

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Revision Terminology Part 15

Get top class preparation for competitive exams right from your home: [get questions, notes, tests, video lectures and more](#)- for all subjects of your exam.

- Biocoenosis – karl Mobius.
- Microcosm – SA Forbes.
- Geobiocoenosis - Sumaches.
- Holocoen – friederichs.
- Plant depend completely on ground water = phreatophytes intertidal zone – between high & low tides.
- BOD \propto amount of organic waste present in water
- Addition of plant nutrients (excess) intensifies eutrophication
- Oysters – Zn
- Fisher – Fe
- Marine animal – Sr
- Number of mitochondria increment in germinating seeds.
- No cell can live without protein (enzyme)
- Neoplasm – autonomous new growth of cells (tumors)
- Green plant cell nuclear, mitochondrial & Chloroplast genome present
- Mesokaryotes – genetic material is surrounded by nuclear member but histones is not associated with DNA e. g. Dinoflagellates.
- as cell \uparrow in size, metabolic activities increment, but surface: volume ratio decrement
- protoplasm – polyphasic, Colloidal, Coagulate above 60 degree Celsius, alkaline, Sp. Gravity > 1 , irritability, show Brownian & Tyndall effect.
- Danilli & Davison model – PLP Membrane
- Singer son & Nichol son model = Fluid mosaic model - protein icebergs in sea of lipids
- Singer son Carbohydrate bond to membrane = glycocalyx (most complex of glycolipids are gangliosides – one or more Salic acid residue = n – acetyl neuramiric acid NANA & has a negative charge)

- Glycophorin in member of RBC.
- Glycoproteins act as antigens.
- Fluidity increment with decrement length of fatty acid tail.
- Beetroot do not loose color, as Plasma Membrane is impermeable to movement of molecules.
- Permease are not engineering as they do not alter chemical nature but move substrate from one Compartment to the another
- Proteins transport ions.
- Protein free lipid member is impermeable to icons but freely permeable to water
- Large molecule like cholesterol – ingested by endocytosis & removed by exocytosis
- Plant, Bacteria & fungi proton pump creates a negative member potential by transporting H^+ from cytoplasm to fluid (interior is negative charged relative to exterior)
- Microfilament – actin – movement of plasma member, microvilli, contraction of muscle fibre
- Microtubules – tubulin – cilia, flagella, spindle formation
- Repeated nuclear division (without cytoplasmic division (i) Walled- Coenocyte – Rhizopus, vaucheria.
- (ii) Non walled – plasmodium- Slime molds
- Both nuclear membrane pinched to form vesicles.
- Histone
- Occupy major groove of DNA at 30 degree to helix
- Rich in lysine & arginine
- Stabilize chromosome & neutralize anionic charges.