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 Nemathelminthes.
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. Thrombokinase 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) O_2 and CO_2
16) Pericardial
17) Ventricles
18) Left, right
19) The blocking of coronary artery
20) Sphygmomanometer

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

4. EXCRETION [The wastage disposing system]

1. Earthworm excretes its waste material through_____
2. The dark colored outer zone of kidney is called_____
3. The process of control of water balance and ion concentration within organism is called_____
4. Re-absorption of useful product takes place in _____ nephron.
5. Gums and resins are the _____ product of the plants.
6. Bowman's capsule and tubule taken together make a____
7. The alkaloid used for malaria treatment is _____
8. The principle involved in dialysis is_____
9. Rubber is produced by _____of Heavea Brasiliensis.
10. _____invented dialysis machine.
11. Renal artery brings _____blood
12. In the L.S of kidney, the pale colored inner zone is called_____
13. _____are the structural and functional units of the kidney
14. Squamous epithelial cells are called _____
15. The first part of the renal tubule is called_____
16. _____leads to the water
17. The peritubular capillaries join to form renal_____
18. The _____hormone is secreted only when concentrated urine is to be passed out.
19. Deficiency of vasopressin causes the disease_____
20. Movement of urine in the ureter is through_____
21. Maximum capacity of urinary bladder is_____
22. The failure of the kidney is called_____
23. Swelling of legs with extra water and waste products is called_____
24. The best long term solution for kidney failure is _____
25. We can collect organ from _____patients.

26. The process of transplantation of organs from brain dead patients is called_____
27. _____ are the excretory organs in Platyhelminthes.
28. The chemical name of tobacco is_____
29. Latex from _____ is the source of bio diesel
30. Distal convoluted tubule opens into _____
31. The size of kidney is _____ C.M
32. The diameter of _____is less than afferent arterioles.
33. The filtration in glomerulars is called_____
34. _____secretion is active secretion.

Key

1) Nephridia
2) Cortex
3) Osmo regulation
4) Tubular
5) Secondary metabolic
6) Malpighian tubule
7) Quinine
8) Separation
9) Latex
10) Dr. Charles Hufnagel
11) Oxygenated
12) Medulla
13) Nephrons
14) podocyte cells
15) Proximal convoluted tubule
16) pelvis
17) Venule
18) Vasopressin
19) Diabetes insipidus
20) Peristalsis
21) 700-800ml
22) End state renal disease
23) Urena
24) Kidney transplantation
25) Brain dead
26) Cadaver transplantation
27) Flame cells
28) Nicotiana tobacum
29) Jatropha
30) Collecting tubule
31) 10 cm
32) Efferent arteriole
33) Ultra filtration
34) Tubular

5. COORDINATION-THE LINKINGSYSTEM

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 like 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 is responsible to specific stimuli are called _____movements.

47.Grown 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

6. REPRODUCTION [The generating system]

1. Organisms capable of giving rise to off springs by the process of _____
2. 'Budding' can be seen in_____
3. Fragmentation can be seen in _____
4. The process in which female gametes develops into zygote without fertilization_____
5. Regeneration can be observed in_____
6. Vegetative propagation through leaves can be observed in____
7. Examples for stolons_____
8. Examples for bulbs_____
9. Example for tuber _____
10. Rose plants can be propagated through_____
11. _____ method is useful in propagation improved varieties of various flower and fruits
12. Example for layering method of propagation_____
13. Cut stem of the plant without roots is called_____
14. In grafting, the stem part that is attached to the soil is called _____
15. In Rhizopus, the reproduction takes place through _____.
16. "Bread mould"_____
17. The leaf of fern is called_____
18. External fertilization takes place in _____
19. The major obstacle in external fertilization is _____
20. The two testes are located in _____
21. Vasefferentia forms _____
22. The fluid secreted by the male reproductive system is called___
23. The structure of sperm cell_____
24. The male sex hormones is called_____

25. The secondary sexual characters are controlled by _____
26. The life span of a sperm cell is _____
27. The cellular bubbles in the ovary are called_____
28. The release of ovum (or) eggs is called _____
29. The widened funnel of oviduct is called_____
30. The fertilized ovum attaches to the soft tissues of_____
31. From the third month of pregnancy, the embryo is called _____
32. Gestation period in human beings _____
33. Finger like projections grow from the outer membrane of the embryo are called_____
34. Chorion and the adjacent uterine tissue make up _____
35. Placenta is formed during _____
36._____ is the important structure for the nourishment of the embryo.
37. The embryo gets oxygen, nutrients by the process of _____
38. Amniotic fluid protects the embryo from _____
39. The membrane that originates from the digestive canal of the embryo _____
40. The tubeless structure of allantois is called _____
41. During birth _____ comes first.
42. During birth ___ is tied off and cut by the doctors to separate the new born baby
43. The number species of flowering plants are present _____
44. The reproductive parts of flowers _____
45. Flowers containing either stamens or carpels are called_____
46. Example for unisexual flowers _____
47. The flowers which contain both stamens and carpels are called _____
48. Give examples for bisexual flowers _____
49. Example for self pollination _____

50. The agents of pollination _____
51. Stamens contains sac like structure at its head containing small ball like structures are called _____
52. The embryo sac of flowering plants contain _____
53. Two polar nuclei combine to form _____
54. The large central cell containing two nuclei are called ___
55. The second sperm unites with the fusion nucleus to form_____
56. Function of endosperm tissue _____
57. Union of one sperm with the egg, and the second sperm with the fusion nucleus is called _____
58. The embryo consists of two cotyledons namely _____
59. The function of cotyledons is _____
60. The endosperm tissue continues to grow as the ovule matures into a seed in _____
61. The ovary grows rapidly and ripens to form _____
62. The seed produced after fertilization contains the future plant that develops into a seedling under appropriate condition is called _____
63. " cell theory " was proposed by _____
64. Weather Fleming was associated with the discovery of _____
65. " Chromosomes carried heritable characters" was proposed by _____
66. 'In successive generations individuals of the same species have the same number of chromosomes' was proposed by _____
67. 'Mitotic Division ' was confirmed by _____
68. DNA stands for _____
69. The structure of DNA was discovered by _____
70. Mitosis takes place in _____
71. Meiosis takes place in _____
72. The period between two cell divisions is called _____

73.Expand AIDS _____

74.ART centers supplies _____

75.“ ASHA” stands for _____

76._____ State has the highest number of HIV patients in the country.

77.Any device or drug which prevents pregnancy in woman is called ____

78.In vasectomy, ____ is removed by surgery in males.

79.In females, a small portion of oviducts, is removed by surgical operation and the cut ends are tied this method is called _____

Key

1) Reproduction
2) Yeast and Hydra
3) Flatworms, moulds
4) Parthenogenesis
5) Planaria
6) Bryophyllum
7) Vallisneria, strawberry
8) Onions and corns, colacasia
9) Potato
10) Cutting
11) Grafting
12) Nerium
13) Scion
14) Stock
15) Sporulation
16) Rhizopus
17) Sporophyll
18) Fish and frogs
19) Fertilization is controlled by nature (external factors)
20) Scrotum
21) Epididymis
22) Semen
23) Flagellated structure
24) Testosterone
25) Testosterone
26) 24 to 72 hours
27) Graafian follicle
28) Ovulation
29) Fallopian tube
30) Uterus
31) Fetus
32) 280 days or 9 months
33) Chorion
34) The placenta
35) 12 weeks of pregnancy
36) Placenta
37) Diffusion

38) Minor Mechanical injury
39) Allantois
40) Umbilical cord
41) Head
42) Umbilical cord
43) 2,75,000
44) Stamens and carpels
45) Unisexual flowers
46) Bottle gourd and papaya
47) Bisexual flowers
48) Datura
49) Pea family
50) Insects, birds, wind, water
51) Pollen
52) Seven cells and eight nucleus
53) A single fusion nucleus
54) Polar nuclei
55) Endosperm
56) Providing food materials to the ovules
57) Double fertilization
58) Epicotyl and hypocotyls
59) Absorb and storage of food and water from endosperm
60) Corn and caster
61) the fruit
62) Germination
63) Virchow
64) Chromosomes
65) Wilhelm roux
66) August Weismann
67) Theodor Boveri
68) Deoxyribonucleic acid
69) Crick and Watson
70) Somatic cells
71) Sex cells
72) Interphase
73) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
74) Medicines to HIV patients
75) Andhra Pradesh
76) Accredited Social Health Activist
77) Contraceptive
78) A small portion of vas deferens
79) Tubectomy

7. COORDINATION IN LIFE PROCESS

1. 3:2:1:2 the ratio of our dentition. Here 1 Represents _____
2. Large protein molecule are broken down in _____ of digestive track ____
3. _____is the strong acid which is secreted during digestion
4. Olfactory receptors present in __ trigger signals to brain
5. P_H of saliva is ____ in nature
6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below

Fluctuations of hormone (i) _____ levels results in sensation of hunger and motivation of consuming food. When you feel your stomach is full and there is no need of food any more. Another hormone (ii) _____ that gets secreted suppresses hunger. When we take food into the mouth it has to be chewed thoroughly. For this purpose the (iii) _____ Muscles help in chewing actions, while the (iv) _____ muscles of the Jaw moves the Jaw up, down, forward and backward during food mastication . The (v) _____ nerve controls the muscles of the jaw under the action of (vi) _____ nervous system saliva are released by the salivary glands moistens the food to make chewing and swallowing easier. The salivary (vii) _____ in the saliva breaks down the starch into sugar. As a result of chewing the food is transported into the oesophagus by the action of swallowing which is coordinated by the swallowing centre in the (viii) ___ and the (ix) ___ the tongue which is gustatory recognizes the taste and (x) ____ nerve plays an important role in sensation of taste.

Choose the right ones

(i)Leptin, Ghrelin, Gastrin, Secretin

(ii)Ghrelin, Leptin, Secretin, Gastrin

(iii)Deep muscles, surface muscles, circular muscles, striated muscles

(iv)Surface muscles, deep muscles, neck muscles, long muscle.

(v)Fifth cranial nerve, second cranial nerve, fifth facial nerve, spinal nerve.

(vi)Central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, autonomous nervous system.

(vii)Lipase, Sucrose, Galactose, Amylase

(viii)Medulla oblongata, cerebrum, brain stem, 7^{th} cranial nerve.

(ix)Pons varolii, brain stem, medulla oblongata, mid brain.

(x)6^{th} Cranial nerve, 5^{th} cranial nerve, 10^{th} cranial nerve, optic nerve

7. Ghrelin is secreted from _____

8._____ play a major role in carrying the hunger pangs.

9.Increase of ghrelin levels result in _____

10.The sense of taste is carried to the brain for analysis only after _____

11.The food in the mouth has been broken down in small pieces to _____

12.Teeth helps in the process of _____

13.The teeth which have sharp and pointed edges are _____

14._____ have blunt and nearly flat surface

15._____ muscles help in the movement of jaws

16._____ muscles help in pushing the food into the mouth

17.Starch is broken down into maltose and dextrose by the action of _____

18.Swallowing is coordinated by_____

19.P_H beyond 7 is known as_____

20.P_H below 7 is known as_____

21.P_H 7 is known as_____

22._____litres of saliva is secreted daily.

23._____acts as lubricant in the oesophagus

24.Bleaching and burning sensation of stomach is due to _____

25.Partially digested food in stomach_____

26.Reverse peristalsis can be seen in _____

27.The time taken for complete digestion is _____

28._____countess the action of acid in stomach

29._____increase the area of absorption in the intestine.

30. Chyme initiates the production of hormones like_____

31.The last part of the alimentary canal_____

32.The dental formula of man is_____

Key

1) Canier
2) Stomach
3) HCl
4) Nose
5) Alkaline
6. i) Ghrelin ii) Leptin iii) Circular muscles
iv) Surface muscles v) Cranial vi) Autonomous nervous system
vii) Amylase viii) Brain stem ix) Medulla oblongata
x) Olfactory **Choose in right ones Ans: - 2,6,7,9,10**
7) The wall of the stomach
8) Diencephalon and vagus nerve
9) Sensation of hunger and motivation to consume food.
10) The dissolved food touches the taste bud
11) Increase the area for action of enzymes
12) Mastication
13) Canines
14) Molars and premolars
15) Surface
16) Circular
17) Ptyalin
18) Medulla oblongata and brain stem
19) Alkaline
20) Acidic
21) neutral
22)1 to 1.5 liters
23) Mucus
24) Secretion of HCl
25) Chyme
26) Ruminants
27) 30-40 hrs

28) Mucus

29) Villi

30) Secretion, Cholecystokinin

31) Rectum

32) 2123\2123

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 contain _____pairs of autosomes
23. Y chromosome is present in _____
24. _____discovered sex chromosome.
25. Setton 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. Ketosis 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) Homosepiens
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

1) Food chains
2) Tertiary consumers
3) Grassland ecosystem
4) Xerophytic
5) Woody vines with stems that climb up and hand 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 tropic 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

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) Sail, plant and animal habitats
27) The international union for conservation of nature
28) Ail and natural Gas Corporation
29) K G Basin
30) Check dams, per collation tanks, contour trenches etc,