Biology - FSc Part 1 Biology Full Book Short Questions Test

Q1. Differentiate between Coelomates and Acoelomates.

Ans 1: Acoelomates: In phylum platyhelminthes there is no body cavity or coelom and mesoderm from a loose cellular tissue called mesenchyma or parenchymal which fills the space between ectoderm and endoderm.

Ans 2: Coelomates: Animals having true coelom or body cavity are called coelomates.Coelom is present between body wall and digestive track and lined by mesoderm.It filled with coelomic fluid.

Q2. Differentiate between organisms and cellular respiration.

Ans 1: Organisms respiration: The exchange of respiratory gasses between the organisms and its environment is called external respiration/organisms respiration.

Ans 2: Cellular respiration:The oxidation process in which inhaled air is used to oxidized organic molecule to obtain energy,This reaction take place inside the cell so it is also known as cellular respiration.

Q3. Why kingdom protista is regarded as a polyphyletic group of organisms?

Ans 1: Based on diversity most biologists regard the protist kingdom as a polyphyletic group of organisms; that is the protists probably do not share a single common ancestor.

Q4. What is major component of fungai cell wall?

Ans 1: Chitin in their cell wall is major component.

Q5. Differentiate between diploblastic and triploblastic animals.

Ans 1: Diploblastic : These animals have two germinal layers i.e ectoderm and endoderm.

Ans 2: Triploblastic: These animals have three germinal layers i.e ectoderm,mesoderm and endoderm.

Q6. What is cofactor?Give its role.

Ans 1: Some enzymes consists of solely of proteins.Other have a non proteins part known as co-factor.which is essential for the proper functional of the enzymes..The cofactor usually acts as a bridge between the enzymes and its substrate,often it contributes directly to the chemical reaction which bring about catalysis.

Q7. In what way,substrate concentration affects the rate of reaction?

Ans 1: 1.At low substrate concentration is kept constant and the amount of substance is increased,a point is reached when a further in the substrate does not increased the rate of reaction any more.This is because at high substrate level all the active sites of enzyme are saturated with substrate,After this the rate of enzyme reaction becomes steady and addition of substrate will not have the positive effect.

Q8. Define antenna complex of reaction center.

Ans 1: .The antenna complex has many molecule of chlorophyll a and b and carotenoids most of them are channeling the energy to reaction center,while carotenoids most of them channeling the energy to reaction center.While reaction center has one or more molecule of chlorophyll a along with a primary electron acceptor and associated electron carrier of electron transport system.

Q9. What are fronds?

Ans 1: In ferns leaves are large size and are composed which is called fronds.It is character of fern group.

Q10. Write the name of four common human viral disease.

Ans 1: Viral disease are polio,small pox,measles,mumps and influenza.

Q11. What is phage?

Ans 1: When viral DNA is incorporated into bacterial chromosomes it is called recombinant DNA or prophage.

Q12. Differentiate between internal respiration and external respiration.

Ans 1: External respiration: The exchange of respiratory gases between the organism and its environment is called external respiration.

Ans 2: Internal respiration: The oxidation process in which inhaled air is used to oxidized organic molecule to obtain energy.This reaction takes place inside the cell so it is also known as cellular respiration .

Q13. What are red tides?

Ans 1: Dianoflagellates exhibit occasional population explosions or blooms.These blooms frequently color the water orange,red or brown and are called red tides.

Q14. Write two distinguished character of kingdom protista.

Ans 1: Two distinguishing character of protista are :Mode of nutritionMode of reproduction

---

Q15. Write the name of four eras of grological time chart.

Ans 1: Four eras of geological time scale are :1.Proterozic 2.Paleozic 3.Mesozoic 4.Cenozoic.

Q16. What is Plasmodium?Give name of its host?

Ans 1: Plasmodium: is a type of apicomplexans that cause malaria in humans.Its hosts are as follows :

- Human beings
- Female mosquito Anopheles

Q17. Define microphagous feeding with example.

Ans 1: The animals which feed on large food particles or pieces are macrophagous feeders.In includes.
Tentacular feeding for example as in hydra.
Scraping :it is a type of feeding in which large food particles is cut down into smaller food particles.In snail the rasping tongue is used for cutting the large leaves into smaller leaves.The radula moves over the leaves which are hold by the lips of the snails.The smaller pieces are then pushed back towards the pharynx.

Q18. Name two vegetative and two reproductive evolutionary character of tracheophytes.

Ans 1: Reproductive characters are formation of seed and fruit.Vegetative character are presence of vascular tissues and differentiation of plant body in to root stem and leaves.

Q19. Why non septate hyphae are called coenocytic hyphae?

Ans 1: Aseptate hyphae lack septa and are not divided into individual cell.Instead these are in the form of elongated multinucleate large cell.Aseptate hyphae are called coenocytic hyphae,in which cytoplasm moves effectively.

Q20. What is meant by systemic circulation?

Ans 1: In humans the systemic arch distributes blood to different part of the body and then the blood from the body return to the heaty, in the right atrium via precaval and postcaval.This is systemic circulation.
