Space for rough work



Use for rough work

Q. No. 2 Part (i) **Stimulus:~**

Stimulus means that any change that occured in the human body either externally or internally: it sends the message to our brain automatically.

Example:~ It's example include that 'hunger' and the fever which cause high temperature of the body.

Q. No. 2 Part (ii) **Identification:~**

The method of Reproduction is "Budding"

Explanation:~

Any outgrowth that form's on the parent body. Overtime it grow's and is separated from the parent this lead's to the formation of new organism called daughter cell. The most common example is Hydra.

Q. No. 2 Part (iii) **True breed =** (TT)

Non-true breed = (tt)

Cross fertilization:~ (TT) x (tt)

F1 generation (T) (t)

Phenotype:- 100% tall pea plant (Tt)

Genotype:- 100% tall heterozygous pea plant

Q. No. 2 Part (iv) **Role of Immune System:~**

The three role's of Immune System are as below:-

·Recognizing foreign antigen:- Immune System recognize the foreign antigen and make unsuitable environment for pathogen.

· eliminating:- Immune System eliminate the pathogen which are harmful for the body.

· Surveillance:- Continously monitoring the body that their should be no harmful substance.

Q. No. 2 Part (v) **Myocardial Infarction:~**

·Treatment:-

bypass surgery:- The treatment of Myocardial Infarction include bypass surgery in which the artery is extracted from else of body and replace instead of that artery which is blocked.

·Preventive measure:-

It's preventive measure include:-

1) avoid smoking
2) avoid spicy food
3) skip oily food.

Q. No. 2 Part (vi) **Bronchitis:~**

The over inflamation of linning of air passage way is called Bronchitis.

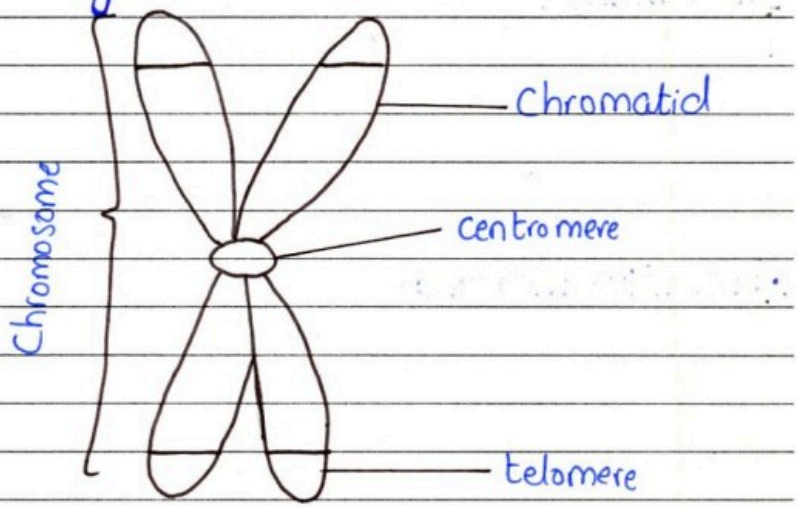
·Cause:~ It's cause include:-

1) pollution
2) smoking

·Symptoms:~ It's symptoms include:-

1) excess of mucus
2) breathlessness

Q. No. 2 Part (vii) **Diagram of Chromosome:~**



Q. No. 2 Part (viii) **Process of Blood Clotting:~**

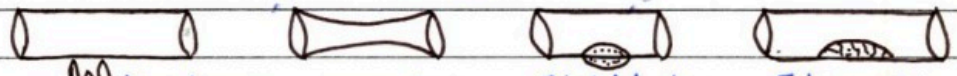
1) Injured vessel:- Blood vessel is injured or ruptured which causes bleeding.

2) Constriction of blood vessel:- blood vessel constrict to prevent blood loss.

3) Activation of platelets:- Platlets are activated and more platelets are attracted towards the Injured blood vessel.

4) Platelet plug formation:- Platelets stick to the injury site forming a platelet plug.

5) Fibrin clot:- The clot is formed at the site of Injury for the prevention of microorganism not to enter.



Injured vessel Constriction Platelet plug Fibrin clot.

Q. No. 2 Part (ix) **·Mean:~**

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{9+13+22+14+22+20}{6}$$

$$\bar{x} = 16.6$$

Months	Patient
Jan	9
Feb	13
Mar	22
Apr	14
May	22
Jun	20

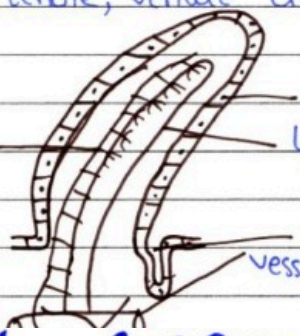
·Mode:~

= 22

(because 22 is repeated most value in dataset)

Q. No. 2 Part (x) **Structure of Villus:~**

Villus (plural:- Villi) is present in the small Intestine. It provides the surface area for the absorption of different ~~Cell~~ minerals, salt. Villi consist of small cavity known as interstial crypt which provides the better larger surface area. Villus contain of lymph vessel, arteriole, venule and goblet cells.



Q. No. 2 Part (xi) **Role of RBC's:~**

The three main roles of Red blood cells are as below:-

1) It provides Oxygen to blood with help of haemoglobin present in it.

2) It take ~~take~~ back the Carbon dioxide from blood.

3) It provides large Surface area for the blood to flow.

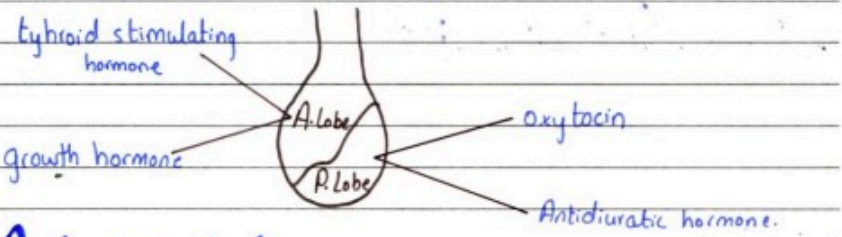
Q. No. 3 (Page 1)

Master gland:~

The gland which is called the master gland is "pituatry gland"

Pituatry gland:~

Pituatry gland is located near "Hypothalamus" in the Brain. Pituatry gland which has two lobes Anterior lobe and Posterior lobe.



Anterior Lobe:~

The anterior Lobe of pituatry gland contain tyhroid stimulating hormone and growth hormone which are as below:-

Thyroid stimulating hormone:-

The development and maintainance of thyroid and also for thyroid hormone which are producing it.

Q. No. 3 (Page 2)

· Growth hormone:-

The second include growth hormone. As it's name indicate about the growth for body. If the adult is growing with increasing speed the individual will be "pituatry giant". If the adult is not growing in length the individual will said "pituatry dwarf". The growth will only be visible from hand's, feet's etc and voice also.

Posterior Lobe:~

The Posterior lobe include antidiuratic hormone and Oxytocin which are as below:-

· Oxytocin:-

It causes great contraction of uterus walls and help's in ejection of milk.

· Antidiuratic hormone:-

In Antidiuratic hormone the absorption of water is done from nephron.

Q. No. 4 (Page 1)

Mechanism of Breathing:-

The mechanism of Breathing include taking in of air is called Inhalation and air moving out is called exhalation. The process of these are as below:-

Inhalation:-

The mechanism of Inhalation is as below:-

1) Contraction of diaphragm:-

The diaphragm muscle contract and expand: This causes the diaphragm to move ↓ downward's

2) Movement of ribs:-

The Intercostal Muscle also contract and ribs moves outward and upward.

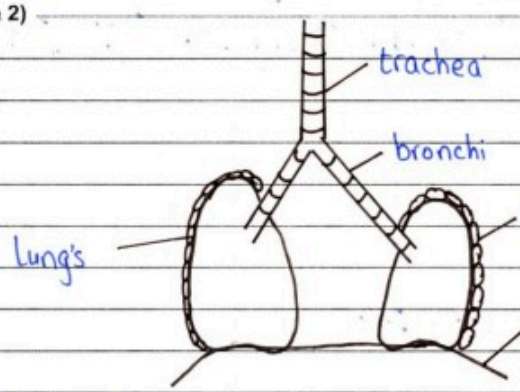
3) Action of thoracic cavity:-

The volume of lung's increases and pressure decreases.

4) Movement of air:-

The air move's inside of the lung's.

Q. No. 4 (Page 2)



Exhalation:~

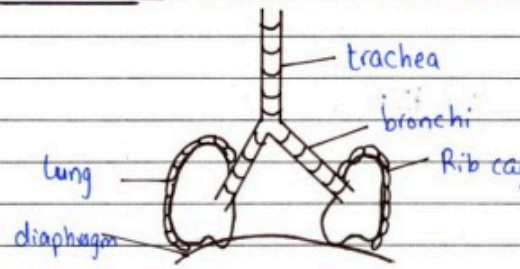
This process is as below:-

1) **Relaxation of diaphragm**
The diaphragm muscle ~~contrac~~ relax and this causes the diaphragm to go upward.

2) **Movement of ribs:-** The intercostal muscle relax and rib's goes downward.

3) **Action thorasic cavity:-** The volume inside of lungs decreases and pressure increase.

4) **Movement of air:-** The air moves outward of lungs.



Q. No. 5 (Page 1)

Human stomach:~

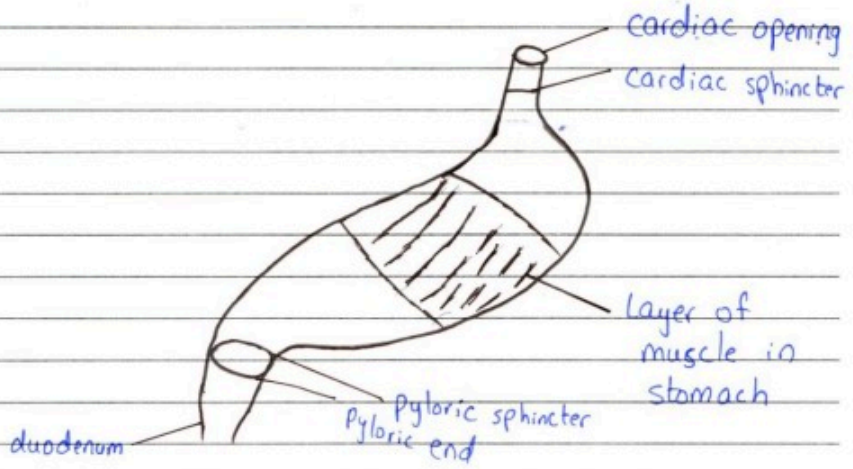
The human stomach is dilated J shaped.

· Location:-

The stomach is located in left of abdomen under the diaphragm.

· Structue of Stomach:-

The opening of oesophagus in stomach is known as cardiac opening and it is guarded by muscle known as cardiac sphincter. The opening of stomach into the duodenum is know as pyloric opening and and it guarded by number of muscle called pyloric sphicter around pyloric end.



Q. No. 5 (Page 2)

Function of stomach:-

The

1) mucous membrane:- The stomach walls are lined by mucous membrane so that they can not dissolve by different acid.

2) HCL:- It perform many function.
- Kill microorganisms.
- Convert pepsinogen into pepsin
- It breaks large food molecule into small soluble.

3) Pepsin:-
It is secreted as pepsinogen. HCL convert pepsinogen into pepsin. Pepsin coverts protein to poly peptides and peptides.

4) Renin:- It is secreted in infants it digest the milk protein.

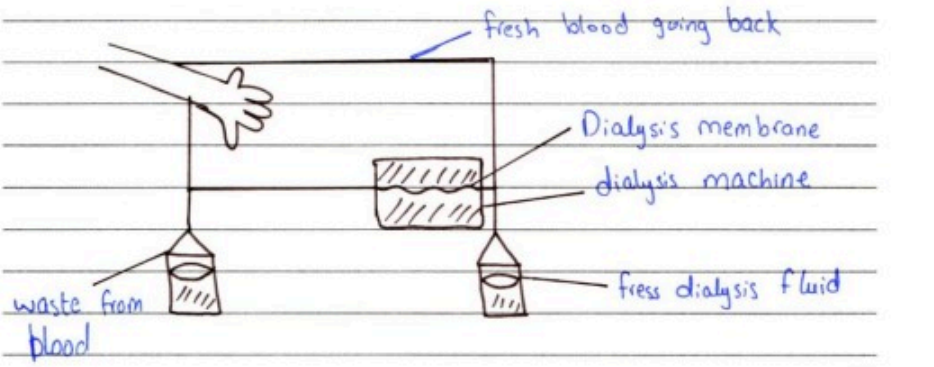
Q. No. 6 (Page 1)

Dialysis:~

Dialysis mean that separating the waste and other non-useful substance from the blood of the patient it has two types which are as below.

Hemodialysis:~

In this process a catheter is installed in the patient arm. Through which the blood enters the tube goes inside the dialyzer. This machine consist of a dialysis membrane in which the dialysis fluid is present. The waste materials such as the urea and other are extracted in the waste fluid colum and exchange occur between dialysis fluid. The fresh blood enter the other vein from second catheter. Used dialysis fluid is removed from one side and clean fluid enter the machine.



Q. No. 6 (Page 2)

Peritoneal Dialysis:~

In this process the dialysis fluid is added into the peritoneal cavity which is the space around the gut. The peritoneum act as the permeable membrane. Exchange of fluid occurs between the blood and the dialysis fluid. This can be done easily at home 3-4 times a day.