

## MEENAKSHI AMMAL MAT.HR.SEC. SCHOOL - UTHIRAMERUR

### Xth SCIENCE BIOLOGY

#### LESSON – 12

##### I. Fill in the Blanks:-

1. The matrix of chloroplast is called .....
2. Colour less plastids are called .....
3. Who was classified tissue system ..... in 1875.
4. Who is father of plant anatomy .....
5. The vascular bundles in cucurbita are described as .....
6. Amphivasal bundle belongs to ..... Type of vascular bundle.
7. Radial bundles are seen in.....
8. Endarch vascular bundle seen in.....
9. Exarch vascular bundle are seen in .....
10. Xylem surrounds phloem is called .....
11. Phloem surround xylem is called .....
12. Bicollateral vascular bundle are seen in .....
13. .... is the inner most layer.
14. .... Is the outer most layer.
15. Unicellular root hair also known as .....
16. Protoxylem lies towards the centre and metaxylem lies towards the periphery is called .....
17. Xylem and phloem are present in different radii is called.....
18. Casparian strips are band like thickening made of .....
19. Dicot root conjunctive tissue is made up of .....
20. Monocot root conjunctive tissue is made up of .....
21. Primary pigment is .....
22. Accessory pigment is .....
23. Who was discovered mitochondria .....1857.
24. Mitochondria contain .....% protein.
25. Mitochondria contain ..... % Lipids.
26. Mitochondria contain ..... % RNA.
27. .... is ATP factory of cell.
28. .... is power house of the cell.
29. Tricarboxylic acid cycle otherwise called .....
30. Isobilateral leaf present in .....
31. .... is the first product of C<sub>3</sub>'s cycle.
32. .... Substance present in casparian strips.

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- 33.Green coloured plastids are called .....
- 34.Coloured plastids are called .....
- 35.Stand for NADPH<sub>2</sub> .....
- 36.Stand for ATP .....
- 37.Protoxylem lacuna refers to a .....
38. .... is formed during anaerobic respiration.
- 39.Glycolysis take place in .....
- 40..... Is the ultimate acceptor of electrons in Electrons transport chain.
- 41.Oxysome are located in .....
- 42.Energy currency of cell is .....
- 43.Mitochondria consists of ..... % of protein and lipids.
- 44.Kerb's cycle take place .....
- 45.Light dependent photosynthesis was discovered by .....1939.
- 46.Light independent photosynthesis was discovered by ..... 1961.
- 47.Cellular respiration is a .....
- 48.Oxysome are involved in .....
- 49.Dark reaction is also called .....
- 50.All tissue inner to endodermis constitute.....
- 51.Amphivasal vascular bundle are seen in .....
- 52.Amphicribral vascular bundle are seen in .....

### LESSON – 13

1. Leeches have a ..... feeding habit.
2. Leeches belongs to phylum .....
3. The scientific name of the Indian cattle leech is .....
4. In leech the blood is sucked by .....
5. Leeches prevent blood clotting by secreting a protein called .....
6. Leeches there are ..... pairs of nephridia.
7. The ovaries of leech lies in the .....
8. Leech may grow to length of .....
9. Leech the coelomic fluid contain .....
10. Leech excretory organ is .....
11. The scientific name of the rabbit is .....
12. Rabbit belongs to phylum .....
13. Leech belongs to order .....

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14. Leech belongs to class .....
15. The body of leech is metamerically divided into ..... segments.
16. A temporary clitellum is formed on segments .....
17. Posterior sucker present in ..... segments.
18. Leech secretion of saliva contain .....
19. Segments are present in male genital aperture .....
20. Segments are present in female genital aperture .....
21. Segments are present in Nephridiopores .....
22. Rabbit belongs to order .....
23. Rabbit belongs to class .....
24. The gap between the incisors and premolar is called .....
25. Rabbit dental formula .....
26. In leeches each segments bear a number of projection is called .....
27. .... pairs of cranial nerves in Rabbit.
28. Lungs are covered by a membrane called .....
29. The mid brain of rabbit comprise of .....
30. Heart of rabbit is ..... Chambered.
31. Locomotors organ of leech .....
32. Spinal nerves are ..... Pairs.
33. Name the type of teeth which is absent in rabbit .....
34. Type of kidney in rabbit .....
35. Stand for PNS .....
36. .... is used as an anticoagulant in medical science.

### LESSON – 14

1. Water conducting tissue of plants .....
2. Food conducting tissue of plants .....
3. Salt added to pickles brings about .....
4. The ..... are the largest of leucocytes.
5. Life span of plate lets is .....
6. Life span of WBC is .....
7. Life span of RBC is .....
8. Angiology is the study of .....
9. Two chambered heart is seen in .....
10. Three chambered heart is seen in .....
11. The number of ..... increasers during allergy and parasitic

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in sections.

12. Water from soil enters the root hairs due to .....
13. Normal pulse rate range .....
14. The other name of red blood corpuscles is .....
15. The other name of white blood corpuscles is .....
16. The other name of blood platelets is .....
17. 60 – 65 % of total leucocytes consist of .....
18. .... Release chemicals during the process of inflammation.
19. .... Are produce antibodies during bacterial and virual infections.
20. .... are take place phagocytic and can engulf bacteria.
21. .... Is respiratory pigments.
22. .... are increased during infection and inflammation.
23. 5 – 6 % of total leucocyte consist of .....
24. 20-25% of total leucocyte consist of .....
25. Who was discovered circulatory system .....
26. Fluid protein of blood .....
27. Decrease in number of erythrocytes causes .....
28. Increase in number of leucocyte causes .....
29. Decrease in number of leucocyte .....
30. Decrease in number of thrombocytes .....
31. Who is father of modern physiology .....
32. Incomplete four chambered heart seen in .....
33. The heart normally beats ..... times per minute
34. Neurogenic heart seen in.....
35. Myogenic heart seen in.....
36. The human heart is..... in nature
37. Atrioventricular bundle was discovered by .....1893
38. .... Is called bundle of His.
39. Normal pulse rate range from..... minute
40. Normal blood pressure range from.....
41. Which blood group are called universal recipient.....
42. Which blood group are called universal donor.....
43. A,B,O blood group was developed by..... in 1900
44. AB blood group was recognized by..... in 1902
45. Rh factor was discovered by .....in 1940
46. Rh factor was discovered in ..... Monkey

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47. Antigen are found on the membrane surface of.....
48. Antibodies are found in.....
49. A trial systole contraction of auricles about.....
50. Ventricular systole contraction of ventricles about.....
51. Ventricular diastole relaxation about.....
52. .... values closure to produce LUBB sound
53. .... values closure to produce DUBB sound.
54. .... is a instrument used to measure blood pressure
55. Bicuspid valve other wise called.....
56. Single circulation are seen in.....
57. The body cavity filled with blood is called.....
58. Closed circulatory system are see in.....
59. Open circulatory system are seen in.....
60. In..... movement water occurs through the cytoplasm of cells
61. The ..... movement of water occurs trough intracellular spaces
62. .... Is passive process
63. Guttation occurs through .....
64. The most abundant cells in the human body.....
65. Left atrioventricular valve is .....
66. Right atrioventricular valve is .....
67. Valve present at the base of aorta.....
68. Contration of heat is called.....
69. Relaxation of heat is called.....
70. Pacemaker of the heart is .....
71. A stethoscope is used to detect.....
72. Each cardiac cycle lasts about.....second.
73. The muscular projection of the ventricle wall known as.....
74. Root hairs are extensions of.....
75. The force of attraction between mole cules of different substance is called.....

### Lesson – 15

1. The axon is covered with protective.....
2. The efferent neurons are called.....
3. The afferent neurons are called.....
4. Sensory neurons are called .....neurons.

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5. Neuroglia are called as.....
6. Cyton is also called cell body or .....
7. Vomiting and salivation is regulated by.....
8. ....is an instrument which records electrical impulses of the brain.
9. Junction between two neurons is called.....
10. The term visceral neurons system refers to.....
11. There are .....pairs of spinal nerves.
12. ....supplies nutrients to the brain.
13. Protective sheath covering the axon is .....
14. An example of neurotransmitter.....
15. Tissue connecting lobes of cerebrum is.....
16. Posterior part of spinal cord.....
17. .... increase the surface area of cerebrum.
18. ....carries the impulse towards the cell body.
19. .... Is the longest cell in the body.
20. Node of Ranvier is found in.....
21. Unipolar neurons are found in.....
22. Bipolar neurons are found in.....
23. The four brain formed of.....and.....
24. The cytoplasm has large granular body called.....
25. The plasma membrane of axon is called.....
26. Myelin sheath is further covered by a layer of.....
27. Each neuron can transmit .....nerve impulses per second
28. White matter is called.....
29. Grey matter is called.....
30. ....is the outermost thick fibrous membrane of brain.
31. ....is the middle thin vascular membrane providing web like cushion.
32. ....is the innermost thin delicate membrane richly supplied with blood.
33. Brain is covered by three connective tissue called.....
34. The ANS is formed of..... And .....nerves.
35. CNS consists of the brain and.....
36. Sleeping centre is known as.....
37. Which is respiratory centre.....
38. EEG stand for.....
39. Nerves arising from spinal cord are called.....



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40. Corpora quadrigemina is control.....
41. Thalamus act as a .....
42. Hypothalamus act as a .....
43. Pons a latin word meaning.....
44. Pons control.....
45. .... is also regulates body balance.
46. The cerebrum is responsible for.....
47. The cerebrum cortex is extremely folded forming elevations called.....
48. Stand for ANS.....
49. The ..... is the second largest part of the brain.
50. .... is an inflamatioin of the meninges.
51. The innermost membrane covering the brain is.....
52. The cytoplasm of a neuron has glanular bodies called.....
53. Stand for CSF.....

### Lesson – 16

1. The term auxin was introduced by..... in 1931.
2. Auxin were identified by.....
3. .... is essential for morphogenesis.
4. .... is called stress hormone.
5. Auxin prevents the .....
6. Cytokinin was first isolated from.....
7. .... is the cytokinin got form maize.
8. .... is the natural auxin.
9. .... is a growth inhibitor.
10. .... promotes the repening of fruit.
11. Ethylene is otherwise called..... hormone.
12. .... is also called master of gland.
13. The term auxin means.....
14. ABA is a .....
15. .... is breaks the dormancy is buds.
16. Example for synthetic auxin.....
17. The word hormone is derived form ..... Word “hormon”
18. Who was observed unilateral growth and curvature of canary grass coleoptiles .....
19. Stand for 2,4D .....

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20. Stand for IAN ..... 2,4,5T .....
21. Stand for PAA ..... IBA .....
22. Who was observed by Gibberellin. Horemone .....in 1926.
23. Cytokinins promote the growth of .....
24. Internodal elongation in rice was caused by fungus .....
25. Parthenocarp Fruits example for .....
26. Which hormone found in the chloroplast of plants .....
27. Absciscic acid causes .....
28. The study of endocrine glands are called .....
29. Who was introduced the term hormone ..... in 1909.
30. Who is father of Endocrinology .....
31. Example for Exocrine gland .....
32. Pituitary gland is located called as .....
33. Pituitary gland otherwise called as .....
34. .... control the cell metabolism.
35. ADH deficiency disorder is called .....
36. Male sex hormone like .....
37. .... to secrete male sex hormone.
38. Female sex hormone like .....
39. The anterior pituitary gland is also called .....
40. Hormone found in coconut milk .....
41. Another name for pituitary gland .....
42. The posterior pituitary gland is also called.....
43. Lactogenic hormone is also called.....
44. Personality hormone is also called.....
45. Supra renal gland otherwise called.....
46. Flight, fright and fight hormone is.....
47. Avena coleoptiles test was conducted by.....
48. ....is causes stomatal closure.
49. Gibberellins induce stem elongation is..... plants.
50. Name the endocrine gland associated with kidney.....
51. Which hormone is secreted during emergency situation in man.....
52. Which hormone is regulated calcium and phosphorus metabolism..... in man
53. Which hormone is regulated mineral and water metabolism in man.....
54. LH is secreted by.....



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55. Decreased secretion of thyroid hormone in the children leads to.....
56. Which is referred to as emergency hormone .....
57. Decreased secretion of GH in the children leads to .....
58. Goitre is caused due to inadequate supply of ..... in our diet.
59. Thyroid gland requires ..... of iodine every day.
60. .... Is essential for morphogenesis.
61. Deficiency of thyroid hormone in adult causes.....
62. The thymus gland produces a hormone is.....
63. The ..... Gland controls immunological function.
64. Excess secretion of thyroxine leads to.....
65. .... Is a dual gland.
66. Human insulin was first discovered by.....1921
67. Adrenal cortex secretes hormone.....
68. Less secretion of melatonin leads to .....
69. Deficiency of ADH causes.....
70. ....is known as time messenger
71. .... Hormone produced by the pineal gland.
72. Prolactin is also called.....
73. Excess secretion of growth hormone in adults leads to.....
74. The deficiency of insulin causes.....
75. ....is also called exophthalmic goiter.
76. Adrenal medulla secretes.....hormone.
77. ....is called life saving hormone.
78. Hormone is essential for formation of placenta.....
79. Over secretion of GH leads to .....in children
80. Which hormone controls cell metabolism in man.....
81. Who was first to crystallize thyroxine hormone.....in 1914.
82. Who identified the molecular structure of thyroxine in 1927.....
83. Muscle spasm known as.....
84. Increase in blood sugar level is called.....
85. Excess glucose in the urine is .....
86. Frequent urination is caused.....
87. Increased thirst is caused.....
88. Increase in appetite is caused.....
89. ....is the effects of stress reactions in man.

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90. Insulin was first used in treatment of diabetes on.....
91. Which hormone milk ejection from the mammary gland after child birth.....
92. The glucocorticoids secreted by the zona fasciculata are.....
93. ....is an anti inflammatory and anti allergic agent
94. The mineralocorticoids secreted by the zona glomerulosa are.....
95. ....is causes increased excretion of potassium ions.
96. The adrenal medulla is composed of .....

### LESSON – 17

1. The pollen is produce in .....
2. Amoeba reproduce by .....
3. Planaria reproduces asexually by .....
4. Yeast reproduced asexually by .....
5. The plant vegetative propagate with the help of leave is .....
6. The plant vegetative propagates with the help of Roots is .....
7. Example for Bulbils .....
8. Fragmentation is seen in .....
9. Regeneration is seen in .....
10. .... is called stamens or male part of flower.
11. .... is called carpels or Female part of flower.
12. Pollen grain hard outer layer is .....
13. Pollen grain thin layer is .....
14. .... is a basal part of the ovule.
15. The embryo sac contain ..... Cell and .....nuclei.
16. Self pollination otherwise called as .....
17. Cross pollination otherwise called as .....
18. Wind pollination is called .....
19. Water pollination is called .....
20. The pollination with the help of insects are called .....
21. Example for wind pollination .....
22. Pollination by water seen in .....
23. Pollination by animals are called .....
24. Flower of ..... are pollinated by sunbirds.
25. Flower of ..... are pollinated by squirrels.
26. The integuments of the ovule develop into .....
27. The post fertilization change ovary develop into a .....

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28. The post fertilization change ovule develop into a .....
29. Men will produce ..... Sperms in their lifetime.
30. New born female child ranges.....in eggs.
31. Woman's lifetime on ovulate ..... eggs.
32. Woman at puberty contain ..... Eggs.
33. Testis is covered with a layer of fibrous tissue called.....
34. The process of spermatogenesis take place in.....
35. The cells which nourish the sperms.....
36. Fusion of sperm with polar nuclei.....
- 37.....are secrete testosterone.
38. Ovary epithelial cells called as.....
39. Acrosome contains .....enzyme
40. Ovum inner thin membrane is.....
41. Ovum outer thick membrane is.....
42. The membrane forming the surface layer of the ovum is called.....
43. Stand for LH.....
44. Stand for FSH.....
45. The zygote is a .....
46. The fertilized egg becomes implanted in about.....days after fertilization.
- 47.....is the expulsion of young ones
48. The ejection of milk is stimulated by.....
- 49.....is contains immune substance in mother milk
50. Is.....stimulates the uterine contractions.
51. Implantation take place in .....of uterus.
52. Cleavage results in formation of.....
- 53.....form the blastula.
- 54.....connects the placenta with the foetus.
55. Pregnancy is called.....
56. Normal gestation period of human last of about .....days
57. An oocyte remain alive for.....hours.
58. India launched family planning programme in.....
- 59.....is a sexually transmitted disease.
60. The surgical method of birth control in males.....
61. The surgical method of birth control in females.....
62. Bladder infection is called.....
63. The first menstruation is called.....

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64. Penicillium reproduce asexually by.....
65. The first fluid which is released from the mammary gland after child birth is called as.....
66. Non Identical twins refers to as.....
67. If single egg is fertilized and then divides into two foetus .....twins develop.
68. Ovaries releases two egg and each is fertilized by different sperm resulting in.....
69. Stand for IUDs.....
70. Cystitis is most common in the age group.....
71. Bacteria lodged in the urinary bladder thrive and multiply leading to.....
72. Condoms are made of thin rubber or.....
73. ....prevents the entry of sperms in the uterus
74. The middle piece of a sperm contain.....
75. Sertoli cells are also called.....
76. Luteal phase is about.....days
77. FSH and oestrogen increase in.....
78. Normal menstrual cycle about.....days
79. Follicular phase is about .....days
80. The formation of the sperm in male and the ovum in female is called.....

### Lesson – 18

1. ...is transmission of characters from one generation to the next generation.
2. Who was father of genetics.....
3. Two factors making up a pair of contrasting characters are called.....or.....
4. The laws of heredity were proposed by.....
5. The term mutation was coined by.....
6. Phenotypic ratio of monohybrid cross.....
7. Genotypic ratio of monohybrid cross.....
8. Ratio obtained in a dihybrid cross.....
9. Who coined the term chromosome.....
10. DNA stand for.....
11. Who received the nobel prize for his work on role on chromosomes in heredity.....
12. RNA stand for.....

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- 13.The short segments of DNA are called.....
- 14.V-shaped are chromosome called.....
- 15.L-shaped are chromosome called.....
- 16.Rod-shape chromosome are also called.....
- 17.Number of chromosome in human.....
- 18.....is the diagrammatic re presentation of karyotype of a specious.
- 19.Who was proposed three dimensional model DNA
- 20.Monosomy is.....
- 21.Trisomy is.....
- 22.Nullisomy is.....
- 23.Down's syndrome condition was first identified by a .....in 1866.
- 24.....is caused by the mutation of a single gene
- 25.Down's syndrome genefic condition.....
- 26.Down's syndrome is one of the community know.....condition.
- 27.Physical expression of a gene is called.....
- 28.Point of location of gene on a chromosome is.....
- 29.Knob like appendages present at one end of the chromosome.....
- 30.Enzyme which joins DNA fragments.....
- 31.....separates the two stand of the DNA
- 32.There are .....base pair in a complete to term of DNA
- 33.Adenine and guanine are called.....
- 34.Thymine and cytosine are called.....
- 35.Plant in which de vries first observed mutation.....
- 36.....stated base pair rule.
- 37.The end of a chromosome is called.....
- 38.The enzyme called.....bind to the origion of replicate site.
- 39.A cross involving two traits is called.....
- 40.Purine and pyrimidine linked by.....
- 41.....were awarded nobal prize for medicine in 1962.
- 42.The centromere occurs in the centre of the chromosome and form two equal arms called.....
- 43.The Eukaryotic chromosome are classified into .....and .....
- 44.....are also called as somatic chromosome.
- 45.....are also called as sex chromosome.
- 46.Each turn of the double helix is.....
- 47.Who was discovered DNA.....

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48. Who was awarded nobel prize in 1993 for determining the role of chromosome inheritance.
49. The .....units from the backbone of the DNA
50. Punnett square is a checker board from devised by a.....

### Lesson – 19

1. The father of paleobotany is.....
2. Ancon sheep is an example of .....
3. Biogenesis was speculated by.....in 1862.
4. The big bang theory explain by.....
5. The father of Indian paleobotany is.....
6. The mutation theory was proposed by.....
7. Chemical evolution of life idea was developed by in 1922.and .....in 1929.
8. Palaeontology deals with
9. The study of fossils deals with.....
10. Connecting link between reptiles and birds are.....
11. Recapitulation theory was given by.....
12. Jean baptiste lamark was proposed theory .....
13. Lamark was published in.....in 1809.
14. Theory of inheritance of acquired characters was proposed by.....
15. Darwin was proposed by theory of.....
16. Darwin was published in.....book in 1859.
- 17.....is a raw material for evolution.
- 18.....is a living fossil.
19. Charles Darwin went in a voyage in a ship called.....
- 20.....is a fossil bird.
- 21.....of archaeopteryx are like a reptile.
- 22.....are sudden changes which occur in an organism due to mutations,
23. In human beings.....is a vestigial organ.
24. Location of fossil wood park.....
25. Another name for natural selection .....
26. Analogous organs example for.....
27. Homologous organs example for.....



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28. The reappearance of ancestral character in some individuals is called.....
29. The term ethno botany was coined by.....
30. Astrobiology is also known as.....
31. Degenerated wing of kiwi is also example of.....
32. Lamarck experimental animal.....
33. The major concept in astrobiology is.....
34. ....explain the origin of universe.
35. Who is in 1979 first of human insulin by using rDNA technology.....
36. Dolly was developed in.....

### Lesson – 20

1. A protein rich wheat variety is.....
2. Similar DNA fingerprinting is obtained for.....
3. Dr. Norman received the nobel peace prize in.....
4. The international rice research institute is located at.....
5. The rice variety peta was from.....
6. ....is an example of auto triploid
7. The human genome has.....base pairs.
8. Who is father of Indian green revolution.....
9. IR-8 is also called.....
10. Who is father of green revolution.....
11. Atomic garden is also known as.....
12. ....is the first man made cereal,
13. Restriction enzyme cleaves the .....bonds in DNA
14. A genetically exact copy of an organisms is called.....
15. Dolly was developed by.....
16. Golden rice can produce.....
17. ....are undifferentiated mass of the cells with great potency.
18. ....is a chemical agent used to induce polyploidy.
19. ....is a exotic species introduced from china
20. Disease resistant variety of cowpea.....
21. Disease resistant variety of wheat.....
22. Disease resistant variety of cauliflower.....
23. Insect resistant variety of brassica.....
24. Disease treated by stem cell therapy.....
25. Technique by which mule was produced.....

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26. Mating of closely related animals.....
27. Enzyme called as molecular scissors.....
28. Enzyme used to join broken DNA fragments.....
29. Stand for VNTRs.....
30. Vector used in rDNA technology.....
31. Hybrid vigour is also known as.....
32. Stand for IRRI.....
33. Hissardale is new breed sheep developed by.....
34. Chemical mutagens example for.....
35. Gamma rays forms.....or.....are used to induce desirable mutation in crop plants.
36. Stem cell therapy treating neuro to degenerative disorder like .....and.....
37. DNA finger printing technique was developed by.....
38. Pusa sawani is a insect resistant variety of.....
39. Who was developed by hissara dale sheep.....

### Lesson – 21

1. World AIDS day is observed on.....
2. World cancer day is observed on .....
3. Anti tobacco act was passed on.....
4. Stand for NCPCR.....
5. POCSO stand for.....
6. AIDS stand for.....
7. ELISA stand for.....
8. PUFA stand for.....
9. International day against drug abuse and Illicit trafficking on.....
10. Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance act was introduced in.....
11. Who suggested the use of term drug in.....
12. World anti tobacco day on.....
13. NACO stand for.....
14. Deficient blood supply to heart muscle is called.....
15. National cancer awareness day on.....
16. Nicotine is a.....
17. Cancer causing agents is.....

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- 18.Study of cancer known as.....
- 19.Condition of increased thirst leads to .....
- 20.Condition of increased urine output leads to.....
- 21.Excess hunger is called.....
- 22.Excessive glucose excreted in urine called.....
- 23.Increased blood glucose level is called.....
- 24.The.....act to protect children from sexual offences.
- 25.HIV belongs to a group of virus called.....
- 26.....is an example of a metabolic disorder
- 27.Cancer tumours are described as.....
- 28.HIV confirm test is.....
- 29.Reduction in gaseous exchange in the lungs leads to.....

### Lesson – 22

1. Forest conservation ACT was passed in.....
2. There are .....biosphere reserves in India.
3. The first national park to be established in India was.....in 1936.
4. The Chipko movement originated in.....
5. National park and wildlife sanctuaries were established in.....
6. Solar cell is made of.....
7. An example of fossil fuel.....
8. Name a biosphere reserve in Tamilnadu.....
9. ....is conventional source of energy.
- 10.....is non conventional source of energy.
- 11.LPG stand for.....
- 12.CFL stand for.....
- 13.The wildlife protection act was established in.....
- 14.LED stand for.....
- 15.A capacity of 100 liters solar heater can save upto.....units of electricity per year.
- 16.The world's largest and tallest wind turbine is situated in.....
- 17.One wind turbine can produce electricity.....
- 18.Tiger and elephant project was launched in.....
- 19.Crocodile conservation project was launched in.....
- 20.Sea turtle conservation project was launched in .....
- 21.Wild life preservation society of India is located in.....
- 22.India is the.....largest consumer of crude oil.

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- 23.The number of basins that india has identified for shale gas exploration is.....
- 24.....is the major component of biogas.
- 25.Burning of plastics produce.....
- 26.Medical waste is disposed by.....
- 27.Tidal energy is a .....type of energy.
- 28.Lead health effects of e E-waste.....
- 29.Chromium leads to health effect of.....
- 30.Mercury leads to health effects of.....
- 31.PVC stand for.....
- 32.Cadmium can damage.....
- 33.Method of design faction used is sewage treatment.....
- 34.Earth surface is covered with nearby..... of words
- 35.Paddy husk can be used as.....

### LESSON - 23

1. How many parts are there in the scratch editor .....
2. .... button is presses to run the script
3. Stand for CSS .....
4. Multiple files are stored in a .....
5. CPU stand for.....