Plant Physiology

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following are not types of transpiration.	A. Root B. Stomatal C. Cuticular D. Lenticular
2	Aborption of wate molecuels through root hairs is due to.	A. Diffusion B. Active transport C. Osmosis D. Pessure flow
3	What roles does maganesium play in plants.	A. Aids in water transport B. Is a component of chlorophyll C. Promotes early root formation D. Involved in enzyme functions
4	When the rate of photosynthesis become equal to that rate of respiration in the plant body. which of the following pattern of gaseous exchange occurs between plaant and its environment.	A. Carbon dioxide is absorbed, and oxygen is released B. Oxygen is absorbed, and carbon dioxide is released C. Neither carbon dioxide nor oxygen are absorbed D. Both carbon dioxide andoxygen are absorbed
5	Which category of plants stores a small amount of water and has a thin cuticle.	A. Mesophytes B. Succulents C. Xerophytes D. Hydrophytes
6	What is the role of companion cells in the translocation process.	A. They stor excess solutes in the phloem B. they assist in the absorption of water by roots C. They actively transport sugas into the phloem's sieve tube elements D. The help regulate water potential in the xylem
7	What is TRUE according to the pressur eflow mechanism of food transport.	A. Water enters the source, creating pressure. B. Solutes move from low to high concentration C. Movement of food in pholem is due to gravity D. Water is pulled from the sink
8	When you suck a cold drink using drinking straw, It resembles with.	A. Diffusion B. Flow of material in pholem C. Flow of material in xylem D. Root pressure
9	Which of the following is not a characteristic of exrophyte.	A. Have deep roots B. Have broad leaves C. Less number of stomata is present D. Presence of parenchyma
10	Succelent organs are present in .	A. Halophytes B. Xerophytes C. Hydrophytes D. Mesophytes
11	Under which condition , there will be high rate of transpiration?	A. High humidity B. Low ligh intentisy C. Water logged soil D. Wind
12	Water moves fromt he soil into root cells by	A. Bulk flow B. Facilitated diffusion C. Osmosis D. Active Transport
13	According to pressur e-flow theory one of the following is not a sink	A. Leaves B. Fruits C. Root D. Stem tubers

14	What is the key role of leaves in managing waste in plants.	A. Storing waste materials B. Producing chlorophyll C. Absorbing water from the soil D. Converting waste into energy
15	The loss of wate int he form of drops from tips of leaf is called.	A. Evaporation B. Excretion C. Guttation D. Transporation
16	The loss of water in the form of drops from tips of leaf is called.	A. Evaporation B. Excertion C. Guttation D. Transpiration
17	Which of the following are ways hydrophyes adapt to osmotic condition	A. Developing deep roots B. Having thick cuticle C. Producing large leaves D. Developing sunken stomata
18	Which of the following plant nutrints is requried in large amount.	A. Iron B. Potassium C. Zinc D. Boron
19	The sugar moves through pholem is mostly in the form of.	A. Sucrose B. Lactose C. Maltose D. Glouse
20	The plants, which live completely or partially submerged in fresh water are.	A. Hydrophyte B. Halophytes C. Xerophytes D. Mesophytes
21	Most of the uptake of water and minerals from soil takes place through	A. Root cap B. Root hair C. Epidermal cells D. Root
22	Which of the following is not function of roots in plants.	A. photosynthesis B. Absorption of water C. Anchor the plant D. Nutrient absorption
23	Which element is requried by plants for the formationof chlorophyll.	A. Magnesium B. Phosphorus C. Calcium D. Suphur
24	All of the following are the adaptation of exrophytes except.	A. Thick cuticle B. Sunken stomata C. Deep root system D. Large number of stomata
25	Root hairs absorb salts from soil by	A. Diffusion B. Filtration C. Active transport D. Osmosis
26	Maintenance of internal body temperature is called.	A. Osmoregualation B. thermoregulation C. Trnaspiration D. Excertion
27	Which of the following elements are micronutrients for plants.	A. Carbon B. Zinc C. Nitrogen D. Phosphorus
28	Whcih process is not involved in water transport in plants.	A. Photosynthesis B. Transpiration C. Root pressure D. Capillary action
29	In most plans the food is transported in the form of.	A. Maltose B. Sucrose C. Glucose D. Starch
30	Most of the uptake of water and minerals from soil takes place through.	A. Root cap B. Epidermal cells C. Root D. Root Hair
31	Which ion plays a role in the opening of stomata.	A. Sodium B. Potassium C. Calcium

		C. Calcium D. Magnesium
32	Waht drives the translocation of organic solutes in plants.	A. Differences in stem length B. Diffrences in root structure C. Difference in leaf size D. Difference in sugar concentration
33	What is produced during respiration.	A. CO2 B. CO2 and H2O C. H2O D. N2
34	Which of the followign are ways hydrophytes adapt to osmotic conditions.	A. Developing deep roots B. Developing sunken stomata C. Producing large leaves D. Having thick cuticle
35	What ar ethe roles of stomata in plants.	A. Water absorption B. Gaseous exchange C. Transporation D. Nutrient uptake
36	The primary function of root hairs is.	A. Synthesis of proteins B. Increase surface area for absorption C. Strogage of food D. Transport of nutrients
37	What are the roles of stomata in plants.	A. Gaseous exchange B. Water absorption C. Transpiration D. Nutrient uptake
38	Which component is not the part of the plant's vascular system.	A. Stomata B. Pholem C. Xylem D. Root hairs
39	The transpiration is requlated by	A. Xylem B. Pholem C. Guard cells D. Mesophyll
40	Which of the following is not function or roots in plants.	A. Photosynthesis B. Absorption of water C. Anchor the plant D. Nutrient absorption
41	The rate transpiration is increased when	A. Light is low B. Temperatu edecreases C. Humidity increases D. None of these
42	What are not the unctions of leaves in plants.	A. Photosynthesis B. Waste storage C. Water storage D. Gas exchange
43	Which of the following are not types of transpiration .	A. Stomata B. Lenticular C. Root D. Cuticular
44	Pressur flow mechanism is about	A. Transporation B. Translocation of food C. Opening of stomata D. Transport of water