

Biology - 12th Class Biology Chapter 16 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Define Plantigrades with example.

Ans 1: Animals which walk on the sole. When they walk their sole and toes touch the ground are called plantigrades. E.g., human, bear and monkey.

Q2. Explain the term epinasty and hyponasty.

Ans 1: Epinasty: is shown by leaves, petals etc. the upper surface of leaf in bud condition shows more growth as compared with lower surface. This leads to opening of buds.

Hyponasty: If growth in the lower surface of the leaf in bud condition is more than that of upper surface then buds remain close and it is called hyponasty.

Q3. Name any two parts of hind limb.

Ans 1: Ilium and ischium.

Q4. What are the causes of herniation? Discuss.

Ans 1: Severe or sudden physical trauma to spines may result in herniation. The herniated disc usually involves the rupture of annulus fibrosus followed by protrusion of the spongy nucleus pulposus.

Q5. Compare epicuticle and procuticle.

Ans 1: Epicuticle: is the outermost layer. It is made up of waxy lipoprotein, so it is impermeable to water and serves as a barrier to microorganisms and insects.

Ans 2: Procuticle: is composed of chitin, tough, leathery polysaccharide and several kinds of proteins.

Q6. Define tonoplast, give its function as well.

Ans 1: The wall of vacuole is called tonoplast, it is a single membrane. It maintains the turgor pressure and solute concentration.

Q7. Explain the ball and socket joints and give an example.

Ans 1: Joints which can move or rotate in more than one plane are called ball and socket joints like shoulder and hip joint.

Q8. Define secondary growth, give its significance.

Ans 1: Secondary growth means increase in girth of root or stem (plant).

Significance: it forms secondary xylem which act as wood.

Growth rings are formed which are helpful in calculating plant age.

Q9. Name two paired facial bones.

Ans 1: The two paired facial bones are temporal and parietal bones.

Q10. What are disadvantages of exoskeleton?

Ans 1: Disadvantages of exoskeleton are.

1. It restricts the growth of animal.
2. It is nonliving, it has to be shed periodically and a new skeleton should be made.