LIFE PROCESS - PHOTOSYNTHESIS

1. ____ helps in the survival and perpetuation of its race.
2. ____ are required for the synthesis of proteins.
3. The wavelength of visible light is ____.
4. The energy present in the light rays is called ____.
5. The energy particles of light rays are called ____.
6. Green light is ____ by the chlorophyll pigments.
7. ____ regulate the exchange of gases and loss of water vapour in plant. **(Mar. 06) 08, June 03, Oct. 99)**
8. ____ can be used to test the presence of starch. **(June 07, 06, 04)**
9. Grana are stacks of ____ membrane. **(June 07, 04, Mar 2000)**
10. During photosynthesis chlorophyll molecules gets ____.
11. ____ and ____ are the end products of light reactions in photosynthesis.
12. ____ won the Nobel prize for his work on photosynthesis. **(Mar - 08, 01)**
13. First stable product formed in photosynthesis is ____.
14. Examples of Electron acceptors ____.
15. The upper layer of cells in leaf is called ____.
16. Stacks of thylakoid membranes in stroma are called ____.
17. ___ is the life process that depends on light.
18. ____ is the process that helps in release of energy stored in carbohydrates. **(Mar. 07, June 01)**
19. Melvin Calvin got Nobel Prize for his studies on ____ **(Mar.03)**
20. Photosynthesis occurs in ____ part of the cell.
21. ____ process releases O_2 into the Atmosphere.
22. Green pigment is called ____.
23. The end products of Dark reaction ____.
24. The kidney shaped cells which surround the stroma are called ____.
25. First stable product formed in photosynthesis is ____.
26. The external factors that help photosynthesis are ____.
27. The internal factors that help photosynthesis are ____.
28. ____ is reduced in dark reaction.
29. ____ accepts Co_2 in dark reaction.
30. The volume of Co_2 present in the atmosphere is ____. **(Mar. 2000)**
31. Photosynthetic activity in green plants has to tested ____. **(Mar. 05)**
32. Green pigment is called ____.
33. ____ organisms synthesize their own food.
34. The entire series of reactions which are involved in the conversion of Co_2 to glucose is called ____.
35. In electromagnetic radiation, ____ has grea-ter wavelength than visible light. **(Mar. 04)**

36. ____ is the most important life process. **(June 06)**
37. ____ is release during photosynthesis **(June 05)**
38. Iodine can be used to test the presence of ____. **(June 07, 06, 04)**
39. Plants are green because they ____ green light.
40. Synthesis of new molecules in a cell required ____ energy. **(March 01)**

KEY

1. Reproduction; 2. Amino acids; 3. 400 - 700 nm; 4. Quantum; 5. Photons; 6. reflected; 7. Stomata; 8. Iodine; 9. Thylokoid; 10. Oxydised; 11. ATP, NADPH; 12. Melvin Calvin; 13. PGA-Phosphoglyceric Acid; 14. NAD/ NADP/ Cytochrome; 15. Upper Epidermis; 16. Grana; 17. Photosynthesis; 18. Respiration; 19. Carbon fixation/Dark reaction; 20. Chloroplast; 21. Photosynthesis; 22. Chlorophyll; 23. Glucose; 24. Guard cells; 25. PGA - Phospo Glyceric Acid; 26. Light, Co_2; 27. Water, chlorophyll; 28. Carbondioxide; 29. Ribulose diphosphate; 30. 0.03%; 31. After exposing the plant to the light for 2 - 3 hours; 32. Chlorophyll; 33. Autotrophic; 34. Calvin cycle; 35. Infrared rays; 36. Photosynthesis; 37. Oxygen; 38. Starch; 39. Reflect; 40. ATP (chemical)

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