

Diagram Labelling-Exercise-1

Read the below passage and answer the diagram

BRAIN

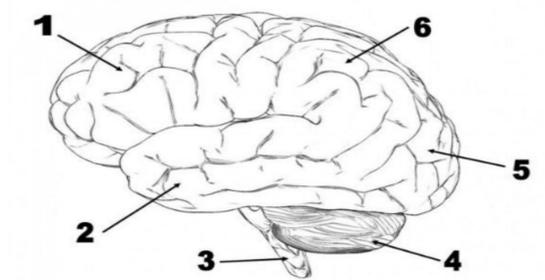
In the front of the head, the biggest lobe of the brain is located, which is said to be the frontal lobe. The frontal lobe is pertained to personality factors, like decision-making and movement. Recognition of smell usually influences parts of the frontal lobe. Broca's area in the frontal lobe is associated with speech ability. The middle part of the brain is called the parietal lobe. It helps a person to recognize objects and understand spatial relationships (where one's body is related to objects around the person). The parietal lobe is involved in defining pain and touch in the body. The Wernicke's area, in the lobe, helps the brain to understand spoken language. The back part of the brain that is involved with vision is called Occipital lobe.

The sides of the brain are called temporal lobes. Especially involved in short-term memory, speech, musical rhythm and some distance of smell recognition. The middle part of the brain is said to be the Brainstem connected with the cerebrum with the spinal cord. It comprises the midbrain, the pons and the medulla. The other name of the cerebellum is "little brain". It's in a fist-sized segment of the brain placed at the back of the head. Furthermore, the temporal and occipital lobes are located above the brainstem. It has two hemispheres, the outer area includes neurons, and the inner area communicates with the cerebral cortex. The function of the cerebellum is to organize voluntary muscle movements and to maintain posture, balance and equilibrium. New studies are analyzing the cerebellum's roles in feeling, emotions and social behaviour, as well as its practical involvement in habit, autism and schizophrenia

Questions 1-6

Label the diagram below

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for answer



ANSWER

1. *Frontal lobe*

Explanation:Paragraph-1:*In the front of the head, the biggest lobe of the brain is located, which is said to be the frontal lobe.*

2. *Temporal lobe*

Explanation:Paragraph-2:*The sides of the brain are called temporal lobes. Especially involved in short-term memory, speech.*

3. *Brainstram*

Explanation:Paragraph-2:*The middle part of the brain is said to be the Brainstem connected with the cerebrum with the spinal cord.*

4. *Cerebellum*

Explanation:Paragraph-2:*The other name of the cerebellum is "little brain". It's in a fist-sized segment of the brain placed at the back of the head.*

5. *Occipital lobe*

Explanation:Paragraph-1:*The back part of the brain that is involved with vision is called Occipital lobe.*

6. *Parietal lobe*

Explanation:Paragraph-1:*The middle part of the brain is called the parietal lobe. The parietal lobe is involved in defining pain and touch in the body.*

Diagram Labelling-Exercise-2

Read the below passage and answer the diagram

Generalised Tortoise

Tortoises are from the reptile family in which they differ from turtles. Tortoises have shells to protect from the threat. The Head of the tortoise has a unique block shape and a beak consisting of narrow sets of eyes. Noses are practically with two little holes in front of the beak. The shell of the tortoise is made of several small bones. However, it is covered by separate plates of keratin called scutes. central scute is right in the centre of the shell, usually located at the top.

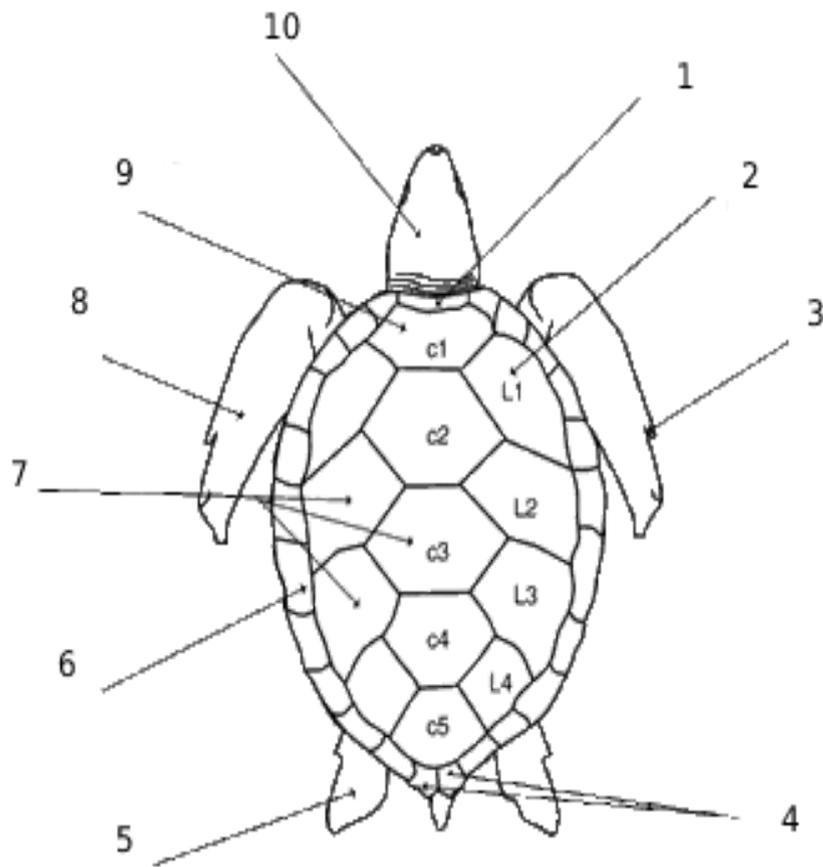
Precentral scutes found next to the central scutes, collectively known as the vertebral. Vertebral scutes interpret the midline of the carapace. while, lateral scutes are put together on both sides of 8 lateral scutes 4 on each side of the vertebral. Lateral scutes are also known as coastals. Below the post central scutes the excretory part of the tortoise is placed.

Tiny scutes found on the edge/margin of the carapace which are called marginal scutes. The majority of the turtles have 13 scutes. The upper shell, which is the mound top of the shell, is said to be carapace and the lower shell is a flat layer under the belly that is plastron to help to identify the specimen. Claws are used as grip to crawl underwater and move on beaches. Adult males use claws to grasp females while mating. Mostly female turtles use the hind flippers to dig conical-shaped nests up to the depth of 55cm where 150 eggs can be laid. Fore flippers are used to hold the prey and tear big parts of their food.

Questions 1-6

Label the diagram below

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for answer



ANSWER

1. *Precentral scutes*

Explanation:-Paragraph-2:*Precentral scutes found next to the central scutes*

2. *Lateral scutes*

Explanation:Paragraph-2:*Lateral scutes are put together on both sides of 8 lateral scutes 4 on each side of the vertebral.*

3. *Claws*

Explanation:Paragraph-3:*Claws are used as grip to crawl underwater and move on beaches.*

4. *Post central scutes*

Explanation:Paragraph-2:*Post central scutes the excretory part of the tortoise is placed.*

5. *Hind flipper*

Explanation:Paragraph-3:*Female turtles use the hind flippers to dig conical-shaped nests up to the depth of 55cm where 150 eggs can be laid.*

6. *Marginal scutes*

Explanation:Paragraph-3:*Tiny scutes found on the edge/margin of the carapace which are called marginal scutes.*

7. *Carapace or Shell*

Explanation:Paragraph-3:*The upper shell, which is the mound top of the shell, is said to be carapace.*

8. *Fore flipper*

Explanation:Paragraph-3:*The upper shell, which is the mound top of the shell, is said to be carapace*

9. *Central scutes*

Explanation:Paragraph-3:*Central scute is right in the centre of the shell, usually located at the top.*

10. *Head*

Explanation:Paragraph-1:*The Head of the tortoise has a unique block shape and a beak consisting of narrow sets of eyes.*

Diagram Labelling Exercise-3

Read the below passage and answer the diagram

Bacteriophage

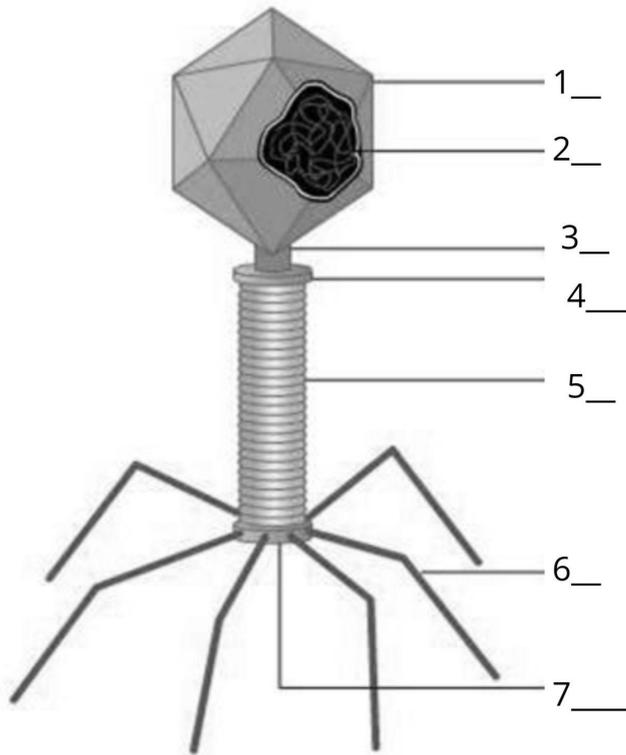
Bacteriophage belongs to the virus known as T phages. BacterioPhage means Bacteria eater. Head of the bacteriophage is made up of T4 prolate icosahedron with one unique portal index where the tail phage is attached. DNA of bacteriophages is made up of proteins that escape a DNA or RNA genome. After DNA a neck is formed. Neck is nothing but the connector between head and collar. The portal apex of the head is to be prepared for the tail branch. Collar and whiskers help to attach long fibers. The sheath consists of 138 copies of tail heat protein gene product that surrounds the central non-contractile tail tube.

Bacteriophage has two sets of t4 tail fibres: a long tail receptor attaching the proteins and short tail that periodically trigger the infection process including the opening base. Base plate plays a different role like cell wall penetration or ejection of the phage DNA. The base plate bacteriophage t4 multimolecular protein controls host cell recognition. There is a three-dimensional structure of the base plate.

Questions 1-6

Label the diagram below

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for answer



ANSWER

1. *Head*

Explanation: Paragraph-1: *Head of the bacteriophage is T4 prolate icosahedron with one unique portal index where the tail phage is attached.*

2. *DNA*

Explanation: Paragraph-1: *DNA of bacteriophages is made up of proteins that escape a DNA or RNA genome.*

3. *Neck*

Explanation: Paragraph-1: *Neck is nothing but the connector between head and collar.*

4. Collar

Explanation: Paragraph-1: *Collar and whiskers help to attach long fibers.*

5. Sheath

Explanation: Paragraph-1: *The sheath consists of 138 copies of tail heat protein gene product that surrounds the central non-contractile tail tube.*

6. Tail fiber

Explanation: Paragraph-2: *Bacteriophage has two sets of t4 tail fibres: a long tail receptor attaching the proteins and short tail fibers that periodically trigger the infection of the process including opening base.*

7. Baseplate

Explanation: Paragraph-2: *Base plate plays a different role like cell wall penetration of ejection of the phage DNA.*