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Microlecithal eggs are characterised by

112 Questions about Zoology Part-3 - Answered

201. What is the volume of the gas residue? The volume of air remaining in the lungs after the most powerful validity is called the remaining volume.

202. Define the O2 dissociation curve? The ratio of oxyhemoglobin to haemoglobin in the blood at any time is known as the hemoglobin dissociation curve.

203. Which tobacco compound is carcinogenic? Nicotine and tar.

204. What does emphysema mean? A collection of phlegm in the lungs is called emphysema.

205. The name of any two allergic lung diseases? Asthma and bronchitis.

206. How is hay fever caused? It is caused by an allergic reaction in the upper respiratory tract.

207. What are amonotelic animals? For these animals, the main nitrogen waste is ammonia.

208. What are ureotelic animals? Here the main nitrogen waste is urea.

209. What are urecotelic animals? Here the main waste is uric acid.

210. What is the main function Of Nephron? It is the basic filtered unit of the kidneys.

211. Where will you find the Bowmann capsule? Found unsynchronous.

212. What are glomerulus? The capillary bundles present in the Bowmann capsule are called glomerulus.

213. Where do you find Malphigian bloodshed? Found in the kidneys and consists of Bowmann capsules and glomerulus.

214. What is the Henle loop function? This helps with the change.

215. Define effective filtering pressure? The effective filtering pressure is glomerular pressure and eye pressure.

216. Distinguish acute renal failure from chronic renal failure? ARF is characterized by a sudden decrease in glomerular filtration rate. The CRF takes place over a period of time.

217. Name the types of dialysis? Peritoneal dialysis and haemodialysis.

218. What is lithotripsy? This is a technique to remove kidney stones without the intervention of surgery.

219. Name the types of kidney stones? Uric acid stones, oxalate stones and phosphate stones.

220. What is spewing? Three membranes that surround the brain are called films.

221. What is arachnoid? The middle membrane of the film is called arachnoid.

222. What is a duramater? The outer membrane of the film is called duramater.

223. What is a piameter? The inner membrane of the film is called piameter.

224. Name parts of the pre-layer? Cerebrum, alfactory lobus and diencephalon.

225. What is corpus callosum? The white honeyed fibre cross-strip that connects the two cerebral hemispheres is called corpus callosum.

226. Name the middle parts of the brain? Optical lobes and cura cerebri.

227. Name the hind legs brain parts? Cerebellar and spinal cord oblangata.

228. Name parts of adenohipofizes? Pars distalis, pars tuberalis and pars intermedia.

229. Name of cell types found in adenohipophysis? Chromosomes and chromofilii.

230. What is gigantism? Excessive growth in the length of the bone due to excessive secretion of somatotrophic called gigantism.

231. What are acromegali? An increase in growth hormone secretion, resulting in the expansion of the hands of the feet called acromegali.

232. What is a midget? Less excretion in the pituitary gland during the growth period is caused by a small size body known as a midget.

233. What is acromicria? More secretion of growth hormone midget in adults will result in disproportionate body growth called acromicria.

234. What is Addisiion's disease? Insufficient adrenal secretion, resulting in loss of negative feedback, leads to adission disease.

235. What is Cushing's disease? Cortisol hyperscreas and lack of circadian secretion are called cushing's disease.

236. What is hypertritheism? Increased secretion of thyroxine hormone is called hyperthyroidism.

237. What is hypothalamus? Less secretion of thyroxine hormone is called hypothyroidism.

238. Name the hormone that promotes lactation? Lactogenic hormone.

239. Name both gonadotrophins? follicle stimulating hormone and luteinising hormone.

240. What is the function of luteination hormone? This causes ovulation and helps the formation of the corpus countereum.

241. The name of hormones produced by neurohypophysis? Vasopressin and oxytocin.

242. Name the insufficiency, which hormone causes diuresis? Vasopressin.

243. Name epilepsy? Grandma, peptitmal, jacksonia and psychomotors.

244. Name the types of paralysis? Hemiplegia, paraplegia, diplegia and general paralysis.

245. Name any two psychotripic drugs? Opium and L.S.D.

246. Give the botanical name of the plant that gives opium? Papaver somniferum.

247. Should the botanical name of the cocaine source be indicated? Erythroxylon coca.

248. Do you distinguish spermatogenesis and spermeuogenesis? The development process, which leads to the formation of spermatides, is called spermatogenesis.

Spermthat metamorphosis in semen is called spermeiogenesis.

249. What is acrosome? It is a derivative of the golgi complex found in its sperm nucleus on the left side.

250. What is golgi recreation? The reduced materials of the Golgi complex, which are thrown from the semen, are designated as golgi recreation.

What is anolecithal egg? There is no yolk in the egg.

252. What is a microlecytal egg? Eggs are a small amount of yolk.

253. What is a telo-lethal egg? Here is a yolk is present in half the egg and forms a vegetal pole.

254. What is mezolestal egg? Here eggs have a moderate amount of reserved food material.

255. What is homolecitahl egg? The amount of this type of yolk is very smaller and is evenly distributed over the entire egg cytoplasma.

256. Name the glycoproteins that help fertilization? Fertilizin and anti fertilizin.

257. Define amphimixis? In the process is the fusion of male and female nuclei.

258. What is pathological polyspermia? This monospermic egg allows you to record many sperms.

259. What is This only one sperm activates the egg, but it is pronucleus does not merge with the pronucleus egg.

260. What is a blastomere? Cells located in the blastulla are called blastomeres.

261. What is the origin of macro-mushrooms and micro-mics? Macromeres come against a plant pole, but the micromeres are small and come against the animal pole.

262. The name of the cavity found in the blastula? Supportocoel.

263. What is the arc? The cavity found gastrula is called archenteron.

264. Name three layers of germ? Ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm.

265. Name the fibres present in the sperm's axial filament? Beta fibres, alpha fibres and gamma fibres.

266. What is trum? A fluid-filled cavity present in a ripened follicle called antrum.

267. Name the membrane that connects the antrum? Membrana granulosa.

268. Where will you find zona pellucida? It is present in the internal theca internal follicle.

269. Name the place of fertilization for people? A fallopian.

270. Why is the name morula given to the embryonic stage? Because it resembles the fruit of mulberry.

271. Where do you find decidua basalis? This refers to the endometrorate that directly affects the embryo.

272. Name the human fetal membranes? Amnion, chorion, yolk and allantios.

273. What is the placental name for mammals? Suwala, sitting down.

274. What is hemodorialplacenta? There are only three layers of the placenta from the fetus side.

275. What is vasectomy? This applies to cutting and re-joining the vas deferens.

276. What is tubectomy? In this method, the tubes of the two ovarian shifting tubes are cut and ligated again.

277. What is a laproscopy? This refers to moving and tugulation of the fallopian vessels using an instruction called laproscope.

278. Which scientist first began research into test tubes in infants? Petrucci (1959).

279. Extend the term GIFT? Gamete intra fallopian tube.

280. Expand the names ivt and ET? Invitro fertilisation and embryo transfer.

281. Name any two STDs? Syphilis and gonorrhoea.

282. Which virus causes AIDS? hiv virus.

283. Which scientist finally disproved the abiogenesis theory? Louis pasteur.

284. Name the first organic compound synthesized in the laboratory? Urea.

285. Name any two gases present in the earth's prime atmosphere? Methane, ammonia.c.

286. What is proteniod? Polymerisation of Ammino acids, similar to proteins.

287. What is coacervate? It is a solution consisting of high molecular chemicals.

288. Name the ship in which the Darwin traveled? HMS Beagle.

289. From which island Darwin collects fossil samples? Galapagos Island.

290. Which economist's essay influenced Darwin's theory of evolution? Robert Malta.

291. Define mutation? Sudden changes in the constitution of genetic material.

292. Is it necessary to distinguish between chuculture and aquaculture? Mine farming the cultivation of fish by the cultivation of any aquatic organism is called aquaculture.

293. What is hatching hapas? It is an improved method consisting of a rectangular trough, which consists of coarse fabric.

294. Distinguish between fries and fingerlings? Only hatched fish called potatoes, but little older ones called finger lings.

295. Which fungus kills eggs in fish hatchery? Zaprolegania parasitica.

296. Should the names of any two karnataka fish be given? La ug, Cirrhinus mrigala.

297. Give zoological names of bull and buffalo? Bos indicus and Bos bubalus.

298. What is the common name for lactose? Milk sugar.

299. Name the breed of cows born in Karnataka? Amrithmahal.

300. Name the parents of the Australian milking zebui breed? Sahiwa and the European jersey.

301. To name two artificial cattle breeding methods? Artificial insealling and super ovulation and embryo transplantation.

302. Give the zoological name of mulberry silkworm? Bombyx mori.

303. The name of any two species of mulberry plant? Moms alba and Morus indica.

304. What is instar? The stage between moulting is called instar.

305. What is a cocoon? It is silkworm secretion, which consists of silk threads.

306. The name of any two varieties is not mulberry silk? Tasar silk and Muga silk.

307. Should it be extended to NAFED and NECC (with reference to poultry)? National Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives and National Egg Coordination Committee.

308. Distinguish between milch varieties and draught varieties? The Milch variety is used for milk and draught varieties used for agricultural work.

309. Give the zoological name ceylon jungle chicken and Jawa jungle chicken? Gallus lafayetti and Gallus varius.

310. Name any chicken of three exotic classes? American class, Asian class and English class.

Name any three varieties of Asian-grade chicken? Brahma, Cochin, Giriraj etc.

312. Name any of the three American class breeds? Rhode Island Red, Rhode Island White, New hampshire, Wyandotte, etc.

