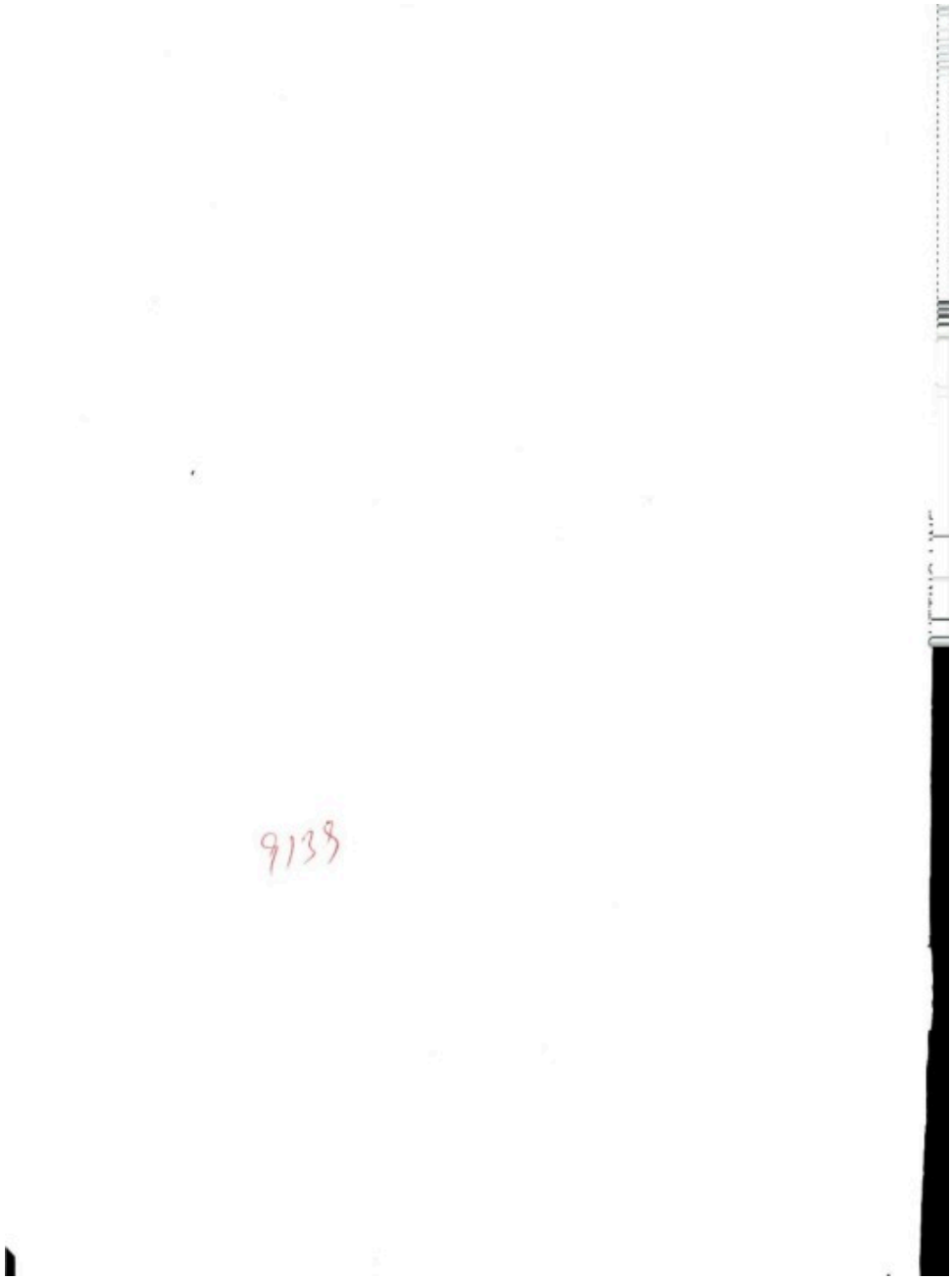



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Use for rough work

Q. No. 2 Part (i) **TYPES OF NEURONS:-**

(i-) SENSORY NEURON:-

It carry impulses from sensory organs to brain and spinal chord. It has one dendrite and one axon.

(ii-) MOTOR NEURON:-

It carry impulses from brain and spinal chord to effector. It have many dendrites and one axon.

(iii-) INTERNEURON:-

It carry impulses and transfer impulses from sensory neuron to motor neuron. It have many dendrites and axon.

Q. No: 2 Part (ii) **BUDDING:-**

Budding is the method of asexual reproduction in which the budd or out growth occur in parent body, which grow and detached from parent body and developed into new individual. It's best example is hydra.

Q. No. 2 Part (iii) When a tall pea plant(TT) is crossed with dwarf plant (tt). The genotype and phenotype will be:

X	T	T
t	Tt	Tt
t	Tt	Tt

• PHENOTYPE:-

All F_1 generation produced will be "tall."

• GENOTYPE:-

All F_1 generation will be Heterozygous tall. (Non-true breed).

Q. No. 2 Part (iv) **ROLE OF LIVER IN DIGESTION:-**

Bile is manufactured in liver. Bile is store in gallbladder and release when the food enter into ~~deodenum~~ small intestine. Bile emulsify fats, causing them to breakdown into small droplets called emulsion. Emulsification provide relatively large surface area for the action of lipase enzyme.

Q. No. 2 Part (v) **MYOCARDIAL INFRACTION:-**

TREATMENT:-

- Medical treatment include enzyme that can dissolve ~~plaque~~ clot
- Angioplasty is the mechanical widenning of narrow or totally blocked arteries.

PREVENTION:-

- Take regular wall and exercise.
- Avoid smoking.
- Avoid spicy and fat-rich foods.

Q. No. 2 Part (vi) **BRONCHITIS:-**

Bronchitis is the over-inflammation of respiratory tract such as trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles.

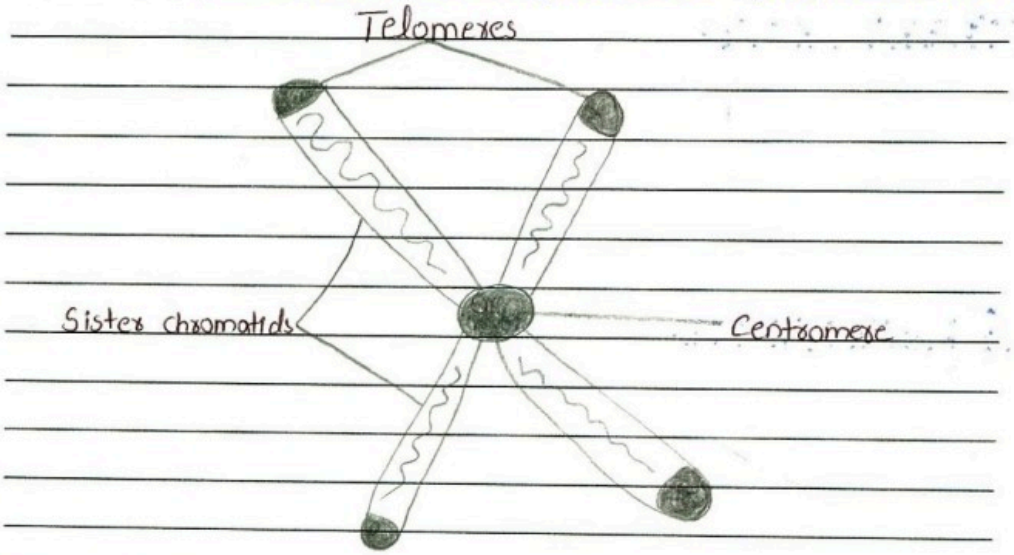
CAUSE:-

Acute bronchitis is caused by flu. Chronic bronchitis is caused by dust and air pollution.

SYMPTOM:-

Breathlessness, cough which occur repeatedly.

Q. No. 2 Part (vii) **LABELED DIAGRAM OF CHROMOSOME:-**



Q. No. 2 Part (viii) **BLOOD CLOTTING:-**

- Blood vessel is injured or ruptured.
- Blood vessel is constricted to ~~prevent~~ reduce the flow of blood through injured area.
- Platelets release chemical signals which ~~with~~ attract more platelets.
- Sticky platelets clump together to form platelet plug.
- Clotting factors (thrombins and fibrinogen) work together to form a clot.
- A clot is a physical barrier that prevent blood loss and stop the pathogen entry.

Q. No. 2 Part (ix)

PATHOGENS	DISEASE
(i-) Bacteria	Typhoid.
(ii-) Virus	Covid-19 disease.
(iii-) Fungi	Ringworm.
(iv-) Protozoa	P. Malaria.

Q. No. 2 Part (x)

GASES	INSPIRED AIR	EXPIRED AIR
Oxygen	21%	16%
Carbondioxide	0.04%	4%
Nitrogen	79%	79%
Water vapours	Variable	Saturated
Temperature	Variable	About body temp.
Dust particles	Variable	Little if any

Q. No. 2 Part (xi) **ROLE OF RBCs:-**

(i-) Red blood cells transport oxygen from lungs to all body parts in the form of oxyhaemoglobin.

(ii-) It transport carbon dioxide and waste material of cell.

(iii-) It also transport hormones from it's origin to target cells.

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Q. No. 3 (Page 1)

PITUITARY GLAND:-

Pituitary gland is called master gland. It is an endocrine gland. It is attached with hypothalamus and it's about the size of pea. It has two lobes:

(i-) Anterior lobe.
(ii-) Posterior lobe.

(i-) ANTERIOR LOBE:-

- It secrete growth hormones which controls body height. (Deficiency → Dwarfism, Excess → gigantism, acromegaly in adults).
- It secrete thyroid stimulating hormone, which controls thyroid.
- It also influence on gonads and adrenal gland.

(ii-) POSTERIOR LOBE:-

- It secrete oxytocin which is responsible for child birth contraction and milk ejection.
- It also secrete antidiuretic hormone (ADH) which is responsible for water reabsorption from nephron (kidneys).
- Deficiency of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) lead to diabetes insipidus.

Q. No. 3 (Page 2)

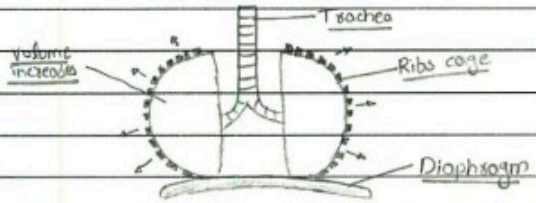
Q. No. 4 (Page 1) **MECHANISM OF BREATHING:-**

Breathing is a mechanical process which involves movement of air inside and outside of body. It involves two processes:

(i-) Inhalation or inspiration.
(ii-) Exhalation or Expiration.

(i-) INHALATION OR INSPIRATION:-

- The diaphragm muscles contract, this pulls the diaphragm downwards.
- The intercoastal muscles contract. This move the ribs upward and outward.
- As the volume increases, pressure decreases in the lungs.
- Air enter the lungs from mouth/nose.



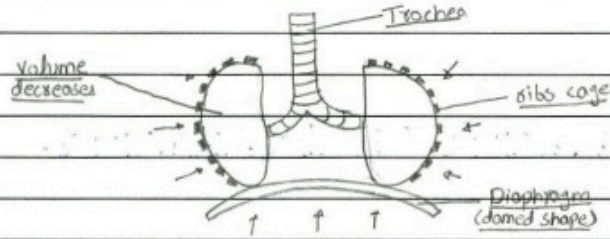
-:DIAGRAM:-

(ii-) EXHALATION OR EXPIRATION:-

- The diaphragm muscles relaxes, this make the diaphragm normal ie: domed shape.
- The intercoastal muscles relaxes, this move the ribs downward and inward.
- As the volume decreases, pressure increases in the

Q. No. 4 (Page 2) lungs:

- Air is drawn out from the lungs to the outside environment.



-:DIAGRAM:-

Q. No. 5 (Page 1)

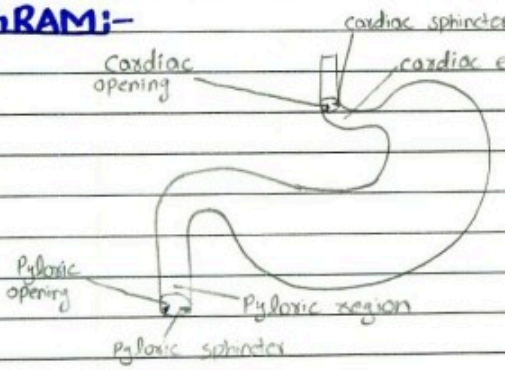
HUMAN STOMATCH:-

The human stomach is the dilated part of digestive tube. It is roughly J-shaped and place on the left side of abdomen, just beneath the diaphragm. It has two openings which are guarded by valves. The opening between the esophagus and stomach is called cardiac opening, which is guarded by cardiac sphicters. The region around the cardiac opening is called cardiac end. The opening between stomach and deudenum is called pyloric opening, which is guarded by pyloric sphincter. The region around the pyloric opening is called Pyloric region.

FUNCTION:-

The main function of human stomach is digestion. It secrete gastric juice which include HCl and enzymes, which allow the breakdown of food in the stomach.

DIAGRAM:-



Q. No. 5 (Page 2)

Q. No. 6 (Page 1)

DIALYSIS:-

When the kidneys fails to function, the waste products in the patient blood is removed by the process of dialysis. There are two types of dialysis:

(i-) Haemodialysis.
(ii-) Peritoneal dialysis.

(i-) HAEMODIALYSIS:-

In this process, first, the cathater is inserted into the vein of hand of patient body. The blood passes through tube to a machine called dialyzer. The patient's blood is pumped over a dialysis membrane (a semi-permiable membrane) to remove urea. The dialysis fluid is present in a dialyzer. Urea diffuse through membrane into the dialyses fluid. Sugar and salts are already present in the fluid. So, sugar and salts donnot diffuse from blood into dialysis fluid. The patient's fresh blood is inserted into ~~other~~ the vein of other hand through second cathater.

(ii-) PARITONEAL DIALYSIS:-

In this process, the dialysis fluid is injected into the paritoneal cavity, which is the space around the gut. The membrane, which lines the peritoneal cavity function as a dialysis membrane to diffuse urea into the fluid. This can be done at home. It must be done regularly from 3-4 times a day.

Q. No. 6 (Page 2)