

3. TRANSPORTATION

1. The ____in above cells and the _____in below cells causes to continues column of moving water
2. If we remove all tissues from the cambium outwards _____will not occur
3. In B. P 120/80 , the numerator indicates_____
4. Hypertension is due to _____
5. In B. P 120/80 , the denominator indicates_____
6. Blood is collected from upper parts of the body by _____
7. In man, caval veins open into_____
8. The largest artery in the body of man is_____
9. The left ventricle receives _____blood from _____atrium.
- 10.Right _____pumps _____ blood to lungs.
- 11.From the left ventricle of man _____arises.
- 12.Pulmonary aorta arises from_____
- 13.The contraction phase of the chambers of heart is_____
- 14.The relaxation phase of the chambers of heart is _____
- 15.Hemoglobin is the most efficient carrier of _____
- 16.In man _____fluid present in pericardium protects the heart from injury
- 17.Chambers present below the atria are_____
- 18.The _____atria is smallest than _____atria.
- 19.Heart attack is due to_____
- 20.Doctors measure blood pressure with the instrument called_____
- 21._____discovered blood capillaries
- 22._____end in capillaries.
- 23._____ start in blood capillaries
- 24.Valves are present in_____

- 25.The whole cardiac cycle completed in_____
- 26.The rate of the pulse will be equal to_____
- 27._____has taken up the transporting system in Nematelminthes.
- 28.If blood flows through heart only once for completing one circulation is called_____
- 29.If blood flows through heart twice for completing one circulation is called_____
- 30.Systolic pressure means_____
- 31.People who have high B.P during rest period are said to have_____
- 32.The enzyme released by the platelets_____
- 33.Thrombokinas converts _____into thrombin.
- 34.Thrombin acts on dissolved fibrin to form_____
- 35._____vitamin helps in the coagulation of blood
- 36.The evaporation of water through leaves is called_____
- 37.An oak tree transpires as much as _____liters of water per day.

Key

- 1) Transpiration pull, root pressure 2) Transportation of food
- 3) Systolic pressure
- 4) Constant strain and stress smoking and alcohol consumption
- 5) Diastolic pressure 6) Superior vena cava
- 7) Right atria 8) aorta
- 9) Oxygenated, left 10) ventricle, deoxygenated
- 11) Systemic aorta 12) right ventricle
- 13) Systole 14) diastole
- 15) O₂ and CO₂ 16) Pericardial
- 17) Ventricles 18) Left, right
- 19) The blocking of coronary artery 20) Sphygmomanometer

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|---|-------------------------------|
| 21) Marcello Malpighi | 22) Artery |
| 23) Vein | 24) Veins |
| 25) 0.8 sec | 26) the number of heart beats |
| 27) Pseudocoelom | 28) Single circulation |
| 29) Double circulation | |
| 30) strongest pressure the time blood is forced out of the ventricles | |
| 31) Hypertension | 32) Thrombokinase |
| 33) Prothrombin | 34) Insoluble fibrin |
| 35) K | 36) Transpiration |
| 37) 900 | |

8. Heredity [From parent or progeny]

1. The process of acquiring change is called_____
2. Mendel's experiment stands for_____
3. The four characters observed in the experiments on law of independent assessment are_____
4. If we cross pollinate red flower plant with white flower we will get_____ percent of mixed color plants
5. TT or YY, Tt or Yy are responsible for a _____character
6. Female baby having 23 pairs of autosomes at the age of 18 years she has _____ progression
7. The population grows in _____ progression whereas food sources grown in _____ progression
8. A goat which walks properly can't live for a long time, According to Darwin this represents_____
9. Forelimb of whale for swimming whereas in horse it is used for_____
- 10.The study of fossils is called_____
- 11.The dihybrid ratio is_____
- 12.“Laws of inheritance” was proposed by_____
- 13.Mendel did his experiments in_____ garden
- 14.Mendel choose _____ pair of contrasting characters for his study
- 15.The life cycle of a pea plant is _____
- 16.The Modern name for 'Factor' _____
- 17.Passing of characters from parents to offspring is called_____
- 18.The process in which traits are passed from one generation to another generation is called _____
- 19._____ is a segment of DNA which is present on the nucleus of each cell
- 20.The detailed structure of DNA was discovered by _____
- 21.The structure of DNA _____

22. Each human cell contains _____ pairs of autosomes
23. Y chromosome is present in _____
24. _____ discovered sex chromosome.
25. Sutton and Morgan conducted experiments on _____
26. Variations are developed during _____
27. Change in _____ tissue cannot be passed on to the DNA
28. 'Inheritance of acquired Characters' are proposed by _____
29. _____ conducted experiments on rat to prove the Lamarck theory is wrong
30. Charles Darwin voyaged in the ship named _____
31. Darwin was influenced by _____ theory
32. Darwin observed the variations in _____ birds in _____ islands
33. 'Principles of Geology' was written by _____
34. Survival of the fittest struggle for existence and Natural Selection was proposed by _____
35. The book of Darwin is _____
36. Alfred Russel Wallace done his studies in _____
37. Darwin and Wallace jointly published an article in the _____
38. Structurally different but functionally similar organs are called _____
39. Structurally similar and functionally different organs are called _____
40. Study of fossils _____
41. Connecting link between reptiles and birds _____
42. Ichthyosaurus fossil which lived 160 million years ago was obtained in _____
43. The Study of human evolution _____
44. The scientific name of man _____
45. Moving Museum of Vestigial organs _____
46. _____ number of vestigial organs are present in human beings.

Key

- 1) Evolution,
- 2) Gametes
- 3) Yellow, Round green, wrinkled
- 4) 50% Heterozygous
- 5) Allele
- 6) 22, 01
- 7) Geometrical, Arithmetic
- 8) Survival of the fittest
- 9) Running
- 10) Palaeontology
- 11) 9:3:3:1
- 12) Gregor Mendel
- 13) Monastery
- 14) 7
- 15) One year
- 16) Gene
- 17) Heredity
- 18) Inheritance
- 19) Gene
- 20) Francis Crick and James Watson
- 21) Double Helix
- 22) 22
- 23) Gametes produced
- 24) Setton and Morgan
- 25) Drosophila
- 26) Reproduction
- 27) Non-reproductive
- 28) Jean Baptist Lamarck
- 29) August Weismann
- 30) HMS Beagle
- 31) Malthus
- 32) Finch, Galapagos
- 33) Sir. Charles Lyell
- 34) Sir Charles Darwin
- 35) The origin of species in 1859
- 36) Indonesian islands
- 37) Journal of Linnaean Society about Natural selection
- 38) Analogous organs
- 39) Homologous organs
- 40) Paleontology
- 41) Archeopteryx
- 42) Yamanapalli of Adilabad dist
- 43) Anthropology
- 44) Homo sapiens
- 45) Man
- 46) 180

9. OUR ENVIRONMENT – OUR CONCERN

1. The energy in the ecosystem flows in the form of _____
2. Food web ends at _____
3. Domination of herbivores can be seen in _____
4. Cacti and thorny bushes are examples for _____ plants
5. Lianas are _____
6. Ecological pyramids were proposed by _____
7. Producers are occurred in a ecological pyramid at _____
8. Position of top carnivores in a ecological pyramid is at _____
9. _____ is vital in the absorption of solar energy
10. Light energy is converted into _____ energy in photosynthesis
11. Anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organism head to the formation of _____
12. The fewer steps in the food chains, the _____ will be the species at the top.
13. _____ are undigested animal food.
14. The bio mass of each tropic level is always less than _____
15. Minamata disease is caused due to _____
16. 10% law was introduced by _____
17. Producers-> Herbivores->secondary _____ cal.
1000 cal 100 cal consumers
18. Who proved that the loss of energy at each exchange is to be 20-30% _____
19. The process of entering of pollutants in a food chain is called _____
20. Methyl mercury poisoning is responsible for _____ disease in _____ country
21. The reason for the disturbed behavior of bird is _____
22. D. D. T and B. H. C are examples for _____
23. Expand D.D.T _____
24. Expand B.HC _____

25. Bio magnification is due to _____

26. Bio magnification is high in _____

key

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| 1) Food chains | 2) Tertiary consumers |
| 3) Grassland ecosystem | 4) Xerophytic |
| 5) Woody vines with stems that climb up and hang down from trees | |
| 6) Chester Elton | 7) the base |
| 8) The top | 9) Chlorophyll |
| 10) Chemical | 11) Fossil fuels |
| 12) More energy | 13) Hair, Feathers, cartilage, bone |
| 14) Lindeman | 15) the trophic level below |
| 16) Pollution of mercury | 17) According to 10% law |
| 18) Steel | 19) Bio accumulation |
| 20) Minamata, Japan | 21) Pesticide poisoning |
| 22) Chlorinated hydrocarbons | 23) Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloro Ethane |
| 24) Benzene Hexa Chloride | 25) Non bio- degradable pesticides |
| 26) Top carnivores | |

10. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. _____plants are used for production of bio fuel
2. Bio diversity is important for more than just food and for _____ also
3. Example for non renewable resource is _____
4. _____ is the alternative method to prevent ground water depletion
5. Cultivation of paddy is suitable for _____ areas
6. Bishnoi community belongs to _____ state
7. The purpose of percolation tank is _____
8. In India the rain depends upon _____
9. _____% of fresh water is available as surface water.
10. _____% of saline water is present on the earth
11. Expand ICRISAT _____
12. _____ plants are growing in dry lands to improve nitrates in the soil
13. _____ technique can reduce water consumption by 70%
14. _____ % of land is under drip irrigation cultivation
15. Total water available in A.P _____
16. Major source of irrigation _____
17. Actually, bamboo is a type of _____
18. _____ number of species could be losing from the earth every year
19. _____ number of species are utilizing as medicines
20. Plastic and synthetic rubber are made from _____
21. Bio fuel is obtained from _____
22. Example for fossil fuels _____
23. _____ is the percent of coal consumption in India.
24. The percentage of nuclear energy consumption in India _____
25. Expand MTR _____
26. Mining activity destroy _____
27. Expand IUCN _____

28. Expand ONGC _____

29. A rich source of natural gas in A.P _____

30. Example for water harvesting structures _____

Key

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|---|---------------------------------|
| 1) Jatropha | 2) Life |
| 3) Petrol | 4) Water shed |
| 5) Delta | 6) Rajasthan |
| 7) Harvesting rain water | 8) Monsoon |
| 9) 0.01 | 10) 97 |
| 11) International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics | |
| 12) Gliricidia | 13) Drip irrigation |
| 14) Only 2% | |
| 15) 3814 thousand million cubic feet (TMC) | |
| 16) Ground water | 17) Grass |
| 18) 200 to 1,00,000 | 19) 50 -70 thousand petroleum |
| 20) Petroleum | 21) Jatropha |
| 22) Coal, petroleum, natural gas | 23) 42% |
| 24) 1% | 25) Mountain top removal mining |
| 26) Soil, plant and animal habitats | |
| 27) The international union for conservation of nature | |
| 28) Oil and natural Gas Corporation | |
| 29) K G Basin | |
| 30) Check dams, per collation tanks, contour trenches etc, | |