

5. COORDINATION-THE LINKING SYSTEM

1. The largest region of the brain is _____
2. A point of contact between two neurons is _____
3. _____ phytohormone is responsible for cell elongation and differentiation of shoots and roots.
4. Thyroxine is responsible for _____
5. Gibberellins and auxins promote growth in plants while abscisic acid arrests the same some situations are discussed here. State which hormone would be needed and why?
 - (a) A gardener wants large dahlias, he should use along with nutrients and other things _____ hormone
 - (b) In a dwarf plant the branches have to be thickened one would use _____ hormone
 - (c) Seeds are to be stored along time _____ hormone can help.
 - (d) Cutting the apex or tip of plants so that there are several lateral buds _____ hormones can be used
 - (e) The part of the brain that helps you in solving puzzles is _____
6. Myelin sheath is interrupted at a regular intervals called _____
7. _____ link together the afferent and efferent nerves.
8. The existence of the knee jerk was noted in _____
9. Nerve transmission from stimulus to a response can occur at a maximum speed of about _____ meters per second.
10. _____ is the structural and functional unit of nervous system
11. _____ pathways are usually longer passing through the brain
12. The brain is present in the hard bony box like structure called _____
13. The space between the inner layers of brain is filled with fluid called _____

14. In brain the grey matter is present on the _____ white matter is present towards _____

15. _____ refers to actions upon a blood vessel which alter its diameter.

16. _____ coordinates reflexes like swallowing, coughing, sneezing and vomiting.

17. Brain uses 20% of the whole body _____

18. _____ maintain posture, equilibrium and muscle tone.

19. _____ controls thinking, memory, reasoning, perception emotions and speech

20. The functions of the left side of the body are controlled by the _____ cerebral hemisphere.

21. Parts of the brain below the cerebrum are together known as _____

22. _____ is the largest part of the brain

23. The brain of adults weights approximately _____ grams

24. In spinal cord _____ matter is towards periphery _____ matter is towards the center of the spinal cord.

25. In 1822, Bell and Francois Magendie suggested that _____ carried messages of sensation inwards

26. The peripheral nervous system that controls involuntary actions is called _____ nervous system

27. The reduction and expansion of the pupil of our eye is controlled by _____ nervous system

28. The system nick named as a small brain is enteric nervous system which is present in _____

29. _____ of pancreas secrete insulin

30. Sugar diabetes is a condition in which the amount of free sugar in the _____ and _____ is abnormally high

31. In Latin, Insula means an _____

32. Banting, Best and Macleod succeeded in extracting ___ from degenerate animal pancreas
33. Insulin is administered to patients of diabetes by ___ into the skin
34. The glands secreting hormones are called ___ glands
35. The various actions of the body are controlled by hormones and coordinated by ____
36. ___ hormone is also called fight and flight hormone
37. Increased levels of ____ is responsible for anger
38. ____ hormone is responsible for dilation of pupil
39. The timing and amount of hormones released by endocrine glands is controlled by the _____ mechanism
40. The pad like swellings at the leaf base of mimosa pudica are__
41. The hormones present in the plants are called_____
42. Plant hormones are also called____
43. closing of stomata and seed dormancy are caused by____
44. Bending of shoot towards light is due to accumulation of ___ on the other side of shoot.
45. The first plant hormone auxin was discovered by_____
46. Directional movements in plants in response to specific stimuli are called _____ movements.
47. Growth inhibiting plant hormone is_____
48. The type of response to make contact or touch is called_____
49. High concentration of _____ stimulates stem growth and inhibits root growth.
50. _____ cells supply nutrients to nerve cells.

Key

1) Cerebrum

2) Synapse

- 3) Auxin
- 4) General growth rate and metabolic rate
- 5) a) Auxin b) Gibberellin c) abscisic acid d) Cytokinins e) Cerebrum
- 6) Nodes of Ranvier
- 7) Association nerves
- 8) 1875
- 9) 100
- 10) Nerve cell (or) Neuron
- 11) Voluntary
- 12) Cranium
- 13) Cerebrospinal fluid
- 14) Periphery, center
- 15) Vasomotor
- 16) Medulla oblongata
- 17) Energy
- 18) Cerebellum
- 19) Cerebrum
- 20) Right
- 21) Diencephalon
- 22) Cerebrum
- 23) 1300-1400
- 24) White, grey
- 25) Dorsal root
- 26) Autonomous
- 27) Autonomous
- 28) Digestive tract
- 29) Islets of langerhans
- 30) Blood, urine
- 31) Island
- 32) Insulin
- 33) Injection
- 34) Ductless glands, Endocrine glands
- 35) Nervous system
- 36) Adrenaline
- 37) Adrenaline
- 38) Adrenaline
- 39) Feedback
- 40) Pulvini
- 41) Phytohormones
- 42) Growth substances
- 43) Abscisic acid
- 44) Auxin
- 45) F.W. went
- 46) Tropic
- 47) Abscisic acid
- 48) Thigmotropism
- 49) Auxin
- 50) Glial