



Use for rough work

Q. No. 2 Part (i)

Types of neuron :-

Sensory neuron :- It carry sensory information from receptor to brain and spinal cord. It has one dendrite and one axon.

Motor neuron:- It carry impulses from brain and spinal cord to effector. It has many dendrite and one axon

Interneuron:- It is found in brain and spinal cord. It has many dendrite and many axon. The interneuron carry impulses from sensory neuron to motor neuron.

Q. No. 2 Part (ii)

A : Stigma

B : Petal

C : filament

Q. No. 2 Part (iii)

Ans 3 :-

Tt x tt

Genotype : Tt all tall

when they are crossed again

Phenotype : 3 tall : 1 short.

Q. No. 2 Part (iv)

Role of liver :-

1. The liver cell manufacture bile.
2. Excess quantity of glucose is store in liver as glycogen.
3. Liver convert glycerol and aminoacid to glucose molecule
4. Ammonia is converted into urea in liver.
5. Liver remove amino group from amino acid. It is called deamination.
6. It destroy old-red blood cell.
7. It stores fat soluble vitamin (A, D, K and E) and mineral ion such as iron.

Q. No. 2 Part (v)

Treatment: ① Medical treatment include the use of enzyme that dissolve blood clot.

② Coronary bypass surgery is carried at to treat block arties. In this surgery blood from elsewere in the patient body are grafted to coronary artery to improve blood supply in heart muscle.

③ Angioplasty is the mechanical widening of a narrow or totally block coronary artery.

Prevention:- ① Avoid food ride in salt and fat ② Maintain healthy body weight.
③ Avoid Stress ④ Avoid Smoking.
⑤ Do regular exercise and walk.

Q. No. 2 Part (vi)

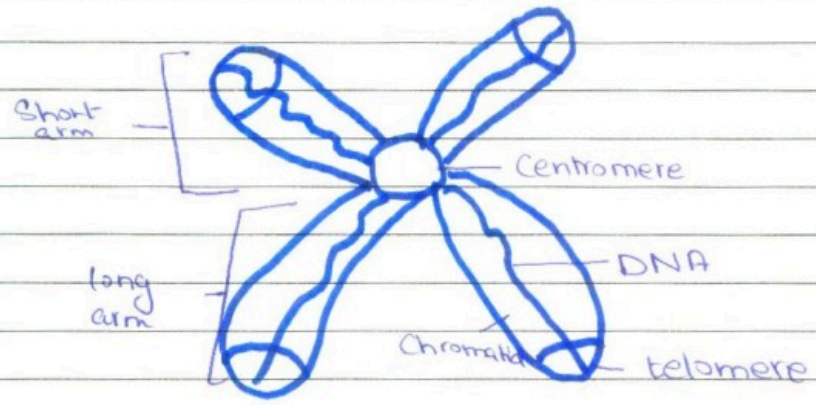
Ans no 6 :-

Bronchitis is the inflammation of lining of air passage way.

Cause: Smoking
Symptom: Coughing

Q. No. 2 Part (vii)

Ans 7:-



Q. No. 2 Part (viii)

Blood clotting:-

① Injury: first the blood is releaged from the injured part vessel
② Contract: Then the ~~muscle~~ with contract
③ platelets: Then the platelets go to the damage region.
④ Fibrin cloth: Then the fibrin clot are produced there

Q. No. 2 Part (ix)

Ans 9:-

Pathogen	Disease
Bacteria	Typhoid.
Virus	Covid-19
fungi	Ring worm
Parasite	Ascariasis.

Q. No. 2 Part (x)

Gases	Inspired air	Expired air
Oxygen	27%	16%
Carbondioxide	0.04%	4%
Nitrogen	79%	79%
Dust particle	Variable	little, if any
Temprature	Variable	About body temprature
Watervapour	Variable	Saturated

Q. No. 2 Part (xi)

Role of Red blood cell :-

1. It carry oxygen and also transport a very smmall amount of carbondioxide.
2. RBCs have iron containing pigment heomoglobin which give red colour to blood.
3. It life span is 120 days.
4. Liver destroy old-red blood cell.
5. They are formed in bone marrow after birth.

Q. No. 3 (Page 1)

Diabetes:- Diabetes is group of metabolic disorder caused by high blood sugar level. It is chronic disease. It has three types.

Type 1 Diabetes:- It is a chronic disease. An autoimmune disease destroy insulin producing cell in pancreas. It can be treated by taking regular injection of insulin.

Type 2 Diabetes:- It is a chronic disease. A metabolic disorder causes insulin resistance and impaired insulin secretion.

Gestational Diabetes:- Develop during pregnancy. Most cases of gestational diabetes will reverse shortly after delievery.

Proper management include diet, medication and lifestyle changes.

Effect on human body:-

Short term effect:- Increase thrist, urination, fatigue, blurred vission and

Q. No. 3 (Page 2) healing wound.

Long term effect :- Heart disease, irregular heart beat, ketoacidosis, food ulcer, memory loss, kidney damage, nerve damage, retina damage, high blood pressure, high cholesterol level, high uric acid level and high risk of Covid-19.

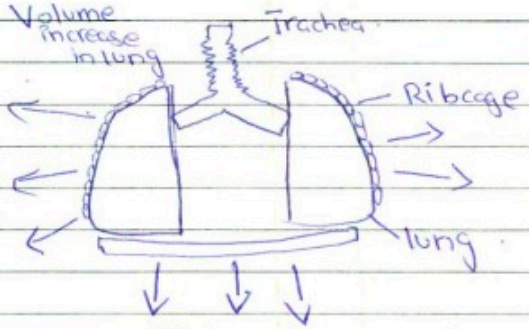
Q. No. 4 (Page 1)

Mechanism of breathing:-

The physical movement associated with gaseous exchange is called breathing.

Inhalation or Inspiration:-

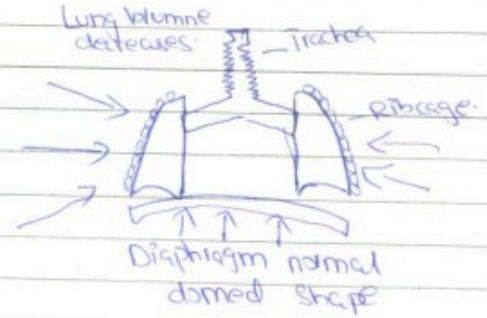
1. The muscle in diagphragm contract. This pull the muscle downward.
2. The intercostal muscle contract. This pull the rib upward and outward.
3. The lung expand when volumne increases, the pressure decreases in lung.
4. Air is move into lung from nose and mouth.
5.



Q. No. 4 (Page 2)

Exhalation or Expiration :-

1. The diaphragm muscle relax. This allow the muscle to become domed shape.
2. The intercostal muscle relax. This allow the ribs to become upward and inward.
3. The lung compressed. when volume decreases the pressure increase in lung.
4. Air is forced out from lung into surrounding air
5.



Q. No. 5 (Page 1)

Structure of Human Stomach:-

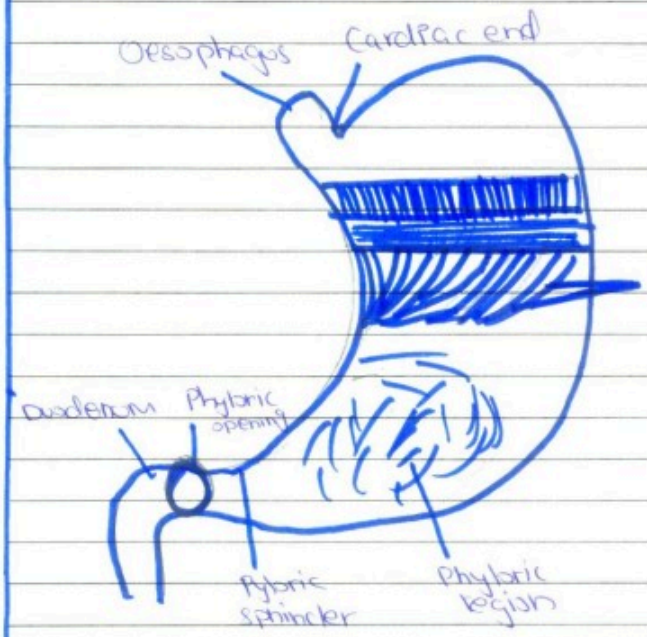
Stomach is the dialated part of digestive system. It is roughly J shaped and somewhere transveresely placed on the left of abdomen just beneath the diaphragm. It has two opening which is guarded by valve. The opening between oesophagus and stomach is called cardiac opening. The region of stomach around cardiac opening is cardiac end which is guarded by cardiac sphincter. The opening of stomach into duodenum is phyloric opening which is guarded by muscle Phyloric sphincter.

Function of Stomach:-

The function of Stomach is to break down food into small pieces. Stomach has HCl that break the bolus. The stomach allow the food to Pass into phyloric region and the passed into duodenum. The overall digestion take place in stomach.

Q. No. 5 (Page 2)

Diagram:-



STOMACH

Q. No. 6 (Page 1)

Dialysis :-

The cleaning of blood by artificial way is called dialysis there are two types of dialysis:

① Peritonea dialysis ② Hemodialysis

Peritoneal Dilaysis:-

① In this type of dialysis, dialysis fluid is pumped for a time in peritoneum cavity, which is space around the gut, which is lined by peritoneum

② Peritoneum contain blood vessel.

③ During this dialysis, waste material and extra water are moved from blood into dialysis fluid which is drained out.

④ This type of dialysis can be performed at home, most be done 3 to 4 time every day.

Hemodilaysis :-

① In this dialysis., the blood enter the apparatus which is called dialyzer.

② The dialyzer contain long tube and wall which act as semipermeable membrance.

③ The blood move around the dialyzer

Q. No. 6 (Page 2)

where the dialysis fluid move in the tube.

④ During this Extra water and waste are Condensed back into the fluid by second catheter.

⑤ This dialysis can be perform at dialysis center.