**Question bank:**

1. **The cell wall is composed principally of the polysaccharide called……………**
2. **Cellulose** b. **cytosol c. cell wall d. middle lamella**
3. **Food crops can be classified in many ways, including by their use and by their ……………..**

**a.Anatomy classification b. taxonomic classification c. behavior classification**

1. **As the plant cell grows, more cellulose fibres are secreted by the protoplast and**

**laid down on the inside of the primary wall forming a ……………**

1. [**rigidity**](https://natureclaim.com/medicine/info/passionflower/) b. **primary wall** c. **secondary wall** d. **protoplast**
2. **Unlike animal cells, the outermost boundary of the plant cell is the …….**

**a.Plasma membrane** b. **plasma wal**l **c.** **cell wall** d. **cell membrane**

1. **Adjacent plant cells in a tissue are held together by a thin layer called the** ……………..

**a.Pectic b. middle lamella c. cytosol d. cellulose**

1. **The …………… functions as a storage region for the cell and plays a major role in**

**Controlling cell shape and volume**

**a.plastids** b. **nucleus** c. **cytoplasm d. vacuole**

1. **The series of chemical reactions, leading to the synthesis of food, takes place in the fluid …………. .**

**a.Grana**  **b thylakoids** **c**. **stroma** **d. Chlorophyll**

1. **The epidermis also contains small openings called ……………….., which allow for gas exchange between the plant and the environment.**
2. **Chromoplast** b. **stomata**  c **cortex** d. **Xylem.**
3. **The …………… is responsible for transporting water and minerals from the roots up to the leaves, while the ……….. transports organic compounds such as sugars and amino acids from the leaves down to the rest of the plant**
4. **Phloem, pith b. xylem , epigermis c. phloem, xylem d. Xylem, phleom.**
5. **One common form of stem modification is…………, which occurs when plants produce additional layers of tissue in their stems.**
6. **Thickening stem b. rhizomes stem c. defense stem** d. **climb stem**
7. **……………. cells are thin-walled and function in photosynthesis, storage, and secretion**
8. **Collenchyma b. parenchyma c. sclerenchyma d. Collenchyma and sclerenchyma**
9. **Tiny …………. elements form a continuous tube-like system, transporting food, hormones, and other materials throughout the plant.**

**a.Tracheid** **b**. **Companion Cells** **c.** **Vessel elements** **d**. **sieve tube.**

 **Write the Differences between Schlerenchyma Cells and Parenchyma Cells**

 **Connect the correct sentence or word in list A to list B.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| **1-Mitochondria** | **a.** **grow horizontally underground and produce new shoots, and bulbs, which store energy and nutrients for future growth** |
| **2-Anthocyanins** | **b.Protecting plant from UV. Found in (redcabbage, blueberry)** |
| **3-golgi body** | **c.Contain other than chlorophyll carotenoid and anthocyanins, responsible of bright colors in flower and fruit have arole in attracting pollinator.** |
| **4-Guard cells** | **d. is an accessory pigment that assist in capturing light energy** |
| **5- Chollenchyma Cells** | **e.** **post office** |
| **6-Beta- carotene** | **f. batteries** |
| **7-Chlorophyll (b)** | **g. Converted by the body into vitamin A.** |
| **8- rhizomes** | 1. **surround the stomata and control their opening and closing.**
 |
| **9-Chromoplasts** | 1. **cells have thickened walls and are filled with living cytoplasm, which gives them a flexible and elastic nature and are specialized for support and movement**
 |

**Q/Writ about the types and functions of chlorophyll**