DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIth **Subject : BIOLOGY**

Date : **DPP No. : 3**

Topic :- Plant Growth & Development

1. Which of the following hormones does not naturally occur in plants?
   a) 2,4-D b) IAA c) GA d) ABA

2. The deteriorative processes in plants that naturally terminate their functional life, are collectively called
   a) Wilting b) Abscission c) Plasmolysis d) Senescence

3. Abscission and dormancy are caused by
   a) ABA b) $CH_2 - CH_2$ c) IAA d) IBA

4. Process of vernalization can be induced by
   a) Cytokinin b) Auxin c) Phototropin d) GA

5. Growth of an organism is characterised by
   a) An irreversible permanent increase in size of an organ
   b) An irreversible permanent increase in size of a cell
   c) Both (a) and (b)
   d) Reversible permanent changes

6. The hormone involved in metabolism of food material in cereal grains during germination is
   a) Auxin b) Cytokinin c) Gibberellin d) None of these

7. A hormone delaying senescence is
   a) Auxin b) Cytokinin c) Ethylene d) Gibberellins

8. Cytokinin helps in delaying the leaf falling/senescences mainly by
   a) Promoting nutrient mobilisation b) Inhibiting cell division
   c) Promoting cell elongation d) Promoting cell differentiation

9. ABA was discovered during
   a) Mid 1960s b) Mid 1959s c) Mid 1096s d) Mid 1996s

10. Parthenocarpy in tomatoes is induced by
    a) Cytokinin b) Auxin c) Gibberellin d) $CH_2 - CH_2$

11. The role of PGR is of one kind of …A… control. Along with genomic control and …B… factors, they play an important role in plant growth. Many of …C… factor, such as temperature, light, etc., control growth and development *via* PGR.
Choose the correct option A, B and C to complete the given statement
a) A-intrinsic, B- intrinsic, C-extrinsic
b) A-intrinsic, B-extrinsic, C-extrinsic
c) A-extrinsic, B-extrinsic, C-intrinsic
d) A-intrinsic, B-extrinsic, C-intrinsic

12. Growth promoting hormone is
a) IAA
b) Gibberellin
c) 2,4-D
d) ABA

13. The study of different aspects or appearance of plants in different seasons of the year is called
a) Ecology
b) Ecosystem
c) Phenology
d) Demography

14. In the given figure find out the absolute and relative growth rate and choose the correct option

	Absolute Growth Rate	Relative Growth Rate
a)	1 cm^2	1 cm^2
b)	100 cm^2	5 cm^2
c)	5 cm^2	100 cm^2
d)	0.5 cm^2	100 cm^2

15. Flowering of plants by exposure to low temperature is called
a) Vernalisation
b) Cryobiology
c) Photoperiodism
d) Micrografting

16. Which of the following movement in plants is not related to change in auxin level?
a) Nyctinastic leaf movement
b) Movement of root towards soil
c) Movement of sunflower, tracking the direction of sun
d) Movement of shoot towards light

17. I. Leaf abscission is …A… by auxin in younger leaves and fruits
II. Apical dominance is …B… by auxin
Complete the given statement by choosing appropriate options for the given blanks
a) A-inhibited; B-promoted
b) A-promoted; B-inhibited
c) A-inhibited; B-inhibited
d) A-promoted; B-promoted

18. Study the following statements of plants growth
I. One single maize root apical meristem can give rise to more than 17500 new cells per hour
II. A cell in watermelon can increase its size up to 3,50,000 times
III. Growth of pollen tube is measured in the terms of its length
IV. Growth in dorsiventral leaf is measured in terms of an increase in its surface area

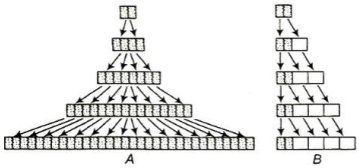
Choose the correct option

a) I and II b) II and III c) III and IV d) I, II, III and IV

19. The phytohormone, which induces triple response growth is

a) IAA b) ABA c) GA_3 d) C_2H_4

20. In the given diagram, what does A and B indicates?



Choose the correct option

a) A-Mitosis; B-Meiosis
b) A-Arithmetic growth; B-Geometric growth
c) A-Geometric growth; B-Arithmetic growth
d) A-Multiplicative phase; B-Replicative growth