

## Biology - FSC Part 1 Biology English Medium Chapter 14 Preparation

Q1. Define artherosclerosis.

**Ans 1:** Artherosclerosis is the degenerative arterial change associated with advancing age, Primarily a thickening of middle layers of arteries and usually associated with some degree of artheroma.

Q2. What are plasmodesmata?

**Ans 1:** Plasmodesmata are the cytoplasmic strands that extend through pores in adjacent cell wall. In the cell of root the cell membrane and cytoplasm can be regarded as acting together as one partially permeable membrane.

Q3. Define Thrombus and embolus.

**Ans 1:** Thrombus : It is solid mass or plug of blood constituent in a blood clot vessel, This may block wholly or partially in which it forms.

**Ans 2:** Embolus: If thrombus is dislodged or carried to some other place it is called embolus.

Q4. How systolic pressure differ from diastolic pressure.

**Ans 1:** Systolic Pressure : Pressure of blood at the time of ventricular contraction is called systolic pressure.

**Ans 2:** Diastolic pressure : Pressure of blood at the time of ventricular relaxtion is called diastolic pressure.

Q5. What is plasmolysis ? How it occurs?

**Ans 1:** It can be defined as the shrinkage of protoplast due to exosmosis potential. When a living cell is placed in a solution having lower water potential than that of the cell, the cell is called plasmolysed.

Q6. What is single circuit heart?

**Ans 1:** In single circuit heart the blood flows in one direction only from sinus venosus to atrium then to ventricle and to venral aorta via bulbus arteriosus to the gills and then to the body.

Q7. What are leucocytes?

**Ans 1:** Leucocytes are types of white blood cells which are silightly larger than red blood cell. Leucocytes protects against foreign invaders and use circulatory system to travel the site of invasion.

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Q8. Write a note on bleeding.

**Ans 1:** Sometimes it so happens that certain plants, when cut, pruned, tapped or otherwise wounded, show a flow of sap from the cuts ends or surfaces quite often with considerable force. This is called bleeding.

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Q9. 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.

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Q10. Define stomatal transpiration.

**Ans 1:** Transpiration which occur through the stomata of leaves is called stomatal transpiration. It accounts about 90% of the total transpiration.

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