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1. Give one example of each of the following:

- Germ killing body secretion.
- Germ trapping body secretion
- Mechanical barrier that prevents the entry of germs into the body.

Solution:

- Germ killing body secretion – saliva
- Germ trapping body secretion - Sebum
- Mechanical barrier that prevents the entry of germs into the body – Mucus

2. Mention of the following statements are True(T) or false(F)

- Immune system deals with the germs after they have entered the body.
- Antibodies eat up the germs
- Human beings can suffer from all those diseases which attack dogs
- Anti-venin injection against snake bite is an example of artificially acquired passive immunity.
- Mother's antibodies may reach the fetus through placenta
- A person having once suffered from measles usually gets repeated attacks.

Solution:

- The statement is true.
- The statement is true.
- The statement is false. Human beings are immune to a highly infectious disease of Dogs.
- The statement is true.
- The statement is true.
- The statement is false. A person having once suffered from measles will not normally suffer from it again.

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CHAPTER 3 – Defining Life and Its Origins

**Test Bank For Biology Exploring the Diversity of
Life 2nd Edition by Russell and Hertz**

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. If a warmed flask of water is analogous to the Miller-Urey experiment, which of the following is analogous to primordial Earth?
- a strongly reducing atmosphere
 - lightning
 - a primeval sea
 - water vapour

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 42
TOP: 3.2 THE CHEMICAL ORIGINS OF LIFE BLM: Understanding

2. Which of the following would you take into account if you wanted to define viruses?
- Viruses are between the biotic and abiotic worlds
 - Viruses are able to live outside of a host organism.
 - Viruses are able to synthesize their own proteins.
 - Viruses are able to remain unchanged.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 51
TOP: 3.1 WHAT IS LIFE? BLM: Analysis

3. Why do living organisms have the potential for errors (mutations and/or variations) to occur in their development?
- so that organisms may contribute to evolution
 - so that organisms may live unchanged
 - so that organisms may die unchanged
 - so that organisms may contribute to reproduction

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 51
TOP: 3.1 WHAT IS LIFE? BLM: Application

Study Guide

Section 1: How Organisms Obtain Energy

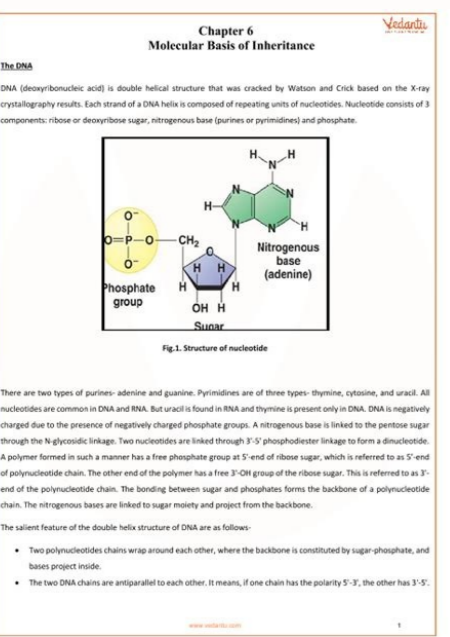
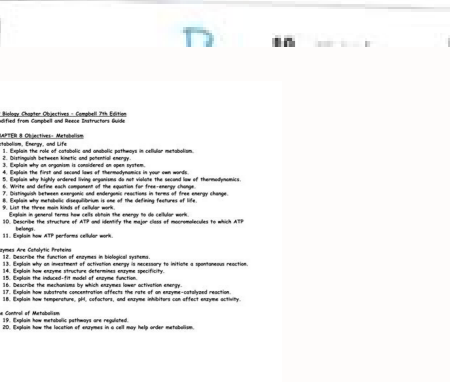
In your textbook, read about how organisms obtain energy. Match the definition in Column A with the term in Column B.

Column A	Column B
C	1. the idea that energy cannot be created or destroyed
E	2. all the chemical reactions in a cell
F	3. anabolic pathway that converts energy from the Sun to chemical energy for use by cells
A	4. ability to do work
H	5. series of chemical reactions in which the product of one reaction is the substrate for the next reaction
I	6. biological molecule that provides chemical energy
B	7. study of the flow and transformation of energy
J	8. source of nearly all energy for life
G	9. catabolic pathway that breaks down organic molecules
D	10. spontaneous increase in disorder, or entropy

Use each of the terms below only once to complete the passage.

aerobic anaerobic ATP cellular respiration cytoplasm energy
glucose glycolysis mitochondria NADH oxygen

Organisms obtain energy in a process called (1) cellular respiration. This process harvests electrons from carbon compounds, such as (2) glucose, and uses that energy to make (3) ATP. ATP is used to provide (4) energy for cells to do work. In (5) glycolysis, glucose is broken down into pyruvate. Glycolysis is (6) anaerobic because it does not require oxygen. Glycolysis takes place in the (7) cytoplasm. Two molecules of ATP and two molecules of (8) NADH are formed for every glucose molecule that is broken down. (9) aerobic respiration takes place in the (10) mitochondria. It is aerobic because the process requires (11) oxygen.



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They are laid out chapter wise and question wise so that it's easy for the student to navigate and make full use of. The student must try answering the question on their own, and refer to these solutions to see if they match. There are 22 chapters in NCERT textbook of Class 11 Biology. NCERT Solutions for Class 11 Biology PDF Class 11 Biology Chapter 1 The Living World This chapter introduces the student to a wide variety of flora and fauna present in nature. It starts off with asking the question, 'What is living?' and then proceeds to talk about taxonomic categories and aids. Students are familiarised to the very important topic of genus and species classification. They are led into the beautiful world of living organisms and get to discover previously unknown things about their habitat and living habits. They are also taught about biodiversity and why conservation of the same is very important. In the present age, this is a value that must be present in all. It's really important to be aware of the environment and the role of living organisms in it. Chapter 2 The Structural Organisation in Animals This chapter introduces the student to the internal structure and functional organisation of animals. It starts off with asking the question, 'What is living?' and then proceeds to talk about taxonomic categories and aids. Students are familiarised to the very important topic of genus and species classification. They are led into the beautiful world of living organisms and get to discover previously unknown things about their habitat and living habits. They are also taught about biodiversity and why conservation of the same is very important. In the present age, this is a value that must be present in all. It's really important to be aware of the environment and the role of living organisms in it. Chapter 3 The Structural Organisation in Plants This chapter introduces the student to the internal structure and functional organisation of plants. 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The Developmental Biology, Eleventh Edition, Instructor's Resource Library includes the following resources: * NEW Developing Questions: Answers, references, and recommendations for further reading are provided so that you and your students can explore the Developing Questions that are posed throughout each chapter. A pond ecosystem includes small water fleas which feed on submerged aquatic plants. When the water fleas die, they sink to the bottom of the pond where their dead bodies are broken down with the help of bacteria. Drag the blue labels to the blue targets to identify the genotype of each F2 class. Remember that F (the forked mutant allele) is dominant to f+ (the wild-type allele). a) PP... Biology 2nd Edition Jung Choi, Mary Clark, Matthew Douglas, 1,242 explanations... Mastering Biology Chapter 11 Study Guide, 41 terms. kbatach04. Chapter 11 Genetics... An ebook (short for electronic book), also known as an e-book or eBook, is a book publication made available in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, readable on the flat-panel display of computers or other electronic devices. Although sometimes defined as "an electronic version of a printed book", some e-books exist without a printed equivalent. Life course: The period from birth to death, including a sequence of predictable life events. Life expectancy: The number of years a person is expected to live. modernization theory: Theory which suggests that the primary cause of the elderly losing power and influence in society are the parallel forces of industrialization and modernization. 5.3. Agents of Socialization. Learn the roles of families and peer groups in socialization. Understand how we are socialized through formal institutions like schools, workplaces, and the government. 5.4. Socialization Across the Life Course. Explain how people are socialized into new roles at age-related transition points. Life or human existence has no real meaning or purpose because human existence occurred out of a random chance in nature, and anything that exists by chance has no intended purpose. Life has no meaning, but as humans we try to associate... Through good life and science are interdependent, and they affect each other just like the concept of cause and effect. Science and its researches and invention have a great impact on human life, precisely the good life. And it is the pursuit of good life that fuels the passion for scientific development in the world. Back to Home Page. LOG IN 0 ITEMS. Send

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