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 ofmakes 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 i
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

25. The food that is digested:	
26. The movement of food in	the Oesophagus ismovement.
Key	
1) Carbohydrates	2) Chloroplasts
3) Protein, fats	4) Villi
5) HCL	2) Chloroplasts4) Villi6) Cyanocobalamin
7) Quantum	8) Stomata
9) Thylakoid	10) Autotrophs
11) Photosynthesis	12) Grana
13) Assimilatory	14) Starch
15) Stroma	16) Cytostome
17) Haustoria	18) Ingestion
19) Emulsification	20) Water soluble
21) Constipation	22) Malnutrition
23) Calciferol	24) Vitamins
25Chyme	26) Peristalsis
21) Constipation 23) Calciferol 25Chyme	