Biology - 12th Class Biology Chapter 15 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Name waste products produced during metabolism of purine and pyrimidine.

Ans 1: Waste products of purine and pyrimidine are hypoxanthine, xanthine, uric acid, allantoin, urea and ammonia.

Q2. What are effects of ADH and Aldosterone on work of nephron?

Ans 1: Aldosterone and ADH help in full conservation of water in proximal convoluted part of the nephron and concerned with maintenance of urine concentration

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Q3. What are heterotherms?Give example.

Ans 1: These are the animals that are capable of varying degrees of endothermic heat production but generally do not regulate their body temperature within a narrow range.For example bats and humming birds.

Q4. Described the structure of a flame cell.

Ans 1: It is a complete eukaryotic cell.It has a unucles, other cell organelles and a cavity where the waste products are collected.Each flame cell has a tuft of cilia, whose beating propel interstitial fluid into the tubular system

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Q5. What are different metabolic wastes in humans?

Ans 1: Following are the metabolic wastes.

1. Urea
2. Uric acid
3. Bilirubin
4. Creatinine
5. Xanthine
6. Hypoxanthine

Q6. What is hypercalcemia? Give its effects.

Ans 1: High level of circulating calcium in the blood is called hypercalcemia.
Hypercalcemia may cause kidney stone.

Q7. What are heat-shock proteins?

Ans 1: Most plants have adopted to survive in heat stress as the plants of temperate regions face the stress of 40°C and above temperature.The cells of these plants synthesize large quantities of special proteins called heat shock proteins.These proteins

embrace enzymes and other proteins thus help to prevent denaturation.

Q8. What are juxtamedullary nephrons?

Ans 1: Nephrons are arranged along the border of cortex so that their tubular system looping deep in inner medulla are called juxtamedullary nephrons.These juxtamedullary nephrons are specifically involved in the production of concentrated urine.

Q9. Define Excretion.

Ans 1: Removal of waste products (especially nitrogenous wastes) from the body is called excretion.

Q10. Differentiate between osmoregulation and thermoregulation.

Ans 1: Osmoregulation: The mechanism of regulation, generally between organism and its environment of solute and the gain & loss of water is called osmoregulation.

Ans 2: Thermoregulation:The maintenance of body temperature within a tolerable range is called thermoregulation.