

Biology - 10th Class Biology English Medium Chapter 12 Preparation

Q1. What is pituitary gland? Name its lobes.

Ans 1: It is a pear shaped gland attached to the hypothalamus of brain. Lobes: i. Anterior lobe ii. Posterior lobe

Q2. 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.

Q3. Define alveolus?

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

Q4. What is colorblindness?

Ans 1: Cones recognize the primary colours are blue green and red Damages to these pigments result in colour blindness. This is genetic problem in which person is unable to distinguish between different colour.

Q5. Difference between breathing and respiration?

Ans 1: Taking in oxygen and giving out of carbon dioxide is termed as gaseous exchange. Respiration involves the mechanical and biochemical process whereas breathing is the mechanical or physical process of exchange of gases.

Q6. What are receptors? Give examples.

Ans 1: Cells, tissues or organs of body which detect stimuli are called receptors, e.g. Sound waves are detected by ear, light is detected by eyes, taste is detected by taste buds on tongue.

Q7. What are intercostals?

Ans 1: Intercostal muscles are the muscles located between the ribs surrounding the lungs comprising the superficial external intercostal muscle and the deep internal intercostal muscle they play a role in breathing.

Q8. What is thyroxin? 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.

Q9. What is the contribution of Ali-Ibn Isa?

Ans 1: He wrote three books ophthalmology 130 eye diseases and prescribed 143 drugs to treat these diseases.

Q10. What are the parts of neuron?

Ans 1: Neuron consists of two parts cell body and fibres. cell body consists of nucleus and cytoplasm. Fibers are of two types, dendrites and axons.
