

## Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice  |
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| 1  | When sugar content in a cell increases the concentration of solute increases, what happens to the water potential    | A. Raises<br>B. Drops<br>C. Unchanged<br>D. None of these   |
| 2  | Xylem and pholem are generated by  | A. Cambium<br>B. Cork<br>C. Apical meristem<br>D. Intercalary meristem  |
| 3  | Which statement about the Marine hydrophytes is not true.  | A. Thrive in saline conditions<br>B. Expel water through hydathodes<br>C. Excrete salts by special glands<br>D. Retain water  |
| 4  | The plants having succulent leaves of stem grow in high concentrations of $MgSO_4$ , $MgCl_2$ and $NaCl$ are called. | A. Cacti<br>B. Helophiles<br>C. Halophytes<br>D. Heliophiles  |
| 5  | Phloem tissue comprises of.  | A. Companion cells<br>B. Sieve elements<br>C. Phloem fibres<br>D. All of above  |
| 6  | Mesophytes are ADAPTED TO SURVIVE IN   | A. Moderate environments<br>B. Dry conditions<br>C. Water environments<br>D. All of above   |
| 7  | The plants which do not require any special adaptation to survive.   | A. Mesophytes<br>B. Hydrophytes<br>C. Xerophytes<br>D. Both b and c   |
| 8  | In which type of environment the net movement of water between the cell and the environment is zero.                 | A. Isotonic<br>B. Hypotonic<br>C. Hypertonic<br>D. Distilled water  |
| 9  | Target of florigen hormone is  | A. Flower<br>B. Floral bud<br>C. Roots<br>D. Leaf   |
| 10 | Which statement characterizes tension in TACT theory.  | A. Negative pressure created by pulling force for continuous flow of water<br>B. Attractive force between water and xylem walls<br>C. Attractive force between water molecules<br>D. Both a and c |
| 11 | Halophytes growing in marshy places near seashore form a special vegetation known as.                                | A. Mangrove<br>B. Tidal woodland<br>C. Helophiles<br>D. All of above  |
| 12 | Which feature belongs to vessels of xylem.   | A. Elongate and thin cells<br>B. Living cells with thin walls, hold nutrients<br>C. Shorter, broader, perforation plates<br>D. All of above   |
| 13 | The plants inhabiting saline soil are.   | A. Halophytes<br>B. Xerophytes<br>C. Hydrophytes<br>D. Marine hydrophytes   |
| 14 | Which of the following plant growth regulator promotes bolting of rosette plants.                                    | A. Gibberellic acid<br>B. Indole acetic acid<br>C. Cytokinins<br>D. Ethylene  |

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| 15 | Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K <sup>+</sup> UPTAKE IS | A. Blue light<br>B. Green light<br>C. Red light<br>D. White light  |
| 16 | Dark patches are formed on the leaves due to the deficiency of.  | A. Magnes<br>B. Sulfur<br>C. Potassium<br>D. Nitrogen  |
| 17 | Seaweeds and tape grass are examples of  | A. Hydrophytes<br>B. Xerophytes<br>C. Halophytes<br>D. Mesophytes  |
| 18 | Leaves modified into a sac, partly filled with water, numerous stiff hairs belongs to.   | A. Pitcher plant<br>B. Venus fly trap<br>C. Sundew<br>D. Cobra lily  |
| 19 | Cytokinins are characterized by  | A. Promote cytokinesis during cell division<br>B. Increase rate of DNA replication<br>C. Antagonist to gibberellins<br>D. Both a and b |
| 20 | Which of the following is not a mesophyte.   | A. Daisies<br>B. Blue agave<br>C. Tomatoes<br>D. Rose  |