

Biology - FSC Part 1 Biology English Medium Chapter 14 Preparation

Q1. What is blue baby?

Ans 1: Failure of interatrial foramen to close or ductus arteriosus to fully constrict result in cyanosis of newborn baby. This is due to mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood which is supplied to the body of newborn babies resulting in blueness of skin this the name blue babies.

Q2. What are guard cells? Give their functions.

Ans 1: The guard cells are dumbbell or bean seed shaped, The inner concave side of guard cell has very thick cell wall but the outer convex side has thin cell wall. Guard cell also have chloroplasts, When guard cells are turgid, the stoma between them opens and when guard cells are flaccid, the stoma between them closes.

Q3. How we can avoid heart attack?

Ans 1: By taking regular exercise, By avoiding smoking and alcohol drinking and by avoiding too much fatty food and maintain normal body weight.

Q4. Define source and sink.

Ans 1: Source : The area of plant part from where food is transported to the other parts of plants is called source.

Ans 2: Sink : The area of plant where food is utilized or actively metabolized is called sink.

Q5. What are blood platelets ? Give their function.

Ans 1: There are not cells, but are fragments of cells called megakaryocytes. There is no nucleus in them, There is no pigments in them. Platelets help in conversion of fibrinogen, a soluble plasma proteins into insoluble form, fibrin. The fibrin threads enmesh red blood cells and other platelets in the area of damaged tissues, ultimately forming a blood clot.

Q6. Differentiate between apoplast and symplast pathway.

Ans 1: Apoplast Pathway : It is the pathway involving system of adjacent cell walls which is continuous throughout the plant root.

Ans 2: Symplast pathway : The movement of water from one cell to next cell by means of plasmodesmata is called symplast way.

Q7. Define blood pressure. Give normal blood pressure of human.

Ans 1: Blood pressure is the measure of force with the blood pushes up against blood vessels walls, Systolic pressure for a normal

person is 120 mm Hg and diastolic pressure is 75-85 mmHg so it can be written as 120/80 mmHg.

Q8. What is imbibition? Write its significance for the germination of seeds.

Ans 1: When a substance absorbs water and its volume is increased without being dissolved in it, this is called imbibition. Plants get advantage of this phenomenon that a cell can absorb water without being dissolved by its cell wall.

Q9. What is meant by hypertension or high blood pressure.

Ans 1: It is a condition of high blood pressure, damaging the lining of the blood vessels and also leads to the weakening of heart muscles.

Q10. Define heart attack and its cause.

Ans 1: Blockage of a blood vessel in the heart by an embolus causes necrosis or damage to a portion of heart muscles, a condition known as heart attack.
Cause: It occurs when there is a blood clot in the coronary arteries.
