ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub: Biological Sciences **Class: XI** **Date: 27.2.2021**

Transport in Plants **F.M:15**

WORKSHEET – 67 **(1x15=15)**

i) Some carier proteins allow the transport of only two types of molecules which move together, which is called

(1) Anti transport **(2) Co transport** (3) Syntransport (4) All of these

ii) Which of the following is a type of cotransport?

(1) Antiport (2) Symport (3)Uniport **(4)All of these**

iii) Stomata remains open when the guard cells have

(1) **More K+** (2) more ABA (3) less K+ (4) None of these

iv) Which of the following is an inhibitor of transpiration?

(1) Auxin (2)Gibberellin **(3) ABA** (4) Ethylene

v) Exit of the solvent molecules from the cell is referred to as

(1) Exosmosis (2) Endosmosis (3) Diffusion (4) Facilitated diffusion

vi) Major portion of transpiration occurs through

(1) **Stomata** (2) Lenticels (3) Both (1) and (2) (4)Cuticle

vii) Water and minerals in guttation escape through

(1) Stomata (2) Lenticels **(3) Hydathode** (4)Cuticle

viii) Guttation is commonly observed in

(1) Arum (2) Nasturtium (3) Tomato **(4)All of these**

ix) Entry of K+ ions into the cell leads to

(1) **Opening of stomata** (2) Closing of stomata (3) Inhibition of transpiration (4) No effect

x) Exchange of K+ ions is stopped by

(1) Ethylene (2) Gibberellin (3) Cytokinin **(4) ABA**

xi) Which of the following binds to a specific solute?

(1) **Carrier proteins** (2) Channel proteins (3)Porins (4) All of these

xii) When a molecule move across the membrane independent of other molecule, it is called

(1) Antiport (2) Symport **(3) Uniport** (4) None of these

xiii) In which of the following energy is required for transport?

(1) Diffusion (2) Osmosis **(3) Active transport** (4) Facilitated diffusion

xiv) Which of the following processes are important for making the cell turgid?

(1) **Osmosis** (2)Diffusion (3) Facilitated diffusion (4) Active transport

xv) When the excess water is liberated through the root of the plant it is called

(1) Guttation (2) Transpiration **(3) Leaching** (4) Evaporation

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