Biology class 10 life processes notes pdf

Earth, it turns out, is the only known planet, life. There are creatures wh0 live, die and become part of nature again. According to various parameters of life processes, a living organism can be distinguished from inanimate entities. The process of living Maintenance of a living organism is important even if they move, rest or even sleep. Processes that together serve the function of maintaining life are called life processes. Nutrition, breathing, circulation, selection are examples of basic life processes. In single-celled organisms, all these processes are carried out by one cell. In multicellular organisms, well-developed systems are present for these processes. For more information on life processes, watch the video below: Nutrition Nutrition Process purchases the food that is needed for nutrition and the body's food called nutrition. There are two main ways to eat: autotrophic and heterotrophic. Heterotrophic food has subtypes of holozoic, saprophytic and parasitic nutrition. Autotrophic Nutrition If the body can nourish itself by making its own food using sunlight or chemicals such a diet is called an autotrophic diet. Plants photosynthesis (use light energy) and are called photoautrophees. Few bacteria use chemicals to generate energy and are called chemoautrofs. Photosynthesis Photosynthesis is an important process by which food is formed. Plants make food using sunlight and water, which provides food for other organisms and themselves. Chlorophyll, present in green parts, absorbs light energy. This light energy is used to separate water into hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen is then used to reduce carbon dioxide in carbohydrates, usually glucose. Chlorophyll is essential for photosynthesis and stomatoma to facilitate carbon dioxide consumption. Stomata stymate pores on leaves that help in the exchange of gases. They are mostly on the underside of the sheet. Each stoma is protected by protected chambers that control the opening and closing of pores. The water content in the security cameras is responsible for their function. Saprophytic nutrition Some organisms feed on dead and decomposing organic matter. This method of nutrition is called saprophytic nutrition. The food is partially digested outside the body and then absorbed. For example, mushrooms are saprophytes. Parasitic nutrition Some organisms feed on another organism and, in turn, cause it harm. This is called a parasitic way of eating. These organisms live on the body or in the host organism and receive nutrients directly from the host organism. For example, Leach is an ectoparasite, while Ascaris is an endoparasite. is a parasitic plant. Food in Amaba Amoeba feeds on a holozoic way of eating. It covers food particles through pseudo-food, a process process Phagocytosis. Absorbed food gets into the food vacuole. As food vacuole passes through cytoplasm, digestion, absorption and assimilation occur. When the food wacuole opens outside, the egestion of undigested food occurs. Eating at Paramoecium Paramoecium also demonstrates holozoic nutrition. However, they have lashes that help them absorb food through the oral groove. Food wacuole is created by attaching food. It passes through the cytoplasm, a process called cyclosis. Food digested in food vacuole is absorbed by cytoplasm. Undigested food is secreted by a tiny pore called at times or cytopiga. People's food is omnivorous, they can eat plant-based food as well as animal products. Being more complex, people have a very complex power system. The digestive system has a alimony canal and associated digestive glands that function together to nourish the body. There are five stages in human nutrition; Ingestion, digestion, absorption, assimilation and egestion. Four stages, i.e. eating, digestion, absorption and digestion occur in the alimony channel, while the absorption of food occurs throughout the body. The Aliment Channel in humans is a long tube of different diameters. It starts with the mouth and ends with an anus. The esophagus, stomach, small intestine and colon are parts of the alimony channel. Mouth is the opening of the alimony channel and helps in the meal. The focal cavity that is present behind the mouth is also commonly referred to as the mouth. The Bacccay cavity has teeth and tongue. A set of teeth helps in mastication of food. The tongue has taste buds on it and thus helps in tasting food. The salivary glands also open up in the beech cavity and are filled with saliva, which initiates the digestion process. Teeth teeth are solid structures present in the bush cavity. They help us cut, strip and masticot the food we eat. The vertical section of the tooth shows four layers like enamel, dentin, cement and tooth pulp. The enamel is the outer, shiny, highly mineralized and most difficult part of the human body. Dentin makes up the bulk of the tooth and contains 70% of inorganic salts. Cement is present on the lining of the tooth and bony socket. The tooth pulp is the central soft part of the tooth and contains nerve endings, blood and lymph vessels along with connective tissue. There are four types of teeth in humans, Incisors, fangs, molars and premolars, each with a specific function. Incisors cut food, canines break food while molars and premolars crush it. Dental formula in adults 2:1:2:3. The esophagus and esophagus of the stomach Swallowed food gets into the esophagus. It is a muscle tube, about 25 cm long, with a sphincter (valve/opening) at each end. Its function is to transport food and liquid, after swallowed, from the mouth to the stomach. Food is constrained by peristaltic movements. Stomach The stomach is a thick structure, similar to a bag. It receives food from the esophagus at one end and opens in the small intestine at the other end. The inner lining of the stomach secretes mucous, syal acid and digestive juices. The food is churning into a semi-solid mass in the stomach and is called chyme. Enzymes present in gastric juice destroy food. Hydrochloric acid helps with partial digestion of proteins and also kills harmful bacteria. Mucus, released by the wall of the stomach, resists the action of HCl on itself. For more information about the stomach, watch the video below: The small intestine of the small intestine is the longest part of the alimony channel, about 20 feet long in humans. It has regions, the duodenum, the area that follows the stomach, the jejunum is the middle part and the ilei is a later area that continues further into the colon. The inner surface of the small intestine is folded into the finger, as a projection called a wheelie. A common pancreatic duct from the pancreas and liver opens in the duodenum. Most of the chemical digestion and absorption occurs in the small intestine. The large intestine of the colon in humans is about 5 feet long. It has two regions, the colon (about 1.5 m) and the rectum (10 cm long in adults). The area of the colon after the lei is called the colon while the last part is called the rectum. Colon has three areas like, the ascending colon, the transverse colon and the descending colon. At the base of the ascending colon, the small finger appears as an out-of-growth is visible and is called an appendix. It contains many useful bacteria needed to digest food. The rectum opens outside with an anus. The anus has internal and external sphincters. The constant wave-like movement of the alimentary channel directly from the oesophagus to the small intestine is called peristalsis. Muscles present in the wall of the alimentary canal are responsible for peristalism. This movement helps push food through the child support channel. Several glands produce digestive juices that help in the digestion of food. Salivary glands, gastric glands, liver, gallbladder, pancreas are little to name. The salivary gland secretes saliva, which initiates digestion in the mouth itself. In the stomach wall there are gastric secrets of hydronic acid and enzyme pepsin. The liver secretes bile, which is stored in the gallbladder. bile helps in the digestion of fats. The pancreas secretes many digestive enzymes and its secretion is called pancreatic juice. Enzymes such as trypsin, chimotripsin, lipase, amylase are present in the juice of the pancreas. The pancreas is long, flat gland is present stomach in humans. It is one of the main digestive glands and mixed nature, i.e. endocrine, as well as exocrine. As an endocrine organ, an organ secretes two hormones called insulin and glucagon, which support blood sugar levels. Like the exocrine gland, it secretes the juice of the pancreas, which is nothing short of a mixture of many digestive enzymes. Digestive enzymes secreted by the pancreas include trypsin and hymotripsin and proteas that digest proteins. It also includes amilaser, which digests the starch content in food. Pancreatic lipases are enzymes of the pancreas that help in the digestion of fats. The holo-eating method of nutrition, in which animals eat in general, is called holozoic nutrition. In a holozoic diet, food goes through five stages, like ingestion, digestion, absorption, absorption and egestion. The physiology of digestion Mechanical digestion of food occurs in the bus cavity, where teeth mask food, saliva is mixed and turns into bolus. The digestion of starch begins in the most bushel cavity, with the action of salivary amylation, present in saliva. Salivary amilase converts starch into maltose. In the stomach, churning of food occurs due to muscle contraction and relaxation of its wall. It splits food into simpler substances. The digestion of proteins begins in the stomach with the action of pepsin. Proteins are broken into smaller fragments called pepsin pepsin pepside. Bolus, after mixing with gastric juice, is transformed into a finely soluble form known as chim. Chime enters the small intestine, where full digestion occurs due to the action of various enzymes present in the juice of the pancreas, bile and intestinal juice. The overcooked food is completely absorbed by the willy and microvilles of the small intestine. Undigested food then enters the colon. The colon is responsible for absorbing water and salts while the rectum stores undigested food temporarily until defecated. For more information on the digestive system, watch the video below: The digestive system in other animals' digestive systems in different animals vary in structure and function. The structure of the digestive system depends on the animal's eating habits. Alimentary channel in herbivores long as the pulp content of their plant diet takes a long time to digest. On the other hand, the alimony channel of carnivores is relatively shorter because the meat is digested faster. The anatomy of the Aliment Canal digestive tract in humans is about 30 feet (9 m) long. It starts with the mouth and ends in the anus. Between these two holes, the alimony channel is a pipe of different diameters. The esophagus, stomach, small intestine (divided into three areas like the duodenum, jejunum and ileum) and the colon (having two areas like the colon and rectum) are parts of the alimony channel. The salivary glands, iron and liver act as the main digestive glands. Glands present in the wall wall The stomach and small intestine also promote the digestion of food. The role of HCl hydrochloric acid in the stomach is secreted by the gastric glands present in its wall. the pH of stomach acid is usually between 1.5 to 3.5 This acid performs the following functions: Converts inactive pepsinogen and pro-rennine into active pepsin and rennin respectively. Provides an acidic environment for the digestion of protein. Kills bacteria, enters through food and prevents infection. Prevents food from entering the stomach. A thick layer of mucus is secreted by the stomach mucous glands to prevent itself from acting gastric acid. Excess acid damages the stomach mucosa and causes stomach and duodenal ulcers. The salivary glands of the salivary glands of the exocrine glands, which secretes saliva and through the duct system, it is poured into the mouth. Humans have three main pairs of salivary glands, parotid, submandibular and sublingual. Healthy people produce 0.5 to 1.5 liters of saliva per day. Saliva performs the following functions in the mouth. It lubricates and protects the soft and hard tissues of the oral cavity It also provides protection against saliva tooth decay prevents the growth of germs in the mouth. Saliva can stimulate the repair of soft tissues by reducing clotting time and increasing wound reduction Saliva contains the enzyme amylase, which hydrolyses starch in maltose and dextrin. Thus, saliva allows digestion to occur before the food reaches the stomach saliva acts as a solvent in which particulate matter can dissolve and introduce taste buds located on the tongue. Heterotrophic nutrition When the body depends on others in food, this way of eating is called heterotrophic diet. These organisms depend on autotrophs for their nutritional needs. For example, animals that eat plants for food are called herbivores. Animals that eat other animals as food are called predators. Holozoy, saprophytic and parasitic nutrition are all types of heterotrophic food. Glandular epithelium Many small glands present in the inner layer of the stomach and intestines are involved in the digestion of food. These glands are present in the epithelial lining of the stomach and intestines. The glands present in different areas of the stomach are called gastric glands. They are responsible for the secretion of mucus, hydroic acid and enzymes such as pepsinogen. The glands present in the epithelial lining of the small intestine and colon are called the intestinal glands. The glands of the small intestine are responsible for the secretion of intestinal juice, also called succus enteromics. Intestinal juice contains hormones, digestive enzymes, alkaline mucus, substances to neutralize the salric acid coming from the stomach. Intestinal juice completes the digestion started by the juice of the pancreas. colon is associated with the absorption of water and electrolytes. Villi and Micro Villi Full digestion and food absorption occur in the small intestine. The juice of the pancreas coming from the pancreas, bile from the liver and intestinal juice is secreted by the intestinal glands, complete the digestion of the food material. All overcooked nutrients are absorbed by long fingers, like predictions present in the ilection of the small intestine. These little finger-like projections of the inner intestinal wall are called wheelies (the only one: villus). Each willus has its own cell membrane lumen side again folded into microscopic processes called microvilli. Villi increase the inner surface area of the intestinal walls, making access to a large surface area for absorption. Overcooked nutrients pass into semi-safe wheelies through diffusion. Willie also helps in the chemical digestion of food by highlighting digestive enzymes. The liver of the liver is the largest and main digestive gland of the human liver, in humans, is located in the upper right side of the abdomen. This organ is dark reddish-brown due to the extensive blood supply. Some of the important functions of the liver are: It secretes bile, which helps in digestion. It filters blood coming from the digestive tract before transferring it to the rest of the body. It detoxes various metabolites and liver drugs making proteins important for blood clotting and other functions. It stores and releases glucose as needed. It processes haemoglobin, from dead and worn RBC, for iron content (the liver stores iron). The conversion of harmful ammonia into urea occurs in the liver. Digestive juices of the pancreas juice, bile and intestinal juice (succus enteric) are collectively called digestive juices. The general duct of the digestive glands pours the discharge into the duodenal water. Chyme enters the small intestine, where full digestion occurs due to the action of various enzymes. In the duodenal part, the acidity of the chima is directed to alkalinity under the influence of bile, coming from the liver. This is necessary for the action of the enzyme of the pancreas. Bile also emulsifies fats in smaller balls. The ailesia of the pancreas and intestines break down carbohydrates into glucose. Trypsin and chimotripstine are the proteas responsible for splitting proteins, finally in amino acids. Lipase is an enzyme that acts on emulsified fats and breaks them down into glycerol and fatty acids. The absorption of water in the colon is not involved in food digestion or nutrient absorption. The main function of the colon is to absorb water from the remaining uncomfortable food substance and make the stool firm. The colon also helps in the absorption of vitamins made by bacteria that live in the colon. Intestine. The inner layer of the colon also acts as a barrier and protects against microbial infections and intrusions. Rectum stores undigested food temporarily until defecated. The introduction of breathing in general means the exchange of gases. Animals and plants have different means of exchanging gases. At the cellular level, breathing means burning food on to generate the energy needed for other life processes. Cellular respiration can occur in the presence or absence of oxygen. For more information on the life breathing process, watch the video below: Breathing in humans human respiratory system is more complex and involves breathing, gas exchange and cellular respiration. A well-defined respiratory system helps to breathe and exchange gases. Breathing involves inhaling oxygen and exhaling carbon dioxide. Gas exchange occurs in the lungs and oxygen is delivered to all cells of the body. Cellular respiration occurs in every cell. The respiratory system of the human respiratory system includes the nose, nasal cavities, throats, larynx, trachea/trachea, bronchi, bronchiols and alveoli. Bronchioli and alveoli are encased in a pair of lungs. The chest, the muscles associated with the chest and the diaphragm all help in inhaling and exhaling gases. Gas exchange occurs between the alveolar surface and surrounding blood vessels. Alveoli provide a large area for gas exchange. The physiology of breathing in the human body is facilitated by the action of internal intercostal and external intercostal muscles attached to the ribs and diaphragm. When the dome-shaped diaphragm is aligned and leveled, and the chest expands due to the action of intercostal muscles, the volume of the lungs increases, the pressure there drops, and the air from the outside gushes. It's inhalation. To exhale, the diaphragm relaxes, again becomes domed, the thoracic cavity is reduced due to the action of intercostal muscles, the volume inside the lungs decreases, the pressure increases and air jumps out of the lungs. Inhaled air increases the concentration of oxygen in the alveoli, so oxygen simply dissipates in the surrounding blood vessels. Blood coming from cells has a greater concentration of carbon dioxide than external air and thus carbon dioxide simply dissipates from the blood vessels into the alveoli. Thus, breathing occurs due to the combined action of the intercostal muscles and the diaphragm, while the exchange of gases occurs due to simple diffusion. Inhaling and exhaling The oxygen-rich process of oxygen is called inhalation. Similarly, the process of squeezing carbon-rich air is called exhalation. One breath includes one breath and one exhalation. A person breathes several times a day. the number of times a person breathes in one minute, call him/her breathing rate. Diffusion diffusion is the movement of molecules from a high concentration zone to a low concentration area without wasting energy. Cellular respiration Cellular Respiration is a set of metabolic reactions occurring inside cells to convert biochemical energy derived from food into a chemical compound called adenosine triphosphate (ATP). Metabolism refers to a set of chemical reactions carried out to maintain the living state of cells in the body. They can be divided into two categories: catabolism - the process of breaking down molecules to generate energy. Anabolicism is the process of synthesis of all the compounds needed by cells. Thus, breathing is a catabolic process that breaks down large molecules into smaller ones, releasing energy to fuel cellular activity. Glycolysis, Krebs cycle and electronic transport chain are important processes of cellular respiration. Aerobic breathing is a process in which food i.e. glucose is converted into energy in the presence of oxygen. The general equation of aerobic breathing in general is as given below- Glucose and oxygen ⇒Carbon dioxide and water - Energy This type of breathing occurs in animals, plants and other living organisms. Breathing in lower animals Lower animals do not have a complex respiratory system like lungs, alveoli, etc. Breathing in them occurs through simple exchange mechanisms. Animals such as earthworms take gases through the skin. Fish have gills for gas exchange. Insects have a tracheal system, which represents it a network of pipes through which the air circulates and gas-land exchange occurs. Frogs breathe through the skin when in the water and through the lungs when on the ground. Breathing in the muscles of breathing in the muscles can be anaerobic when oxygen is scarce. Glucose is broken down into carbon dioxide and lactic acid. This leads to the accumulation of lactic acid, making the muscles sore. This type of anaerobic breathing is also known as lactic acid fermentation. ATP is the energy currency of the cell. ATP means adenosine three-phosphate. This molecule is created as a result of a reaction like photosynthesis, breathing, etc. Three phosphate bonds present in the molecule are high energy bonds, and when they are broken, a large amount of energy is released. This eroded energy is then used for other metabolic reactions. Breathing in plants Unlike animals and humans, plants do not have any specialized structures for gas exchange They stomats (present in leaves) and ribbons (present in stems) that are involved in the exchange of gases. Compared to animals, plant roots, stems and leaves are respire at a very low rate. Transpiration is a biological process in which water is lost form of water vapor from the air parts of plants. This process occurs mainly through the stomat, where gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide) are exchanged. Transpiration helps in transporting water from the roots to the upper parts of plants, and this is explained by the theory of transpiric attraction. Loss of water, especially from leaves, acts as a straw effect and pulls water up from the roots. Transpiration also acts as a excretion mechanism in plants as it helps to get rid of excess water. Why do we need lungs in single-celled organisms is how the amoeba exchange of gases occurs through the common surface of the osmosis body. In lower animals, such as earthworms, gas exchange occurs through their wet skin. The need for oxygen is quite satisfied with these methods. But as the animal becomes more and more complex, such as humans, the need for oxygen cannot be met alone by diffusion. In addition, diffusion will not be able to supply oxygen to deep-rooted cells. This difficulty led to the evolution of a more complex mechanism of gas-gas exchange, i.e. lung development. The alveoli present in the lungs provide the large surface area needed for the necessary gas replacement. Transport in Human Transport All living organisms need several necessary components such as air, water and food for their survival. On our regular basis, animals provide these items by breathing, drinking and eating. The necessary elements are transported to the cells and tissues of the body by the transport system. In plants, vascular tissue is responsible for the transport of substances. Transportation of people in people is made by the circulatory system. The blood system in humans is mainly composed of blood, blood vessels and the heart. It is responsible for the supply of oxygen, nutrients, the removal of carbon dioxide and other excretion products. It also helps fight infections. For more information on the transportation of oxygen and carbon dioxide, watch the video below: The heart is a muscular organ that is located next to the chest a little left in the thoracic area. The heart is the body's main pumping organ. The human heart is divided into four chambers that are involved in the transportation of oxygen and deoxygenic blood. The top two chambers are called atria, while the lower two chambers are called ventricles. The flow of blood through the heart is this: the blood vessels of the blood vessels carry blood throughout the body. There are three types of blood vessels; arteries, veins and blood capillaries. Arteries carry oxygenated blood, and veins carry deoxygenic blood. Gasious exchange occurs between blood and cells in capillaries. The difference between the arteries and veins is the blood pressure exerted by the blood when it flows through blood vessels are called blood pressure. There are two different blood pressure options; systolic and diastolic blood pressure. The pressure exerted on the walls of the arteries, when the heart is filled with blood, is called diastolic pressure. It represents minimal pressure on the arteries. The normal range of diastolic blood pressure should be 60 - 80 mmHg. The pressure on the artery walls when the heart pumps blood is called systolic pressure. It represents the maximum pressure exerted on the arteries. The normal range of systolic blood pressure should be 90 - 120 mmHg. Bleeding occurs when blood vessels rupture. Bleeding is stopped by platelets, which help in clotting blood at the site of the injury. Blood clotting is the process of forming a clot in order to prevent excess blood loss from the body. It is a gel-like mass that is formed by platelets and fiber in the blood. Double circulation in the human body, blood circulates through the heart twice. Once it passes through the heart during pulmonary circulation and for the second time during systemic circulation. Consequently, circulation in the human body is called double circulation. For more information on the human circulatory system, watch the video below: Transporting plants in plant transport is a vital process in factories. This process involves transporting water and essential nutrients to all parts of the plant for its survival. Food and water transport is carried out separately in factories. Xylem transported water and phloem food transports. Phloem Phloem is responsible for the translocation of nutrients and sugars, like carbohydrates produced by leaves in the area of plants that are metabolically active. Seve tubes, companion cells, phloem fibers and phleme parenchem cells are components of this tissue The flow of the material through the flame is bidirectional. Translocation Transporting food in a plant through a flam process, such as mass flow, is called translocation. Photosynthates, i.e. sugars and organic molecules such as amino acids, organic acids, proteins and inorganic solutions such as potassium, magnesium, nitrate, calcium, sulfur and iron from the raw tissues (mature leaves) to the shell cells (growth and storage areas) are transported through the flame. The material like sucrose is loaded from the leaves into phloem using ATP energy. This transmission increases osmotic pressure, causing water to move from nearby cells into the flame tissue and the material is transported through the flach. The same pressure is also responsible for transferring substances from the flam to the tissue where food is required. Thus, the main flow of material through the flam in response to the osmotically generated pressure difference. Xylem Xylem fabric transported water in from the root to all other parts of the plant. Xylem tissue consists of tracheids, blood vessels, xylem fibers and xylem-paranchem. The flow of water and minerals through xylem is always unidirectional. The root pressure of carrying water through xylem, from the roots to the upper parts of the plants, is associated with many forces acting together. One of the forces responsible for this is root pressure. Root pressure osmotic pressure in the cells of the root system, which causes the juice to rise through the stem of the plant to the leaves. Root pressure helps in the initial transport of water up the roots. Water transport is absorbed by the roots and transported by xylem to the upper parts of the plant. Imbibism, osmosis, root pressure and transpiration are the forces that contribute to the upward movement of water, even in the highest plants. Imbibation is the process by which water is absorbed by solids. For example, seeds take water when soaked. Osmosis is a process by which water moves from its lower concentration to its higher concentration. At the roots of the cell take the ions by an active process, and this leads to the difference in the concentration of these ions. This leads to the movement of water, in the root cells, osmosis. This creates a continuous column of water that gets pushed up. It's root pressure. Transpiration promotes the upward movement of water, creating a flock effect. It pulls a column of water up as there is a continuous loss of water from the leaves. All these forces act together for water transport through xylem excretion in the human excretion process of removal of metabolic waste and other non-beneficial substances. Organisms like animals have advanced and specialized systems for excretion. But plants lack such a developed excretion system in animals. They do not have special organs for selection and therefore the selection in plants is not so difficult. The secretion in a single-celled organism in single-celled organisms such as amoeba and bacteria, waste is removed by simple diffusion through the common surface of the body. Single-celled organisms such as amoeba, paramecia secrete excess through tiny organelles called contracted vacuoles. Undigested food in single-celled animals is released when the food vacuole merges with the common surface of the body and opens outside. The human excretion system in the human body includes a pair of kidneys, a pair of urinary tracts, bladder and urethra. It produces urine as a waste. Kidneys Pair kidneys are the main excretion organs of the body. They are basically filtering units of the human body. Each kidney consists of many tiny filtration blocks called nefronts. Kidneys perform essential functions such as filtration of waste, drugs and toxic substances from the blood. Regulation i.e. liquid liquid Body. Regulating the concentration of ions in the body. PH regulation. Regulating the volume of extracellular fluid. Secreting hormones that help produce red blood cells, promote bone health, and regulate blood pressure Nephron Nephrons are a structural and functional unit of the kidneys. Each kidney has millions of nephrons and forms the main structural and functional unit of the kidney. Each nefront has two parts: the Malpigian body and the renal tube. The Malpig body consists of a cup-like structure called the Bowman capsule, which covers a bunch of capillaries called glomerulus. They filter waste together with many useful substances. The renal tubekiller has regions called proximal tangled tubular tubes, Henle loops and disheed tangled chimneys. These regions absorb nutrients into the bloodstream and filter the remaining waste. The way out of the nephrons is called urine. Hemodialysis When the kidneys fail, it leads to great complications and to compensate for this situation a technology called dialysis has been developed. It uses a machine filter called a dializer or an artificial kidney. It is to remove excess water and salt to balance other electrolytes in the body and remove metabolic waste. Blood from the body is removed and flows through a series of tubes, consists of a semi-nude membrane. Dialysis flows on the other side of the membrane, which stretches impurities through the membrane. The secretion of cellular respiration, photosynthesis and other metabolic reactions in plants produce many excretion products in plants. Carbon dioxide, excess water produced during breathing, and nitrogen compounds produced during protein metabolism are the main excremental products of plants. Plants produce two carbonated wastes, i.e. oxygen during photosynthesis and carbon dioxide during breathing. The release of gas waste in plants occurs through the stomatal pores on the leaves. Oxygen released during photosynthesis is used for breathing, while carbon dioxide released during breathing is used for photosynthesis. Excess water is released by transpiration. Organic produce generated by the plant is stored in different forms in different parts. Gums, oils, latex, resin, etc. some waste stored in parts of plants like bark, stems, leaves, etc. Few examples of plant excrement products are oil made from orange, eucalyptus, jasmine, rubber latex, papaya wood and acacia gums. Sometimes plants are even excreted in the soil. Soil. biology class 10 life processes notes pdf. ncert notes for class 10 biology life processes. ncert solutions for class 10 science biology life processes notes. class 10 biology life processes notes study rankers. byju's class 10 biology life processes notes. important notes of biology class 10 life processes. class 10 biology notes chapter 1 life processes pdf