

Biology - 12th Class Biology Chapter 18 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. What are functions of sertoli cells?

Ans 1: Fluid secreted by sertoli cells provides liquid medium, protection and nourishment to sperms while they are in tubules.

Q2. Define parthenocarpy with example.

Ans 1: Formation of fruit without fertilization is called parthenocarpy. For example seedless grapes and banana.

Q3. What is Gonorrhoea and who caused it?

Ans 1: It is caused by a gram positive bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, mainly affecting the mucous membrane of urinogenital tract. New born infants may acquire serious eye infections if they pass through the infected birth canal. It is highly contagious through sexual contacts.

Q4. Differentiate between parthenocarpy and apomixes.

Ans 1: Apomixes: In apomixes a diploid cell either from the nucellus or megaspore develops into a functional embryo in the absence of a male gamete. The rest of the ovule develops into seed and ovary into fruit.

Ans 2: Parthenocarpy: Formation of fruit without fertilization is called parthenocarpy. For example seedless grapes and banana.

Q5. What is Follicle atresia?

Ans 1: FSH stimulates the formation of several follicles. Only one of these follicles continues to grow with its primary oocytes while rest breakdown by a degenerative process called follicle atresia.

Q6. What is seed dormancy?

Ans 1: It is special condition of rest, which enables an embryo to survive the long period of unfavorable environmental conditions such as water shortage or low temperature.

Q7. What is difference between oogenesis and spermatogenesis in humans?

Ans 1: Oogenesis: In oogenesis, primary oocytes divide meiotically into secondary oocytes and first polar body. Second meiotic division in the oocytes proceeds as far as metaphase but is not complete until the oocyte is fertilized by the sperm.

Ans 2: Spermatogenesis: during spermatogenesis primary spermatocytes undergo meiotic division to form four secondary spermatocytes and spermatids which then differentiated into four mature sperms.

Q8. Describe the process of cloning.

Ans 1: In animals especially vertebrate animals, a nucleus from the somatic cell is removed and introduced into an egg cell, whose nucleus has been destroyed by using UV light. The egg with transplanted to the parent who has contributed the nucleus.

Q9. Define gonorrhoea and AIDS.

Ans 1: Gonorrhoea is caused by gram positive bacteria called *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, mainly affecting the mucous membrane of urinogenital tract. New born infants may acquire serious eye infection if they pass through infected birth canal. It is highly contagious through sexual contact.

Ans 2: AIDS: It is caused by AIDS virus (acquired immune deficiency virus) mainly destroy the WBCs (lymphocytes) so immune system becomes weak. It is also transmitted from infected person through sexual contact.

Q10. Differentiate between oviparous and viviparous.

Ans 1: Oviparous: Oviparous are the eggs laying animals like birds.

Ans 2: viviparous: Viviparous are those animals which give birth to their young ones like mammals
