

## Biology - 10th Class Biology English Medium Chapter 12 Preparation

Q1. Describe the mechanism of breathing.

**Ans 1:** The physical movement associated with the gaseous exchange are called breathing. They are two phases of breathing: inhalation and exhalation.

Q2. What is cerebral cortex.

**Ans 1:** Upper surface of cerebral hemispheres is called cerebral cortex. It consists of grey matter, it has four lobes: i. Frontal lobe ii. Parietal lobe iii. Temporal Lobe iv. Occipital lobe

Q3. Inspiration or Inhalation.

**Ans 1:** During inspiration the rib muscles contract and ribs are raised. At the same time dome-shaped diaphragm contracts and is lowered. These movements increase the area of the thoracic cavity which reduces the pressure on lungs. As a result the lungs expand and the air pressure within them also decreases. The air from outside rushes into the lungs to equalize the pressure on both sides.

Q4. Define alveolus?

**Ans 1:** A sac-like structure present next to the alveolar duct in lungs.

Q5. Define reflex action.

**Ans 1:** The fast involuntary action in which spinal cord acts as a coordinator.

Q6. What is optic disc or blind spot?

**Ans 1:** Optic disc is a point on retina where the optic nerve enters retina. No photosensitive cells exist at this point, so it is called blind spot.

Q7. What is cellular respiration?

**Ans 1:** Organisms get the oxygen needed for cellular respiration from their environment and provide it to their cells. The carbon dioxide produced during cellular respiration is taken out of the cell and ultimately from the body.

Q8. What is thyroxine? What is its role?

**Ans 1:** It is the hormone secreted by thyroid gland. Role: i. It increases "breakdown of food and release of energy". ii. It is responsible

for growth of body.

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Q9. What is coordination?

**Ans 1:** The tissues or organs in body of multicellular, organism work together performing their tasks as the needs of the whole body. This is called coordination it has 2 types. i. Chemical coordination ii. Nervous coordination.

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Q10. What are sensory neurons?

**Ans 1:** SN(s) conduct sensory information from receptors to CNS, SN have one dendrite and one axon.

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