

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ occurs in the cytoplasm of the cells.
2. _____ are the openings found on the older stems.
3. _____ is the respiratory substrate.
4. Rate of _____ is more than the rate of _____ during daytime in case of green plants.
5. In a nephron, the flows through the under great pressure. The reason for this great pressure is that the (outgoing) is narrower than the (incoming). This high pressure causes the part of the blood to filter out from the into the capsule.
6. _____ is the hereditary unit.
7. In mammals the female is homozygous while the male is _____ .

8. The small differences among individuals are called _____ .

9. _____ chromosome do not take part in sex determination.

10. Leaves get wilted when _____ is removed from the plant.

11. When there is no movement of water in the cells from the outside medium, the medium is considered to be _____ to cell sap.

12. Wilting and drooping of leaves is due to _____.

13. 95% of the total transpiration takes place through _____.

14. The leaves of _____ plants are cuticular wax.

15. The light induced reaction which leads to the splitting of water is _____ of water.

16. A dark reaction is a _____ reaction.

17. The process of releasing urine is called _____.

18. The duct which transports urine from kidney to urinary bladder is _____.

19. The glands with ducts are called _____.

20. A disease called in children due to under secretion of thyroxin is _____.

21. Acid rain is caused by oxides of _____ and _____.

22. The type of cell division that occurs in the apical meristem of plants is _____.

23. _____ is a point at which sister chromatids are held together.

Answers

1. Glycolysis

2. Lenticels

3. Glucose

4. photosynthesis, respiration

5. blood, glomerulus, efferent arteriole, afferent arteriole, liquid, glomerulus, Bowman's capsule.

6. Gene
7. heterozygous
8. variations
9. Autosomal
10. wilted
11. isotonic
12. turgor pressure
13. stomata
14. xerophyte
15. photolysis
16. light-independent
17. micturition
18. ureter
19. exocrine
20. cretinism
21. sulfur, nitrogen
22. mitosis
23. Centromere