



Final Examination- 2nd Semester, _____ Sitting (2022-2023)

Q1// Fill the following blanks: (20 marks)

1. Conversion of ammonia to nitrite and then nitrate is known as
2. The two ways of representing growth rates are and
3. *Auxin* is a Greek word derived from *auxein*, which means
4. The first common natural cytokinin identified was purified from immature maize kernels and named
5. The amino acid methionine is the precursor of
6. Phytochrome consists of two elements and
7. Micronutrients are those elements essential for plant growth which needed in only very small quantities. These elements are sometimes called
8. is the conversion of an element from an organic form to an inorganic state as a result of microbial activity.

Q2// Put (T) for true and (F) for false sentences and correct the false once: (20 marks)

1. Log phase is the initial phase of growth when the rate of growth is very slow.
2. The mechanism of IAA polar transport involves a pH difference across the cell membrane allowing the movement of IAA into the cell.
3. One of the most prominent effects of Abscisic acid is the elongation of genetically dwarf (mutant) varieties of plants.
4. In short-day plants, Pfr induces flowering and hence flowering requires low levels of Pfr.
5. Chlorosis is the loss of chlorophyll resulting in the yellowing of leaves.
6. Gibberillic acid discovered as a bacterial compound that enhances rice growth but reduce seed production.
7. Abscisic acid plays an important role in plants during water stress and drought conditions.
8. Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen constitute about 56% of the total dry matter of plants.
9. The ammonia and urea present in the soil are indirectly absorbed by plants.
10. The conversion of nitrates into nitrogen gas which is then released into the atmosphere called nitrification.

