Fill in the blanks

1. The green thin and flat outgrowths of the stem is called _____.
2. All the leaves of a plant are collectively called _____.
3. The point on the stem from where a life arises is called _____.
4. The leafless portion of the stem between any one node and the next is called _____.
5. A thin, cylindrical stick by which the life is attached to the stem is called _____
6. The thin, flat, green structure at a leaf expanded horizontally, is called_____.
7. The color of leaf blade is green due to the presence of _____.
8. The boundary area of extending along the edge of the leaf is called _____.
9. The pointed part of the leaf just opposed to the petiole is called _____.
10. A central thick structure which extends long the length of the lamina of a leaf is called _____.
11. _____ part of leaf starts from Apex and continues into the Petiole.
12. The several lateral branches of midrib are called _____.
13. _____ provide support to the blade and helps in the transport of materials to and away from the leaves
14. The small, swollen portion at the end of petiole is called _____.
15. In some plants leaf lamina is divided into small leaves like structure, are called _____.
16. Leaves of Mangoes is an example of _____
17. Lamina is not divided into separate lobes or leaflets. In _____ leaf.
18. A single bud is present in the axil of _____ leaf.
19. The Lamina of leaves are divided into two or more leaflets in _____ leaf.
20. Leaves of rose is the example of _____ leaves.
21. The arrangement of veins in a leaf called _____.
22. In_____ venation, veins are interconnected and form a web like network structure which is present on both sides of the midrib.
23. _____ variation present in dicot plants.
24. In _____ variation the veins are arranged in the leaf in a net-like pattern
25. _____ variation can be observed in China Rose, Tulshi, Peepal, Neem leaves.
26. _____Venation can be defined as a pattern in the veins of a leaf whereby the veins run parallel to each other from the petiole to the leaf tip.
27. _____ variation present in monocot plants.
28. _____ type of venation can be observed in the leaves of banana, wheat, maize, rice, onion, grass etc.
29. _____ type of variation is observed in the leaf in a net-like pattern.
30. Except manufacturing of food some plants leave perform some other function, they are called _____.
31. Manufacturing of food in plant leaf is called _____
32. In desert plants leaves modified into _____
33. Some plants feed on insects to obtain their nutrition, these plants are called _____.
34. Vegetative Reproduction plants can produce small buds in the notches present at the margin of the leaves. These buds are called_____.
35. Begonia and Kalanchoe plants are the example of _____plants.

1. Leaf
2. Foliage.
3. Node
4. Internode
5. Leaf Petiole
6. Leaf Blade / Leaf Lamina
7. Chlorophyll
8. Leaf Margin
9. Leaf Apex
10. Central Vein or Midrib
11. Central Vein or Midrib
12. Veins
13. Veins
14. Stipule or Leaf Base
15. Leaflets.
16. Simple Leaf.
17. Simple
18. Simple
19. Compound
20. Compound.
21. Leaf Venation
22. Reticulate
23. Reticulate
24. Reticulate
25. Reticulate
26. Parallel
27. Parallel
28. Parallel
29. Reticulate
30. Modified Leaves
31. Photosynthesis.
32. pointed spines
33. Insectivorous Plants or Pitcher Plants.
34. Foliar Buds
35. Vegetative Reproduction plants

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