

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 8 Online Test

C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int hiplants The TACT theory primarily explains B. The transport of water in plants	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A Blue light D. White l	Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Alusin B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Cohesion B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Philoem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int he plants The TACT theory primarily explains
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients inthe plants	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary m	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation E. Green light C. Red light D. White ligh
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Blue light D. White light C. Red light D. White light D. A. Transpiration D. Cohesion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. All of above D. Graparine strips are hurdle in the way of D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Charing solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A Blue light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Cohesion B. Guttalon C. Inbiblion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A Transpiration D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants D. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway B. Symplast pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Charing solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A Campanion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholoem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway B. Symplast pathway
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of culss C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains The TACT theory primarily explains A. Waculor pathway B. Stemplast pothway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A The movement of nutrients int he plants C. The absorrption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Philoem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A The movement of nutrients int he plants C. The absorrption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway C. Appolast pat
S. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary proportion of cells D. Intercalary proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Intercalary proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Intercalary proportio	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fattly acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway C. Apoplast pathway D. None of above	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fattly acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. oytokinins D. Gibberellin D. The movement of nutrients int he plants C. The absorrption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway C. Apoplast pathway D. None of above
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of usaturated fattly acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int highers D. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway D. None of above A. Transport of water B. Transport of water B. Transport of minerals D. None of above	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation of unstured latty acids D. Evaporation of unstured latty acids D. Evaporation D. White light D. Green light C. Red light D. White l	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C, Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation of cells D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Cohesion D. A Auxin D. Ethylene C. Cytokinnis D. Hit of above D. All of above D. All of above D. Sibberellin D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. None of above D. None of above D. None of above D. Rangoort of water in plants D. Transport of merests D. Rangoort of water in plants D. Rangoort of merests D. Rangoort of merest
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fattly acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin D. The movement of nutrients inthe plants B. The transport of water in plants D. The process of photosynthesis Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Misch of the following is not a funce of valence B. Transport of water B. Transport of water B. Transport of water B. Transport of minerals D. None of above A. Transport of minerals B. Transport of water B. Transport of minerals D. Transport of minerals	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation of unsturated fatty acids D. Evaporation of unsturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. White light D. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. Gohesion D. Ochesion D. Ochesion D. Ochesion D. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above D. All of above D. All of above D. Glibberellin D. Gibberellin D. Gibberellin D. Gibberellin D. Gibberellin D. Gibberellin D. Green light D. White light D. Cohesion D. Ochesion D.	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation of unstured tally acids D. Evaporation of unstured tally acids D. Evaporation D. White light D. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. Gohesion D. Ochesion D. Ochesion D. Ochesion D. A. Companion cells D. Sieve elements D. All of above D. Grybokinins D. Gibberellin D. Gibberellin D. Gibberellin D. Graparian strips are hurdle in the way of D. The process of photosynthesis D. Would pathway D. The process of photosynthesis D. None of above D. None of above D. None of above D. Transport of miterals
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation of cells D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. White	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary exits of unsurers D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary exits of unsurers D.	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shook proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Companion B. Guttaion C. Intribition D. Cohesion D
A	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Chesion D. Christon D. Christon D. Chesion D. Christon	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Chesion D. Christion D. Christolision D. Choesion D. Companion cells D. Sieve elements D. Phloem tissue compromosses of. D. A Loxin D. Sieve elements D. Phloem fibres D. All of above D. A Loxin D. Ethyleme D. Glibberrellin D. Glibberrellin D. Glibberrellin D. Glibberrellin D. The process of photosynthesis
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fathy acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Indibition D. Cohesion C. Pholem fibre D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int he plants C. The absorption of minerals C. Transport of water B. Transport of water B. Transport of water C. Transport of water B. Transport of flood D. Mechanical support A. Marigold	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation E. Green light D. White light D. Wh	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. Whi
A Heat shook proteins	A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Chaning solute composition of calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Cheel light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Cheel light D. Chee	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. B. Guttaion C. Intibibilion D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Indoen libres D. All of above C. The absorption of minerals C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis D. Transport of water in plants C. Transport of minerals D. Transport of minerals C. Transport of minerals
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shook proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion D. Cohesion D. Gibberellin A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. Cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants D. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis D. The proces	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Which light D. White	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Inbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Littylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem O Pick the succulent platn A Marigoid B. Tape grass C. Rose C. Rose A Marigoid B. Tape grass C. Rose
A place in a proper state of the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata.	A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. C. Apical meristem D. C. Apical meristem D. C. Increasing proportion of calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Cohesion D. All of above D.	A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary D.
Source	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Canblum B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Chioreasing proportion of unsaturated ratify acids D. Evaporation D. C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated ratify acids D. Evaporation D. White light D. Chession D. Cohesion D. Aller dabove D. Cohesion D. Aller dabove D. Aller dabove D. Aller dabove D. Aller dabove D. Cohesion D	A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Chioreasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Vibid light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTANEE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Private light D. White light D. Chession D. Cohesion A Transportation E. Sieve elements D. Pilosem fibres D. All of above D. All of above A Auxin D. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin D. Gibberellin D. The process of photosynthesis D. Transport of materials D. The process of above Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem The membrane of the plants D. The process of above D. None of above D. Mechanical support D. Mechanical support D. Mechanical support D. Daliese D. Note of above D. None of above D. Daliese D. Note of above D. None of above D. Daliese D. Notebast pathway D. None of above D. None of B. Nucleus
Source	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Carrbium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttation C. Imbibilion D. Cohesion B. Sieve elements C. Pholem flores D. All of above D. All of above D. Gibberellin A The TACT theory primarily explains The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem Pick the succulent platn Pick the succulent platn A Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose D. Disless D. Note of above D. Note of above D. Marchanical support A Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose D. Disless D. Note of above D. Note	A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Exporation D. Changoration A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. Whi	A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment,promoting K+ UPTANE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A Transportation D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. A Companion cells S. Sieve elements C. Phicem fibres D. All of above D. Globberellin D. The process of photosynthesis D. Transport of water in plants D. Transport of mater is plants D. Transport of mater is plants D. Transport of mater is D. Transport of miner	A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment,promoting K+ UPTANE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A Transportation D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. A Companion cells S. Sieve elements C. Phicem fibres D. All of above D. Globberellin D. The process of photosynthesis D. Transport of water in plants D. Transport of mater is plants D. Transport of mater is plants D. Transport of mater is D. Transport of miner
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Exporation D. Croporation D. Croporation D. Verbilding the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Philoem tissue compromosses of. Philoem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem D. Pick the succulent plath A. Marigold B. Tape grass C. Ross A Marigold B. Tape grass C. Ross	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of Cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Exporation D. Exporation D. Verbildight enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem Pick the succulent platn A. Transport of water B. Transport of water B. Transport of materials C. Transport of food D. Mechanical support A. Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose C. Pick the succulent platn A. Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose C. Pick the succulent platn	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of Cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Exporation D. Exporation D. Verbildight enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem Pick the succulent platn A. Transport of water B. Transport of water B. Transport of materials C. Transport of food D. Mechanical support A. Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose C. Pick the succulent platn A. Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose C. Pick the succulent platn
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Charporation D. Charporation D. Charporation D. Whitch light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS D. White light D. White l	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Exporarition Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem Pick the succulent platn A Carpanion A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. A Transport of water B. Transport of water B. Transport of materials C. Transport of food D. Mechanical support A Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose C. Rose A Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Exporarition Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem Pick the succulent platn A Carpanion A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. A Transport of water B. Transport of water B. Transport of materials C. Transport of food D. Mechanical support A Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose C. Rose A Marigold B. Tape grass C. Rose
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Hats thook proteins B. Chaning solute composition of colls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Philoem tissue compromosses of. Philoem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Philoem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene B. Corporation A. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem Pick the succulent late. B. Corporation A. Marigold B. Tape grass A. Marigold B. Tape grass	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. White light D. Chesion D. Corposition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Companion cells D. Sieve elements C. Pholem three D. All of above D. All of above D. All of above D. All of above D. College of minerals D. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. D. Gibberellin D. The process of photosynthesis D. Transport of water in plants D. Transport of minerals D. Marigold D. Mechanical support D. Marigold D. Marigold D. Tape grass	A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaportion D. White light D. Corposition D. Corpos
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of constructed fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Private of the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Intribition D. Cohesion A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Philoem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements D. All of above D. All of above A. A. Laun B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin C. dibberellin D. The pracess of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis C. A popiosis pathway D. Apopiosi pathway D. Transport of water D. Transport of owater D. Transport of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis D. Transport of minerals D. Transport	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by wholin water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A Transpiration B. Guttalon C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohe	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A Transpiration B. Guttalon C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohes
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Ellow cells D. Evaporation of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Red light D. White light D. Companion cells D. Gultaion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. A Companion cells D. Sieve elements D. A Low and D. A. Auxin D. A. Auxin D. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. A. The movement of nutrients int heants D. The process of photosynthesis D. None of above Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem D. Transport of food D. A. Transport of food	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chriming solute composition of color colo	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Charing solute composition of color and propertion of unsaturated fatty acids on Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of Which of the followign is not a funcon of xylem A Heat shock proteins C. A Lead light C. Red li
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Intibibition D. Chession A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin D. All of above A. The movement of nutrients inth plants B. The transport of water in plants D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. A Vaculor pathway D. None of above A. Transport of water B. Transport of minerals C. Appolast pathway D. None of above	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation of usus D. Evaporation of usus D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Red light D. White light D. Red light D. White light D. White light D. Green light	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical merister D. Intercalary merister A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholoem tissue compromosses of. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phioem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Elhylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int highes B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway D. None of above A. Transport of water B. Transport of minerals
Xylem and pholem are generated by C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Intibibition D. Chession A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin D. All of above A. The movement of nutrients inth plants B. The transport of water in plants D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. A Vaculor pathway D. None of above A. Transport of water B. Transport of minerals C. Appolast pathway D. None of above	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation of usus D. Evaporation of usus D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Red light D. White light D. Red light D. White light D. White light D. Green light	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical merister D. Intercalary merister A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholoem tissue compromosses of. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phioem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Elhylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int highes B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway D. None of above A. Transport of water B. Transport of minerals
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of colls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Gattaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phicem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int h plants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absomption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway C. Apoplast pathway D. None of above A. Transport of water	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Indibition D. Corbesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A The movement of nutrients int h plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis C. Apoplast pathway D. Apoplast pathway D. Apoplast pathway D. Apoplast pathway D. None of above A Transport of water	A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chang solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int h plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis C. Apoplast pathway D. Apoplast pathway D. Apoplast pathway D. Apoplast pathway D. None of above A. Transport of water
A Heat shock proteins	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin D. The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway C. Apoplast pathway C. Apoplast pathway D. None of above D. None of above	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Eithylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A The movement of nutrients int h plants C. The absorption of micrasis D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis A Vaculor pathway B. Symplest pathway C. Apoplast pathway D. None of above
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Holden D. Gobesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. All of above D. All of above D. All of above D. All of above D. Gibberellin D. The plants D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. None of above D. None of above	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A Transpiration B. Guttalon C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants C. The absorption of micration D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis A Vaculor pathway B. Symplest pathway D. None of above	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Calls C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A Transpiration B. Guttalon C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants C. The absorption of micration D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis A Vaculor pathway B. Symplest pathway D. None of above
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells B. Green light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients inthe plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway C. Apolast pathway C. Apolast pathway C. Apolast pathway C. Apolast pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem tipres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem tipres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells B. Green light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients inthe plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway C. Apolast pathway C. Apolast pathway C. Apolast pathway C. Apolast pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem tibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem tibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells B. Green light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients inthe plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway C. Apolast pathway C. Apolast pathway C. Apolast pathway C. Apolast pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem tibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem tibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin The TACT theory primarily explains Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway Casparian strips are hurdle in the way of
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of: A. Transpiration B. Guttation C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway B. Symplast pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway B. Symplast pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway B. Symplast pathway
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of: A. Transpiration B. Guttation C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway B. Symplast pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway B. Symplast pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway B. Symplast pathway
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Inbibition D. Cohesion The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. Ph. A. Auxin B. Ethiylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants D. The process of photosynthesis	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A Cambium B. Charlesian C. Inhibition D. Cohesion D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants D. The transport of water in plants D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis A Vaculor pathway B. Symplast pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A Blue light D. White light D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A Transpration D. A Daylor D. All of above D. The transport of water in plants D. The transport of water in plants D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. Symplast pathway
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem B. Chaning solute composition of cells B. Green light C. Red light D. White light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Al Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above D. All of above A. The movement of nutrients int the plants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis D. The process of photosynthesis	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int h plants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Philoem tissue compromosses of. A Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A Blue light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Choesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phoem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int hiplants D. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis D. Supposer teachbury D. Supposer teachbury
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Glibberellin D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants C. The absorration of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical merister D. Intercalary merister A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phioem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Glibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical merister D. Intercalary merister A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phioem fibres D. All of above A Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Glibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis A. Vaculor pathway
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary m	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Indibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A The movement of nutrients int helants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Indibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A The movement of nutrients int helants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary m	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Indibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A The movement of nutrients int helants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis	Xylem and pholem are generated by A Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. A Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Indibition D. Cohesion A Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A The movement of nutrients int helants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals D. The process of photosynthesis
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. Chesion D. Chesion D. Chesion D. Chesion D. Chesion D. Chesion D. A. Companion cells D. All of above D. Gibberellin D. Chesion D. Chesion D. Gibberellin D. Chesion	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Cambium B. Carket C. A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. Chrosion B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Chesion D. Chesion D. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above D. Sieberellin D. The TACT theory primarily explains D. Gibberellin D. The absorption of minerals	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Cambium B. Cork C. A, Alea shock proteins B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains The TACT theory primarily explains A. The movement of nutrients int helants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorption of minerals
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A. Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D.	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Cambium B. Carkel ight C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Chesion B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Chesion D. Chesion The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains D. Gibberellin D. The absorption of minerals D. The absorption of minerals
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A. Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D.	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of cells D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Cambium B. Carkel ight C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Chesion B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Chesion D. Chesion The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains D. Gibberellin D. The absorption of minerals D. The absorption of minerals
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains B. Che Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int h plants C. The absorrption of minerals C. The absorrption of minerals	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. The TACT theory primarily explains A. Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of cells B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int h plants B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of cells B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin The TACT theory primarily explains B. The transport of water in plants C. The absorrption of minerals
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Gittaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients inth plants The TACT theory primarily explains B. The transport of water in plants B. The transport of water in plants	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary m	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary m
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. It ranspiration B. Guttaion C. Indibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. The movement of nutrients in the plants	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Chesion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholoem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Pholem tissue compromosses of. Pholem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Cambium B. Carkelling C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. It ranspiration B. Guttaion C. Indibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. The movement of nutrients in the plants	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Chesion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholoem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Chesion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Pholoem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients in the plants
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chearing solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Cohesion A. Companion C. Inbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int intercal companions and the protection of t	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Inhibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int in the stem and rout growth is.	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Inhibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int in the stem and rout growth is.
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Cheaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Chesion A. Companion C. Inbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int intercal certains and contributes in the contribute of nutrients into the contribute of nutrients in the	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Intbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int interception.	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Intbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int interception.
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Cheaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Chesion A. Companion C. Inbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin A. The movement of nutrients int intercal certains and contribute in the contribution of nutrients into the center of the contribute of nutrients into the center of the contribute of nutrients into the center of the contribute of nutrients into the center of	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Inbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. The movement of nutrients int in the position of the process in the plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. The movement of nutrients in the plant hormone of nutrients in the plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. The movement of nutrients in the plant hormone in the plant hormone of nutrients in the plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is.	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Inbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem tissue compromosses of. The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. The movement of nutrients int in the position of the process in the plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. The movement of nutrients in the plant hormone of nutrients in the plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. The movement of nutrients in the plant hormone in the plant hormone of nutrients in the plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is.
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment,promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment,promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Ethylene C. cytokinins D. Gibberellin
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Cohesion A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Ethylene C. cytokinins	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Expiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Expiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Cohesion A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Ethylene C. cytokinins	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Expiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. A. Expiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light C. Red light D. White light D. Cohesion A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. B. Ethylene C. cytokinins	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin B. Ethylene C. cytokinins
E. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Characteristics D. C. Increasing proportion of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light D. White light D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above The plant hormone which inhibits the stem and root growth is. D. Exportion of cells D. A. Lavin D. Coytokinins	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercal merister D. A. Transpiration D. Vohite light	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercal merister D. A. Transpiration D. Vohite light
E. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light D. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. All of above D. All of above D. All of above D. All of above	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary m	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary m
A. Heat shock proteins B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light D. White light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Chesion A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of cells D. Evaporation A. Blue light D. White light D. Chession A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Cambium B. Chaning solute composition of cells D. Evaporation A. Blue light D. White light D. Chession A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres D. All of above A. Auxin
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Evaluate composition of cells D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. All of above	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Philoem fibres D. All of above	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. Evaporation D. White light D. Cohesion D. Cohesion D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Philoem fibres D. All of above
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of Cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary m	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary m
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of Cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. B. Cork C. Apical meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of Cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. Phloem tissue compromosses of. B. Cork C. Apical meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion Phloem tissue compromosses of. A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements C. Phloem fibres
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells B. Sieve elements
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells C. Store above 45	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion A. Companion cells C. See Absertable 19
A. Heat shock proteins B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light D. White light D. Inbibition D. Cohesion	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS Process by which water evaporates from surface of leaf primarily through stomata. A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition D. Cohesion
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment,promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light D. White light D. Whit	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light D. White light D
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment,promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion C. Imbibition	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light D. White light D. Whit	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light D. White light D
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion B. Guttaion	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion B. Guttaion	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light D. White light D. Gauttaion
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS B. Chaning solute compositon of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute composition of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light A. Transpiration B. Guttaion
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light C. Red light D. White light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS B. Chaning solute compositon of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light D. White light D. White light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light D. White light
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding environment, promoting K+ UPTAKE IS A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light B. Green light C. Red light
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding A. Blue light B. Green light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation Which light enhances the process of opening of stomata by acidifying the surrounding A. Blue light B. Green light
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation A. Blue light
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation	Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation	Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids D. Evaporation
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of unsaturated fatty acids
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells C. Increasing proportion of
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of cells
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins B. Chaning solute compositon of
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem A. Heat shock proteins
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem	Xylem and pholem are generated by A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem D. Intercalary meristem
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem
Xylem and pholem are generated by B. Cork C. Apical meristem	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem	A. Cambium B. Cork C. Apical meristem
Vylem and photem are generated by	A. Cambium B. Cork	A. Cambium B. Cork
R Cork	A. Cambium	A. Cambium
A. Cambium		
	7 11011010	r Questions Answers Choice

15	I he forece which plays crucial role in maintaining continuity of water column during ascent of sap is	B. Cohesion C. Tension D. lonic bond
16	The excess glucose after respiratory needs in plants is converted into non -reducing sugar.i.e	A. Cane sugar B. Malt sugarMil C. Milk sugar D. Lactose
17	Which statemetn about laterial meristem is correct.	A. Cylinders of divising cells along peripheral regions B. Found in woody plants C. Cruical for socondary growth D. All of above
18	Which statemetn chaacterizestension in TACT theory	A. Negativepressr ecreated by pulling force for continous flow of water B. Attractive force betwen water and xylem walls C. attractive force between water molecules D. Both a and c
19	Which of the followig statemetns describe the deficiency of calcium is plants.	A. Dark patches on leaves B. Plant becomes lighter in color C. Developmetnof yellow and brown patches D. Browing and wrinkling of leaves
20	Cytokinins are characterized by	A. Promote cytokinesis during cell division B. Increase rae of DNA replicaions C. Antagonist to gibberellins D. Both a and b