Ans: Water splits into hydrogen and oxygen.

 Ans: Cathode is hydrogen, and Anode is oxygen

Ans: By adding acid to water

Ans: Hydrogen at the cathode puts off the growing splint with a pop sound and oxygen at the anode relights a growing splint.

Ans: Sodium hydroxide and hydrogen gas.

Ans: Sodium + Water Sodium hydroxide + hydrogen gas

Ans: Because they are good conductors of heat.

Ans: Q= Aorta and S= Right atrium

Ans: To prevent the back flow of blood when it is pumped

Ans: Gases , hormones, glucose, etc

Ans: Because arteries carry blood at high pressure than veins.

Ans: Auricle

Ans: Production of energy when glucose reacts with oxygen in the cells

Ans: Oxygen + Sugar Carbon dioxide + Water + Energy

Ans: Pulmonary vein.

Ans: To separate the two sides of the heart so as to prevent the mixing up of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood.

Ans: Clinical thermometer

Ans: To measure the body temperature

Ans:It prevents mercury from flowing backwards into the bulb.

Ans: 370C

Ans: In order to allow mercury to flow back into the bulb

Ans: - because it expands evenly

 -it responds quickly to changes in temperature.

 -it is easy to see.

Ans: So that he may not disturb the readings on the thermometer.

Ans: Earth wire

Ans: Neutral wire

Ans: Live wire

Ans: A fuse

Ans: It protects electric appliances from damage

Ans: 5A

Ans: It is the rate at which an electric appliance uses electricity.

Ans: 1- Stamen and 2- Pistil or Carpel

Ans: -The anthers hang outside

Ans: It is the transfer of pollen grains from the anthers to the stigma

Ans: Calyx

Ans: A collection of petals

Ans: A reproduction that does not involve the fusion of the male and the female sex cells

Ans: Sexual

Ans: Asexual or vegetative

Ans: Micropyl/pollen tube