated blood?
 - (a) Pulmonary artery
 - (b) Pulmonary vein
 - (c) Aorta
 - (d) Radial artery
- (iii) Which of the following blood vessels have valves in them?
 - (a) Artery
 - (b) Vein
 - (c) Arteriole
 - (d) Capillary
- (iv) What do we call the upper limit of blood pressure?
 - (a) Systole
 - (b) Diastole
 - (c) Hypertension
 - (d) Hypotension
- (v) Which of the following conditions is related to heart?
 - (a) Palpitation
 - (b) Cardiac arrest
 - (c) Hypertension
 - (d) All

[B] Fill in the blanks: [48]

- 1. _____ forms a fine thread-like mesh that traps red blood cells to form the clot over the wound.
- 2. _____ fluid protects the heart from external pressure.
- 3. Pulmonary artery arises from _____.
- 4. Aorta carries _____ blood.
- 5. The patient who receives the blood is called _____.

[C] Write True or False for the following sentences: [88]

- 1. Right auricle receives oxygenated blood. _____
- 2. Posterior vena cava brings oxygenated blood. _____
- 3. Lower limit of blood pressure is called diastolic pressure. _____
- 4. Blood 'B' is universal acceptor. _____
- 5. Interaction of Rh+ and Rh – blood may create complications. _____

[D] Study the table given below and identify the missing factors: [89]

Blood Group	Antigen	Antibody	Can donate blood to	Can receive blood from
A	A		A and AB	
B	B	A		B and O
AB	A and B		AB	
O		A and B	A, B, O and AB	

[E] Very short type questions: [89]

- 1. What is circulatory system?
Ans. _____

2. Which vein contains oxygenated blood?

Ans. _____

3. What is double circulation?

Ans. _____

4. Write the names of two parts of blood.

Ans. _____

5. What do we call the upper and lower limit of blood pressure?

Ans. _____

6. Define arteries and veins.

Ans. _____

[G] Short answer type questions: [89]

1. Describe any two functions of blood.

Ans. _____

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[89]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

3. Explain different blood vessels and their functions.

Ans.

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4. What is lymph? Explain the functions of lymphatic system.

Ans.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Check Point:

1. Our nervous system works by coordinating voluntary, involuntary, and reflex actions.

2. A neuron is a basic unit of nervous system which receives and conducts messages.

3. Motor neurons carry impulses from brain and spinal cord to various organs. _____
4. Cerebrum is the smallest part of the brain. _____
5. Reflex does not involve brain. _____

Neuron: _____

Response: _____

Reflex: _____

Stimulus: _____

Exercise:**[96-97]****[A] Multiple Choice Questions:****[96]**

- (i) Vomiting immediately after eating something wrong is an example of _____ coordination.
- (a) Nervous (b) Chemical
(c) Physical (d) Mental
- (ii) The outer part of cerebrum is lightly convoluted with
- (a) Ridges (b) Grooves
(c) Both a and b (d) None
- (iii) Which part of the neuron contains nucleus?
- (a) Cyton (b) Dendrite
(c) Axon (d) None
- (iv) How many pairs of spinal nerves emerge from the spinal cord?
- (a) 30 (b) 31
(c) 32 (d) 33
- (v) Which of the following surrounds the axon?
- (a) Cyton (b) Dendrite
(c) Neuron (d) Myelin Sheath

[B] Fill in the blanks:**[96]**

- The main part of _____ is called cyton.
- Brain is protected by three coverings called _____.
- _____ is the largest part of the brain.
- _____ carries impulses from the brain to different body organs.
- _____ carries impulses from the body parts back to the brain.

[C] Complete the given chart to show how a reflex are function:**[97]****[D] Very short type questions:****[97]**

- What do we call the structural and functional unit of nervous system?

Ans. _____

- Expand the term CNS.

Ans. _____

- Which is the largest part of the brain?

Ans. _____

4. **Define:**

a. Synapse: _____

b. Coordination: _____

5. Define stimulus with an example.

Ans. _____

[G] Short answer type questions:

[89]

1. Define neuron. Name the different kinds of neurons.

Ans. _____

2. Define the following terms:

a. Stimulus: _____

b. Effector organ: _____

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

4. Differentiate between:

a. Voluntary and involuntary functions: _____

b. Nervous coordination and chemical coordination: _____

c. Cranial nerves and spinal nerves : _____

d. Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system: _____

5. Describe the pathway of a reflex actions with a well-labelled diagram.

Ans.

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