















contract and make the lens thicker to view nearby objects clearly, whereas they relax and make the lens thinner to focus on distant objects.

(iii) Photophosphorylation:

The process by which a phosphate moiety is added to an ADP molecule using light energy to form an energy-rich ATP molecule is known as photophosphorylation. In photosynthetic plants, photophosphorylation occurs by two pathways—cyclic and non-cyclic.

(iv) Hormones:

Hormones are chemical regulators of the body which are synthesised by specific cells or glands of the body and poured directly into the blood, and they show their effects on their respective target cells or organs. Most of the hormones are produced by the endocrine glands; however, certain other glands may also produce hormones as a secondary function.

(v) Synapse:

A synapse is the point of contact between the terminal branches of the axon of one neuron with the dendrites of another neuron separated by a fine gap. The synapse allows the transmission of the nerve impulse from one neuron to the other through a chemical process.