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2018-

भाग-2

M.Sc. Internal

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ

Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut

निम्नलिखित विवरण परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाए (To be filled by the Examinee)

परीक्षा का नाम..... वर्ष 20..... भाग/सेमेस्टर.....
(Name of Exam) (Year 20.....) (Part / Semester)

विषय..... प्रश्न-पत्र/पाठ्यक्रम..... पेपर कोड नं.....
(Subject) (Paper / Course) (Paper Code No.)

परीक्षा का दिन..... दिनांक.....
(Day of Examination) (Date)

प्राप्तांक एवं पूर्णांक परीक्षकों द्वारा भरे जायें

पूर्णांक.....
(Max. Marks)

प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	a/I	b/II	c/III	d/IV	e/V	f/VI	g/VII	h/VIII	i/IX	j/X	योग
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11											
12											
13											
14											

प्राप्तांक

(शब्दों में)

अंकों में

2018-
चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठभाग-3
आवश्यक विवरणों के लिए पृष्ठ भाग देखें

R

Date Stamp to be affixed here

मार्गदर्शक

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाए)

परीक्षा का नाम..... भाग/सेमेस्टर.....

विषय.....

प्रश्न पत्र..... दिनांक.....

परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (Roll Number)

उत्तर-पुस्तिका क्रमांक

KM-I-01-

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C	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
D	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
E	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
F	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
G	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
H	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
I	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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K															
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V															
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(परीक्षार्थी की श्रेणी)

- संस्थागत
- व्यक्तिगत
- बैंक पेपर
- अंक सुधार
- भूतपूर्व
- एकल विषय

कालेज कोड

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3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
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9	9	9	9

नामांकन संख्या (Enrollment Number)

पेपर कोड

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9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम

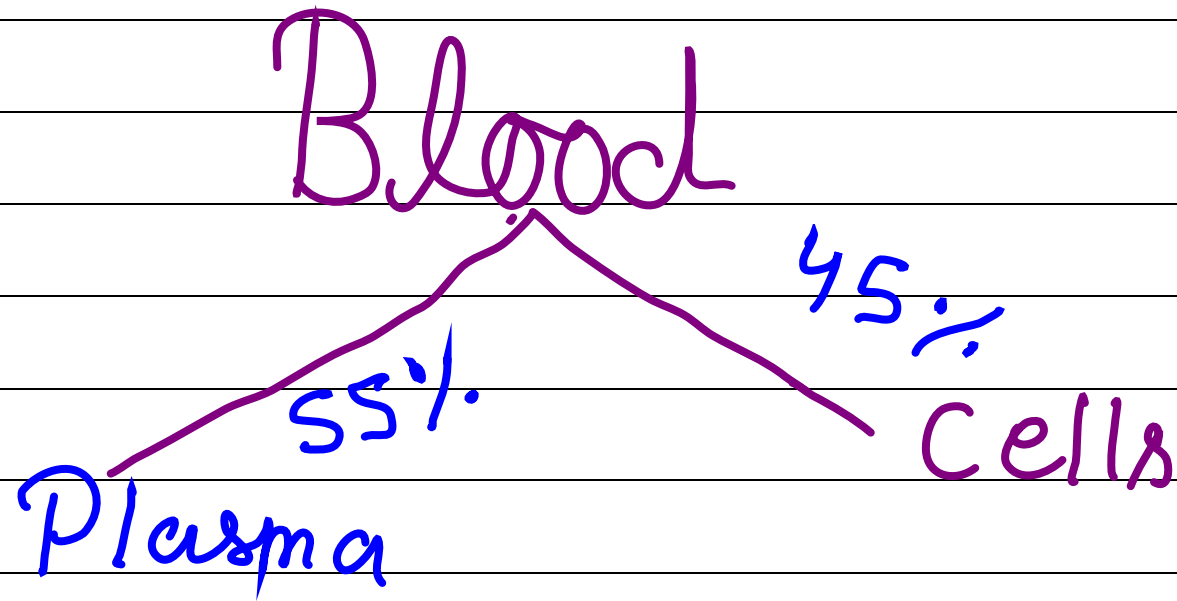
Section-c

Ans 10

Blood ⇒ Blood is a liqued,
which is connective substance

- Connective substance which is connect to
each ^{other} Organs of the all body.

~



Plasma ⇒

3

Plasma = it is the part
of the blood.

- which have yellowish in colour.

- It is mixture of the other substance.

-

Into the plasma

(1) Protein 0.7%

(2) 90% water

(3) 0.1% salt

(4) 2% Glucose

Serum \Rightarrow It is the part of the Plasma.

- Plasma contain fibrinogen protein.
- Removal of the fibrinogen protein to Plasma is called serum

5

Fibrinogen protein = It helped in the clotting of Blood on the injuries time

Function of Plasma

- These done many function in the all organisms.
- Plasma absorb the food and then
↳ Deliver to other body organs.
And cell of the all body

- It help^a in su coating of the blood because present of fibrinogen Proteen.
- It help^a in the ma^aintain body temperature.
- It give flow the blood cells.
- It helped^a in the growth.

2.

Cells

=

• Blood is made up
By many differ- differ

Cells which is the helped in the
formation of the blood.

• And essential for the life.

Blood cells have two types

(1) Red blood cells = (R.B.Cs)

(2) White blood cells (W.B.Cs)

Red Blood cell = ^{Erythrocytes} These cells have red
in the colour

Because into the have hemoglobin
Protein

• The life of (R.B.Cs) is up to 120 days.

• Formation of these cells into bone marrow

- These cells have iron substance which is called hemo
- The hemoglobin carry oxygen and carbohydrate molecules & does work done transferring to the capes.
- In the one time hemo carry 4 molecule of the oxygen
- They get up the 2 molecules of the carbohydrate from the other organs of the body and expell in the lungs.

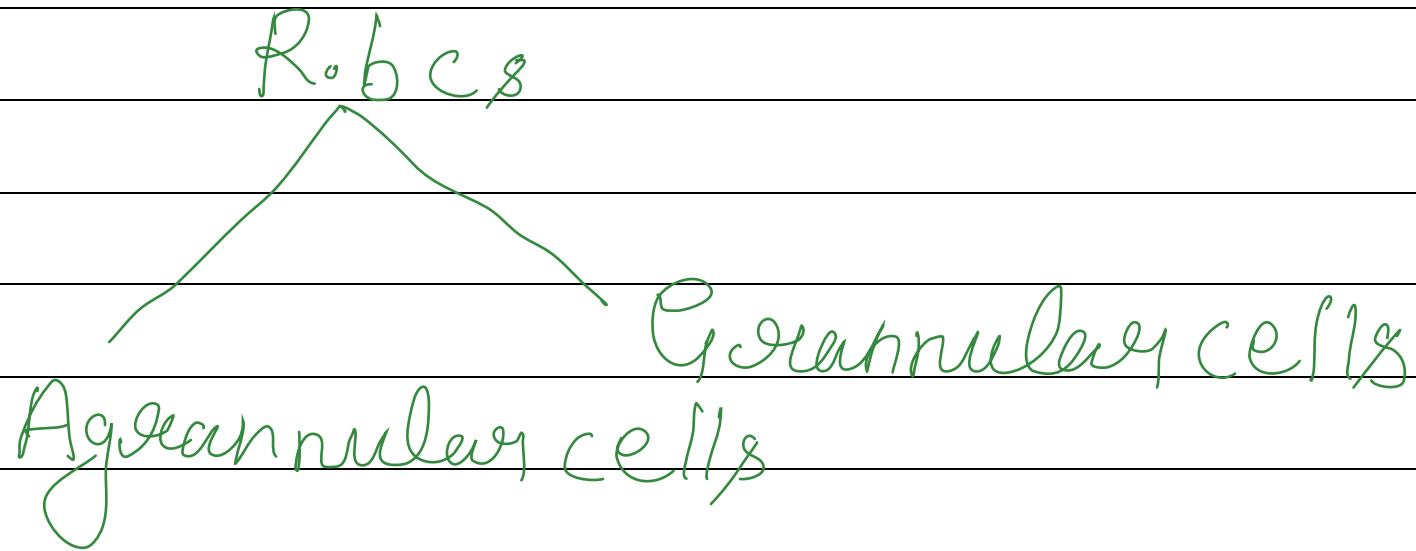
(2) Leucocytes

- These are known as white blood cells.
- The formation of the white blood cells in the bone marrow, spleen and liver.

The life of (WBCs) 4 to 6 day

- it protect from disease to body

- These have two type

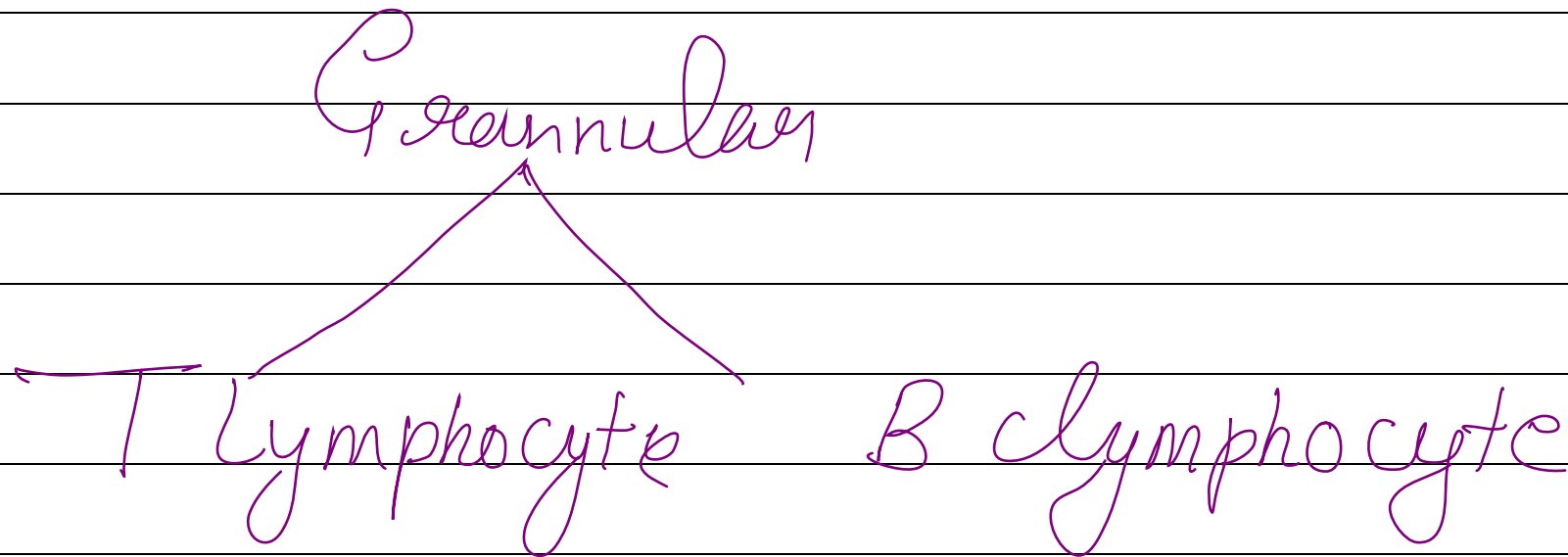


Disease of By decreasing of R.b.c.s

(1) Anemia and Jaundice

Agranular cells have two type

- These have no granules in the cytoplasm of the cells



T lymphocyte = It protect to
Disease and thus
eated the cell HIV and other
Disease.

(2) B lymphocyte = It protect to the
disease and eated
the infected cell and bacteria cells

Disease Cancer and HIV

Granular Leucocytes

These have three type

(1) Neutrophils

(2) Eosinophils

(3) Basophils .

- These cells nucleus contain granular.

(3) Platelets

• These have more amount in the Body 2 to 4 lakh.

• Disease of platelets

Chicken pox and dengue fever

Function of blood.

- Give flow to food.
- Transfer the food to other cells.
- Removal of the toxin material.
- Protected body to disease.

- Give activation action to all body.
- Give nutrient to body.
- To Give hormone action in the all body.

Ans-11 =

Thermoregulation

- Thermoregulation is the process which maintain the temperature of the body
- In this process the change in the temperature by the environmental and other conditions is called thermoregulation.

Summary

(1) Definition

(2) Hypothalamus

(3) Thermoregulation is controlled by two methods,

(4) In the cold condition
In the warm condition

(1) Shivering method

(2) Non shivering method.

Definition \Rightarrow The change body temperature in the differ-differ condition this system reading in the thermoregulation system.

- The normal temperature is 36°C to 37°C for all organisms.
- 36 to 37°C temperature is 97 to 98°F . It is the normal for the human beings.
- The increases temperature 38°C to 40°C and 42°C is 101 102 103°F fever.

The controlled for temperature and
for the remain it temperature
which developed by thermoregulation

Through the thermoregulation control
the body temperature.

(2) Hypothalamus = This part of the
Brain which is
controlled the activity of body and
Temperature and water balance etc.

Thermoregulation controlled by two methods

(1) Shivering

→ muscle dilation
(Relaxation)

(2) Non shivering

→ muscle contraction

No contraction

→ through enzyme release

(1) Conduction

(2) Evaporation etc

In the warm condition

