



ST.ALPHONSA'S HIGH SCHOOL, TECHNO SECTION

ONLINE ASSESSMENT

CLASS-IX

SUB: BIOLOGY

Fill in the blanks

1. Structure of living and non-living things starts with _____.
2. _____ are organised into organs.
3. _____ observed process of cell division.
4. Short hair like processes present on the cell for locomotion are called _____.
5. Highly coiled structure present in the bacterial cell is called _____.
6. Discrete units which contain genetic information for protein synthesis are called _____.
7. During cell division chromatin forms into _____.
8. Fluid present in the vacuole is called _____.
9. Suberin is the component of _____.
10. Centriole with spindle fibre is called _____.
11. Chromosomes are pulled during _____.
12. Karyokinesis is the division of _____.
13. Germ cells divide by a process called _____.
14. Genes regulate all cell functions by controlling the _____ substance.
15. Prominent cell organelle is _____.
16. After second meiotic division _____ haploid cells are formed.
17. The division which occurs less frequently in cells is _____.
18. Polyploid condition is mostly seen in _____.
19. Red blood cells are formed from _____.
20. Aflatoxin is a _____.
21. The drugs which cure cancer are _____.
22. _____ is present in plants, responsible for preventing the branches formation.
23. Fibroblasts are present in _____ tissue.
24. Voluntary muscles are also called _____ muscles.
25. Neuron receives information through _____.

26. Example for dead simple tissue _____.
27. R.B.C without nucleus is present in _____.
28. The connective tissue which stores fat is called _____.
29. Erythrocytes are red in colour due to the presence of protein called _____.
30. Plants use _____ and _____ and synthesize complex molecules required for their growth.
31. Movement of molecules seen in solvents and gases is called _____.
32. Osmosis takes place only in _____.
33. _____ is a physical, physiological process.
34. Strong attraction between water molecules is called _____.
35. Root hairs contain _____.
36. Stomata participate in _____.
37. Upward movement of water to the leaves in herbs is helped by _____.
38. Silk worm larvae are example for _____ type of feeding.
39. _____ are the animals which feed variety foods.
40. Pepsinogen is the _____ of pepsin.
41. For the effective use complex food molecules must be broken into _____.
42. Ruminants obtain protein from _____.
43. Caprophagy is seen in _____.
44. Activator present in intestinal juice _____.
45. Products of digestion are absorbed in _____.
46. Fats are emulsified by _____.
47. _____ present in gastric juice helps to kill bacteria.
48. Entry of food into trachea is prevented by _____.
49. Bile pigments are _____ and _____.
50. Trypsin acts on _____.