

Biology - FSC Part 1 Biology English Medium Chapter 4 Preparation

Q1. What do you know by intergranum?

Ans 1: Each granum is inter-connected with others by the non-green part is called intergranum.

Function: Membranes of the grana are the site where sun light energy is trapped and where ATP is formed. Thus main function of chloroplast is photosynthesis.

Q2. Define fluid mosaic model of cell membrane.

Ans 1: The modern technology has revealed that lipid bilayer is not sandwiched between two proteins layers. Instead proteins are embedded in the liquid bilayer in a mosaic manner. According to this model, cell membrane also contain charged pores through which movement of materials takes place both by active and passive transport.

Q3. Differentiate between phagocytosis and pinocytosis.

Ans 1: Phagocytosis: Phagocytosis is to engulf solid food particles.

Ans 2: Pinocytosis: Pinocytosis is to take in liquid material.

Q4. What are chromosomes? why they are important?

Ans 1: Chromosomes are thread like structure present in nucleus composed of DNA and histone proteins, They contain genes which control function of the cell.

Q5. Give the significance of vacuole in plant cell.

Ans 1: Significance of vacuole in plant cells is that it provides turgor pressure which maintain cell shape and give support to plant parts.

Q6. What is the role of centriole?

Ans 1: Just before a cell divides, its centrioles duplicate and one pair migrates to the opposite side of the nucleus. The spindle form between them. Centrioles play important role in the location of furrowing during cell division and help in the formation of cilia and flagella.

Q7. Define polysomes.

Ans 1: A group of ribosomes attached to mRNA is called polysome.

Q8. Describe two regions of nucleus.

Ans 1: Nucleolus is composed of two regions:

1. The peripheral granular area composed of precursors of ribosomal subunits and central fibrillar region consisting of a large molecular weight RNA and rDNA.

Q9. What are centromere and its role?

Ans 1: Centromere is the place on the chromosome where the spindle fibres are attached during cell division.

Q10. Define Tay-sach's disease.

Ans 1: It is caused by the absence of an enzyme that mainly involved in catabolism of lipids. The accumulation of lipids in brains cells leads to mental retardation and even death.
