

Biology - FSC Part 1 Biology English Medium Chapter 12 Preparation

Q1. Define peristalsis and antiperistalsis.

Ans 1: Peristalsis : It consists of wave of contraction of the circular and longitudinal muscle of digestive tract processed by the wave of relaxation thus squeezing the food down along the canal.

Ans 2: Antiperistalsis: Some peristaltic movements are reserved and food may be passed from the intestine back into the stomach and even into the mouth, This movement is called antiperistalsis.

Q2. What is chlorosis? What is its cause?

Ans 1: Magnesium and Nitrogen deficiency also cause chlorosis in plants particularly in the leaves because these elements are important part of chlorophyll without them chlorophyll reduced and chlorosis occurs.

Q3. Write down symptoms in plants caused by deficiency of phosphorus and potassium.

Ans 1: Deficiency of phosphorus in the soil stunted growth of the roots of plants.
Potassium deficiency in soil leaf margin yellow and premature death of the plant.

Q4. What is the advantage of digestive tract as compared with a digestive cavity?

Ans 1: Advantage of digestive tract is that, it is modified into various structures which play their role in digestion of food in various ways i.e. both chemically and mechanically but in case of gastrovascular cavity there is no modification, there is only one chamber where food is digested.

Q5. What is Saliva? Give its composition.

Ans 1: Saliva is secreted by pairs of salivary glands.
Composition : Saliva contains three important ingredients.
Water and mucous, Sodium bicarbonate and some salts, Amylase or ptyalin.

Q6. What are detritivores?

Ans 1: The animals which feed on detritus (organic matter or debris of plants and animals) are called detritivores.
Earthworms is most common example of detritivores. It ingests pieces of decaying organic matter especially vegetative either at the soil surface or during the burrowing activity.

Q7. Define digestion?

Ans 1: Breakdown of complex organic compounds of food into simpler diffusible molecule by the action of enzymes is called digestion e.g proteins (meat,fish,eggs) etc into amino acids.

Q8. Differentiate between detritivores and omnivores.

Ans 1: Detritivores: The animals which feed on detritus(organic matter or debris of plants and animals) are called detritivores. Earthworms is most common example of detritivores.It ingests pieces of decaying organic matter especially vegetative either at the soil surface or during the burrowing activity.

Ans 2: Omnivores : The animals which feed upon both animals and plants are called omnivores.Example are cow,man,bear ,pigs red fox.They have teeth in between herbivores and carnivores.

Q9. Define the term heterotrophic.

Ans 1: Mode of nutrition in which organisms can not prepare its food but gem from other organisms.

Q10. Mention different mode of nutrition in animals.

Ans 1: Following are the animal mode of nutrition.

- Parasitic
 - Fluid feeders
 - Herbivores
 - Omnivores
 - Carnivores
 - Detritivores
 - Filter feeders.
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