40 Questions in Botany

Q2 /Enumerate Five Special characteristics of plants.

Q3 /Enumerate Ergastic substances.

Q4 /Enumerate Two chemical structures of crystals.

Q5 / Write the difference between the Chloroplast and Leucoplast.

Q6 / Write the difference between the Monocot plants and Dicot plants

Q7/ Write the difference between the Morphology and Anatomy

Q8 / Write the difference between the Cell wall and Plasma membrane

Q9 / Write the difference between the Tonoplast and Plasma membrane

Q10/ Check the correct choices:

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1 they consist of RNA and protein
a- Ribosome b- Peroxisome c- Cytoplasm
2. The Vacuole function is regulation
a- Protein b- Starch c- Water
 The mitochondria are concerned with process of conservation. a- Photosensitize b- Energy c- Transpiration
4. The complex of DNA and Protein called
a- Chromatin b- Ribosome c- peroxisome
5. Pit has complementary pit exactly opposite it called
a- Bordered pit b- blind pit c- pit pair
6. after plant photosensitize process plant release
a- Co2 b- O2 c- N2
Q11/ Fill the following gaps:
1- Botany is
 2- The plant cell typically consists ofandandand
3- Aleuronic grains may be or or and
4- Ribosomes are small particles that occur free in, on the outside of
the
5- Vacuole occupy more than of the volume of most mature

5- Vacuole occupy more than ----- of the volume of most mature plant cells.

Q12/ Enumerate only Non-living components.

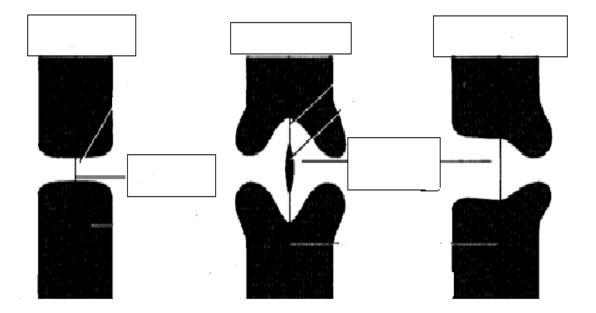
Q13/ Enumerate only Types of plastids.

Q14/ Write only one main functions of the following:

- 1- Mitochondria.
- 2- Peroxisomes.
- 3- Golgi apparatus.
- 4- Cytoplasm.

Q15/ Write the differences between the Gymnosperms and Angiosperm.

Q16/ Rewrite the correct phrases into the blank boxes of these diagrams



Q17/ What is the relationships between air purification and plant?

Q18/Fill the blanks with missing words; (choose 10 phrases from the box and write the appropriate one in the blank):

Monocots, <u>Phoenix</u>, rhizomes, cotyledons, Globform, Cabbage, <u>Quercus</u>, bulbs <u>Euphorbi</u>a, heartwood, Conical (Coniform), head lettuce, Gamopetalous, tubers, Fabaceae, sapwood, Monadelphous, xylem, Shrubs, Fusiform, Dicots, Lateral root,

- 2. ----- and ----- are unusually large terminal buds.
- 4. ----- have Parallel veined-mostly grasses while ---------- have pinnate veins-veins extend laterally from the mid-rib to the edge
- 5. The xylem forms the inner ring and is often called the----- and ------.

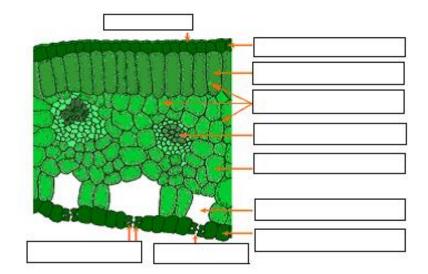
Q19/ Read the following statements carefully and identify whether each statement is true (T) or false (F) and correct the false statements:

- 1. Crowns are compressed stems with leaves and flowers on short internodes.
- 2. Roots have nodes; stems do not.
- **3.** Rhizomes, which are shortened, compressed underground stems surrounded by fleshy scales (leaves) that envelop a central bud at the tip of the stem.
- **4.** Rhizomes can be divided into pieces, bulblets or cormels can be removed from the parent, and tubers can be cut into pieces containing eyes.

5. Trees have one main trunk and are usually taller than 12 feet while shrubs have many main stems and are usually less than 12 feet tall.

Q19/ Define only two of the following:

1. Stem. 2. Buds. 3. Tunicate bulbs



Q20/ Write appropriate phrases in the following square blanks: (30 Marks)

Q21/ Read the following statements carefully and identify whether each statement is true (T) or false (F) and correct the false statements:

- 1. Herbaceous or succulent stems contain less amounts of sapwood.
- 2. Vines-have long trailing stems. Some vines grow along the ground while others need a structure to grow on.
- 3. The edible parts of broccoli are composed of stem tissue, flower buds, and a few small leaves.

- 4. Lateral (axillary) buds are located on the sides of a stem and usually arise where a leaf meets a stem (an axil).
- 5. The pith is part of the epidermis and produces from a waxy layer called cutin which protects the leaf from diseases and dehydration.

Q22/ Fill the following gaps:

1-Permanent tissue consists of and
2-Parenchyma tissue divided on the basis of function to,,
and
3-There are three types of collenchyma, and
4-Lenticels are
5-Some taproots are modified for food storage as

Q23/ Enumerate only Types of roots.

Q24/ Enumerate only Types of underground stems.

Q25/ Enumerate only Types of meristems according to the position of meristem in the plant.

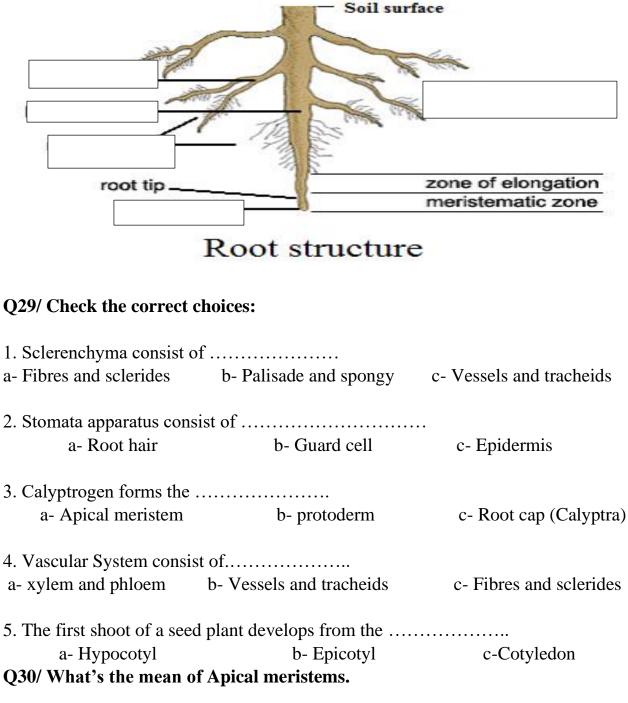
Q26/ Enumerate only Types of vessels.

*Q*27/ Write only <u>one</u> function for the following:

- 1- Root cap.
- 5- Stems.
- 6- Parenchyma tissue.
- 7- Companion cells.

8- Root hair.

Q28/ Rewrite the correct phrases into the blank boxes of these diagrams



Q31/ Define Differentiation.

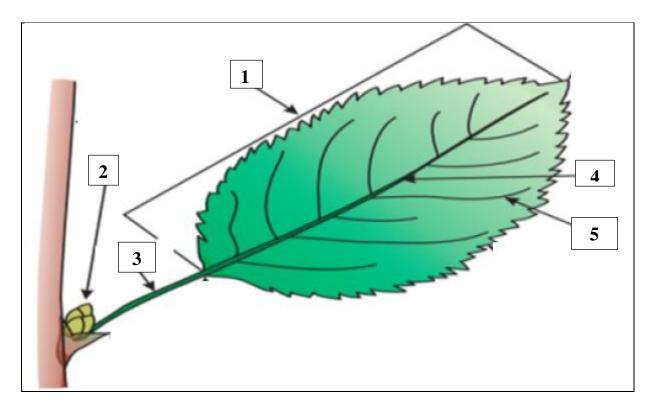
Q32/ Enumerate the types of Collenchyma

Q33/ Enumerate the types of roots

Q34/Write the function of Endoplasmic Reticulum

Q35/Write the DNA function.

Q36/ Rewrite the correct phrases into the blank boxes of these diagrams



Q37/ Enumerate the Under-ground stems.

Q38/ Fill the following blanks with appropriate phrases:

Stolons are ------.
 Xylem is a tissue composed of ------, ------ and ------ and ----- Some roots are modified to carry out specialized functions of ----- and -----

4. In the parallel venation veins arising from the base of ------ and run ------

5. Stomata apparatus which contains ----- and -----.

Q39/ Enumerate the following:

- 1. Underground stem.
- 2. Leaf types.
- 3.Vessels types.
- 4.Collenchyma types.
- 5. Aleuronic grains.

Q40/ Mention the function of the following:

- 1. Mitochondria.
- 2.Ribosomes.
- 3. DNA.
- 4. Root hair.
- 5. Companion cells.
- 6. leaf.

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