

Question 1: Why is it advised to use iodised salt in our diet?

Question 2: Give an example of a plant hormone that promotes its growth. Where it is synthesized?

Question 3: State the function of:

- (i) gustatory receptors, and
- (ii) olfactory receptors.

CONTROL AND COORDINATION
CLASS X

Question 4: Name the part of the brain which controls posture and balance of the body.

Question 5: Mention the part of the body where gustatory and olfactory receptors are located.

Question 6: Smita's father has been advised by a doctor to reduce his sugar intake.

- a) Name the disease he is suffering from and name the hormone whose deficiency is?
- b) Identify the gland that secretes it and mention the function of this hormone.
- c) Explain how the time and amount of secretion of this hormone is regulated in human system.

Question 7: State the functions of plant hormones. Name four different types of plant hormones.

Question 8: (a) How is brain protected from injury and shock?

(b) Name two main parts of hind brain and state the functions of each.

Question 9: (a) Draw the structure of neuron and label cell body and axon.

(b) Name the part of neuron:

- (i) where information is acquired
- (ii) through which information travels as an electrical impulse.

Question 10: (a) Which plant hormone is present in greater concentration in the areas of rapid cell division?

(b) Give one example of a plant growth promoter and a plant growth inhibitor.

Question 11: How is the spinal cord protected in the human body?

Question 12: A potted plant is made to lie horizontally on the ground. Which part of the plant will show

- (i) positive geotropism?
- (ii) negative geotropism?

Question 13: Mention the function of the hind-brain in humans.

Question 14: Mention the function of adrenaline hormone.

Question 15: A young green plant receives sunlight from one direction only. What will happen to its shoots?

Question 16: Name the plant hormones which help/promote (i) cell division (ii) growth of the stem and roots?

Question 17: What is the function of thyroxine hormone in our body?

Question 18: Name two tissues that provide control and coordination in multicellular animals.

Question 19: (i) Name the hormones that are released in human males and females when they reach puberty.

Question 20: Name the two main organs of our central nervous system. Which one of them plays a major role in sending command to muscles to act without involving thinking process? Name the phenomenon involved.

Question 21: Name the hormone secreted by human testes. State its functions.

Question 22: Name and explain the function of the hormone secreted by the pituitary gland in humans.

Question 23: What are 'nastic' and 'curvature' movements? Give one example of each.

Question 24: Write the name and functions of any two parts of the human hind-brain.

Question 25: What are plant hormones? Write two important functions of auxin.

Question 26: State how concentration of auxin stimulates the cells to grow longer on the side of the shoot which is away from light?

Question 27: What is synapse? In a neuron cell how is an electrical impulse created and what is the role of synapse in this context?

Question 28: Draw neat diagram of human brain and label on it the following parts:

(i) Midbrain (ii) Pituitary gland

Question 29: Write one example each of the following tropic movements.

(i) Positive phototropism

(ii) Negative phototropism

(iii) Positive geotropism

(iv) Negative geotropism

(v) Hydrotropism

(vi) Chemotropism

Question 30: (a) Explain any three directional movements in plants.

(b) How brain and spinal cord are protected in human?

(c) Name the master gland present in the brain.

Question 31: List in tabular form differences between nervous system and endocrine system.

Question 32: Which organ secretes a hormone when blood sugar rises in our body?

Name the hormone and name one enzyme released by this organ.

Question 33: Explain how auxins help in bending of plant stem towards light.

Question 34: What causes a tendril to encircle or coil around the object in contact with it is? Explain the process involved.

Question 35: Name any three endocrine glands in human body and briefly write the function of each of them.

Question 36: Which part of the brain controls involuntary actions? Write the function of any two regions of it.

Question 38: What is chemotropism? Give one example. Name any two plant hormones and mention their functions.

Question 39: State the functions of any three of the structural and functional unit of nervous system.

Question 40: What is 'hydrotropism'? Describe an experiment to demonstrate 'hydrotropism'.

Question 41: What are 'hormones'? State one function of each of the following hormones:

(i) Thyroxine (ii) Insulin

Question 42: What is the function of receptors in our body? Think of situation where receptors do not work properly. What problems are likely to arise?

Question 43: What is a reflex action? Describe the steps involved in a reflex action.

Question 44: (a) Name the two main constituents of the Central Nervous System in human beings.

(b) What is the need for a system of control and coordination in human beings?

Question 45: (a) Name the hormone which is released into the blood when its sugar level rises. Explain the need of Chemical communication in multicellular organisms the organ which produces this hormone and its effect on blood sugar level. Also mention the digestive enzymes secreted by this organ with one function of each.

(b) Explain the need of Chemical communication in multicellular organisms.

UNIQUESTUDYONLINE.COM