



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

## A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

### WORK SHEET – 27

Class: IX

Sub: Life science

Date: 15.05.2020



**Topic: Transpiration - Part 3 and passive transport -diffusion and osmosis (part 1) F.M. : 15**

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**Choose the correct option:**

**(1x15=15)**

1. Transpiration creates \_\_\_\_\_ within the body of plant so that rapid uptake of water can take place :-  
a) Diffusion pressure b) Diffusion pressure deficit c) Suction force d) Both diffusion pressure deficit and suction force
2. The term diffusion pressure deficit was coined by :-  
a) Mayer b) Peter Mitchell c) Pfeffer d) none of these
3. The suction force of transpiration which causes upward movement of water and minerals. This phenomenon is called :-  
a) Translocation b) Ascent of sap c) Descent of sap d) Osmosis
4. Transpiration maintains turgidity by :-  
a) translocation b) maintaining the decrease of cell sap concentration c) Increasing the cell sap concentration d) Both (b) and (c)
5. The following is/are the functions of transpiration:-  
a) Cooling effect b) Absorption of water c) elimination of excess water d) All of these
6. Excessive Transpiration may lead to:-  
a) Permanent wilting b) Wilting c) Greater absorption of minerals d) none of these
7. The transport system in plants is necessary for the distribution:-  
a) food b) water c) minerals d) All of these
8. The conducting tissue of plants are :-  
a) Xylem b) phloem c) Both xylem and phloem d) cambium
9. Terrestrial plants absorb water by roots but aquatic plant :-  
a) Do not absorb water b) Absorb by special structures c) Absorb water throughout the body surface d) none of these
10. The type of water absorption which does not require energy :-  
a) Active transport b) Diffusion c) Osmosis d) Both (b) and (c)
11. The movement of molecules from a region of higher concentration to a region lower concentration is called :-  
a) Active transport b) Diffusion c) Osmosis d) none of these

12. The movement of water molecules from their region of higher concentration to their region of low concentration separated by a semi permeable membrane :-  
a) Osmosis b) Diffusion c) passive transport d) none of these
13. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of osmosis :-  
a) Three b) four c) two d) one
14. The exit of solvent molecules from a living cell into the surrounding environment is called:-  
a) Endosmosis b) Exosmosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion
15. Endosmosis results in the \_\_\_\_\_ of cells.  
a) Turgidity b) Flaccidity c) No effect d) All of these

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