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BATCH: Online
PAPER: GSA test (3).

Q NO # 01

1. Explain between Solar and lunar eclipses

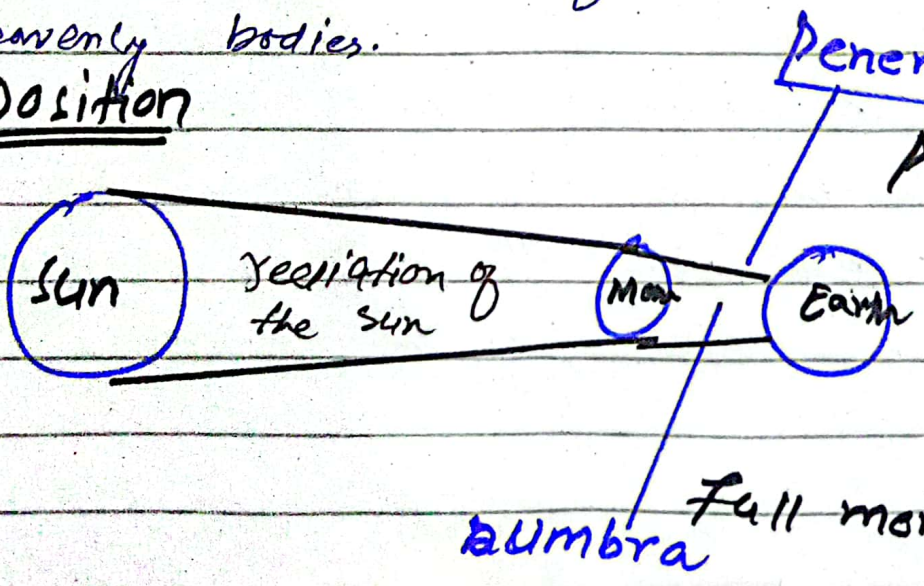
(A) Introduction.

Solar and lunar eclipses are the natural phenomena that happen on the certain conditions.

Explain Solar Eclipse:

Solar eclipse is the conditional eclipse that occures on the level of the combition of the two heavenly bodies.

Position



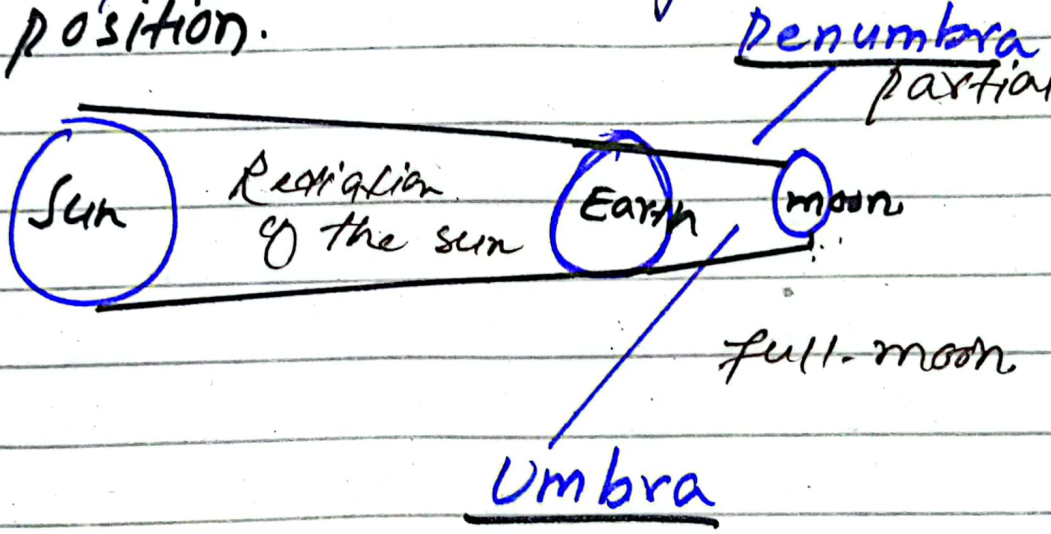
2. **Explanation**

In this process, the three heavenly bodies functions simultaneously in which moon comes between sun and earth. The shadow of the moon flows down on the earth is termed as the solar eclipse.

(3) **Explain the lunar eclipse**

This is the same happening but position is changed.

position.



Explain-

This happens when the earth comes between the sun and moon. at that time, the shadow of earth occupies the position of moon

Explanation.

(4) Difference between solar and lunar eclipse

	Solar	lunar.
(1)	moon comes between sun and Earth	Earth comes between sun and moon.
(2)	full moon	new moon
(3)	Happens in 8th month	Happens twice in the year.
(4)	Can be seen	Can't be seen by naked eye
(5)	occurs in the particular times	Happens any time.
(6)	More dangerous	No dangerous.

Above differences the eclipses lead the Clarity.

Question 02

Describe the functions of the mitochondria and chromosome with cell.

(1) Define mitochondria.

Mitochondria is the very important segement of the animal cell that relies on the major functions of mitochondria in the cell.

power cell motion.

side of the nucleus — POWER HOUSE → Regulates the cell activities

breakdown the proteins

Functions of mitochondria.

1. It properly regulates the cell

functional activity

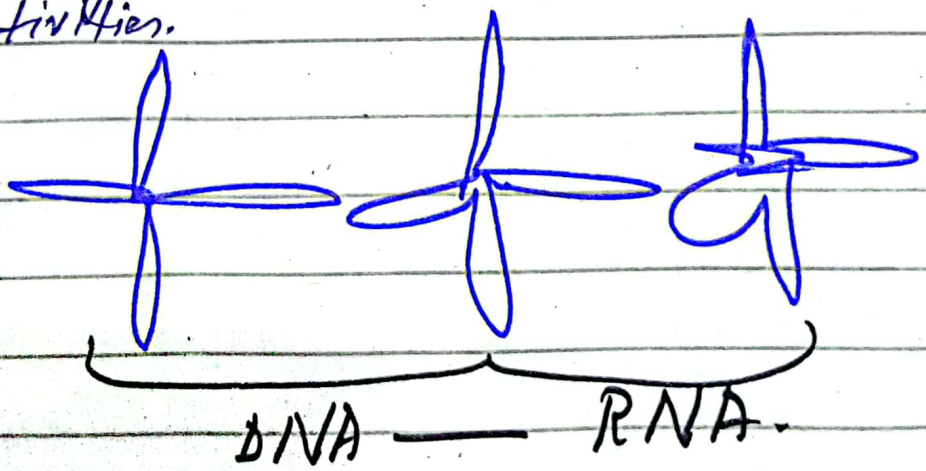
(2) It works the power House of the cell.

(3) Breakdown the anti-virus activities that harm the cell's internal part

(4) It monitorizes the cell and nucleus system.

(2) **Define Chromosomes.**

Chromosomes are the important part of the nucleus that regulate the genetics, DNA- RNA and other activities.



functions of chromosomes.

(1) Maintains the genetic activity in a cell and with cell.

(2) It builds the place of the enlargement of the cell protection layer.

(3) It regularates other organells of the cell.

(4) It carries the difference of the DNA and RNA harmonous.

(2) Organelles contribute to the cell's energy production and protein.

Mitochondria + Chromosomes.

→ promotes the protein consumption
→ builds the strength of cell-energy
→ strengthens all the parts of cell- and function.
→ breaks down enzyme and other molecules in the production of cell
→ provides the energy and nutrients to carry out cells functions.