

Class: XIth

Date:

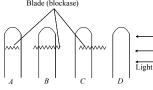
Subject: BIOLOGY

DPP No.: 1

## **Topic :- Plant Growth & Development**

	101	pic :- Flant Growt	_			
1.	Which hormone is					
	a) IAA	b) NAA	c) ABA	d) GA		
2.	Plant growth regulators are also described as					
	a) Plant growth substance		b) Plant hormones			
	c) Phytohormones		d) All of these			
3.	Name of a gaseous plant hormone is					
	a) IAA	b) Gibberellins	c) Ethylene	d) Abscisic acid		
4.	Exponential growth can't be sustained for much time due to					
	I. limited space and	l nutrien <mark>t</mark>				
	II. accumulation of	_				
	III. unlimited space					
	IV. accumulation of	_				
	Choose the correct	combin <mark>ation</mark> of options				
	a) I and III	b) III and IV	c) I and II	d) IV and II		
5.	Programmed cell death is scientifically termed as					
	a) Autotomy	b) Cell lysis	c) Apoptosis	d) None of these		
6.	The following statements are given about plant growth hormones:  I. Kinetin is a degradative substance from DNA molecule.					
	II. ABA is present, in all the plants.					
	III. Low ratio of cytokinins to auxins favours root formation only.					
	IV. ABA is synthesized catabolically through mevalonate pathway.					
	The correct combination is					
	a) I and II	b) II and III	c) I and III	d) III and IV		
7.	Plants followA pathways in response to environment or phases of life to form different kind of					
	structures. This ability is calledB Complete the given statement with the correct combination of options					
	a) A-same; B-elasti	-	b) A-elasticity; B-same	_		
	c) A-different; B-pl	asucany	d) A-same; B-plastically	У		

8.	Opening of floral buds into a) Autonomic movement of c) Paratonic movement of	of locomotion	•	b) Autonomic movement of variation d) Autonomic movement of growth	
9.	The bioassay of auxin is a) <i>Avena</i> curvature test c) Culture of fungus		b) Callus formation d) Seed dormancy		
10.	<ul> <li>The cells derived from cambium, root apical and shoot apical meristem differentiate and maperform specific functions. This act is called</li> <li>a) Differentiation</li> <li>b) Dedifferentiation</li> <li>c) Redifferentiation</li> <li>d) All of the</li> </ul>				
	a) Differentiation	b) beamerendation	c) Redifferentiation	uj Ali oi tilese	
11.	Induction of flowering by a) Vernalization	low temperature treati b) Cryobiology	nent is c) Photoperiodism	d) Pruning	
12.	Response of plants due to reversible turgor change in pulvinus is a) Nyctinastic b) Seismonastic c) Heptonastic d) Photonastic				
13.	The type of growth where called a) Closed form of growth c) Open form of growth	new cells are always b	eing added to plant body by b) Diffused form of growd) Discontinuous form	wth	
14.	Which of the following is a a) <i>Helianthus annuus</i> c) <i>Avena sativa</i>			·ima	
15.	Four coleoptile for experin	ment			



Which coleoptile bend toward the light? Choose the correct option

a) A and B

b) *C* and *D* 

c) A and D

d) C and B

16. Which one of the following acids is a derivative of carotenoids?

a) Indole-butyric acid

b) Indole-3 acetic acid

c) Gibberellic acid

d) Abscisic acid

17. Growth plotted against time gives a

a) Parabolic curve

b) Sigmoid curve

c) Upright line

d) Horizontal line

- 18. Cell elongation in intermodal regions of the green plants takes place due to
  - a) Indole acetic acid
- b) Cytokinins
- c) Gibberellins
- d) Ethylene

- 19. An enzyme that can stimulate germination of barley seeds is
  - a)  $\alpha$ -amylase
- b) Lipase
- c) Protease
- d) Invertase
- 20. The final structure at maturity of a cell/tissue is determined by
  - a) Type of cells

b) Type of cell division

c) Location of cell within tissue

d) Nutrient in cells

