1. NUTRITION

1. The food synthesized by the plant is stored as		
2are the sites of photosynthesis.		
3. Pancreatic juice contains enzymes for carrying the process of digestion o		
and		
4. The finger-like projections which increase the surface area in small intesting		
are called		
5. The gastric juice containsacid.		
6vitamin is synthesized by bacteria present in intestine.		
7. The energy present in the light rays is called		
8regulates the exchange of gases and the loss of water vapor from		
leaves.		
9. Grana are stacks ofmembranes.		
10are the organisms capable of synthesizing food materials.		
11. The process of makes plants the universal food providers		
12. The light reaction of photosynthesis takes place of chloroplast.		
13.ATP and NADPH are calledpowers.		
14. Finally glucose is converted to		
15.Dark reactions occurs in		
16.In paramecium, food is taken in, at a specific spot called		
17.Cuscuta reflexa (dodder), absorbs food through		
18. The process of taking food in the body is called		
19. The process of converting fats into small globule like forms by bile juice is		
called		
20. Vitamin B-complex and vitamin C are calledvitamins.		
21can be avoided by having plenty of rough ages in the diet.		
22. Eating of food that does not have one or more than one nutrients in required		
amount is known as		

23.Chemical name	of vitamin D is	
24are micronutrients required in small quantities.		
25. The food that is	digested in the stomach	is
26. The movement of food in the Oesophagus ismover		us ismovement
Key		
1) Carbohydrates	2) Cł	nloroplasts
3) Protein, fats	4) Vi	1li
5) HCL	6) Cy	yanocobalamin
7) Quantum	8) Ste	omata
9) Thylakoid	10) A	Autotrophs
11) Photosynthesis	12) C	Grana
13) Assimilatory	14) S	starch
15) Stroma	16) C	Cytostome
17) Haustoria	18) Is	ngestion
19) Emulsification	20) V	Vater soluble
21) Constipation	22) N	Malnutrition
23) Calciferol	24) V	Vitamins Vitamins
25Chyme	26) P	Peristalsis