THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA FOUNDATION IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING BZF 2207 BIOLOGY I DURATION THREE (03) HOURS



FINAL EXAMINATION 2016/17

	INDEX NUMBER:
Date: 15.10.2017.	Time:9.30a.m12.30p.m.
	iven in the question paper itself. Answers to answer book provided.

Total No. of Questions in Part I - 02 Total No. of Questions in Part II -05 No. of pages -08

PART I (1 ½ Hours) Multiple Choice and Structured Essay Questions Answer ALL Questions

Part A – Multiple Choice Questions

Indicate the most appropriate answer with a cross (X) in the cage provided.

1.1) The	xylem tissue is considered as a complex tissue because,
a	a.) it acts as a water conducting tissue.
b	b.) it provides mechanical strength to the plant.
c.	c.) it has many cells.
d	d.) it is composed of many different types of cells.
<u> </u>	•
1.2) The	plasma membrane separates
a.	a.) cytoplasm from cell wall.
b	b.) cytoplasm from vacuole.
С	c.) vacuole from cell wall.
d	d.) cytoplasm from nucleus.
L	1
1.3) Roo	ting in stem cuttings can be induced artificially by
a	a.) ethylene.
b	b.) auxins.
С	c.) gibberellic acid.
d	d) abscisic acid.

(1.4) An exa.	inple of a finite seed dispersed by write is
a	a.) Mangifera indica.
b	b.) Pisum sativum.
c.	c.) Cocos nucifera.
d	d.) Dipterocarpus
1.5) Which	of the following is true regarding Carbon cycle?
a	a.) It is a non-gaseous cycle.
b	b.) It can be regarded as an unimportant cycle to life on earth.
c.	c.) It is disturbed mostly by human activities.
d	d.) It occurs in one direction.
When two ho	questions 1.6 and 1.7 based on the data given below. eterozygous yellow mice were crossed, the F_1 progeny produced only two yellow e black mouse.
1.6) What i	s the phenomenon shown by this cross?
a.	a.) Incomplete dominance.
b	b.) Gene linkage.
c	c.) Lethal genes.
$\frac{1}{d}$	d.) Co-dominance.
1.7) What we the F	would be the genotype of the one quarter $(1/4)$ portion of the mice not produced in generation if Y represents the yellow colour?
a	a.) YY.
b	b.) Yy.
c	c.) yy.
d	d.) none of the above.
1.8) What i	is the first stable product of C ₃ photosynthesis?
a	a.) Pyruvic acid.
ь	b.) Maleic acid.
c	c.) Oxalo acetic acid.
d	d.) Phosphoglyceric acid.
1.9) Which	of the following is not a function of proteins?
a.	a.) biocatalyisis.
b	b.) serving as a thermal insulator.
	c.) transport of various compounds.
C	d.) regulation of physiological functions.
d	d.) regulation of physicioffical ranguages.

1.10) Short d	lay plants flower
a	a.) when the day length is longer than the critical day length.
Ъ	b.) irrespective of day length.
c.	c.) when night period is interrupted by a brief period of light.
d	d.) when the day length is shorter than the critical day length.
L	
1.11) The pla	ant which shows isomorphic alternation of generation is
a	a.) Nephrolepis.
b	b.) Poganatum.
c.	c.) Ulva.
d	d.) Cycas.
1.12) A plan	t cell without a nucleus is a
a.	a.) sieve tube cell.
b	b.) parenchyma cell.
C.	c.) collenchyma cell.
d	d.) root hair.
1.13) Dorma	
a	a.) is the inactive period of seeds prior to germination.
b	b.) can be induced by external factors.
С	c.) Both of the above statements are correct.
d	d.) None of the above statements are correct.
	the state of a higher plant is called
1.14) The sy	embiotic association between fungi and root of a higher plant is called
a	a.) a lichen.
ь	b.) a mycorrhiza.
c	c.) a coralloid root.
d	d.) a basidium.
1 165 337 1.1.	of the fall arrives is false reserving DNA?
<u> </u>	of the following is false regarding DNA? a.) It is responsible for protein synthesis.
a	b.) Uracil is a base present in DNA.
b	c.) It transfers characters from generation to generation.
d	d.) DNA is found in mitochondria and chloroplasts as well.
	d.) DIVA is found in introchondria and omorophase as well.
1.16) Conife	erous forests
a. a.	a.) have no seasonal variations.
b	b.) are dominated by grasses.
c	c.) are populated by a large number of plants and animals.
	d) are also called Percel forests

1.17) Disease	es transmitted by water
a	a.) are caused by viruses.
b	b.) cannot be controlled.
C.	c.) spread fast.
d	d.) affect only a small number of people.
<u> </u>	
1.18) The inn	ermost circle of a female flower is called
a.	a.) sepals.
b	b.) petals
c	c.) androecium.
d	d.) gynoecium.
1.19) A plan	t which shows a thigmonastic movement is
a	a.) Phyllanthus emblica
b	b.) Mimosa pudica
c.	c.) Tamarindus indicus
d	d.) Phaseolus vulgaris
1.20) The en	d product of glycolysis is
a	a.) Acetyl CoA
b	b.) ATP
c	c.) Pyruvic Acid
d	d.) Ethyl Alcohol
1.21) A mon	ocot stem has
a	a.) undifferentiated ground tissue.
b	b.) closed vascular bundles.
c	c.) a large number of vascular bundles scattered all over.
d	d.) all of the above features.
1.22) A prote	ein with a carbohydrate group is referred to as a
a	a.) glycoprotein.
Ъ	b.) lipoprotein.
c	c.) nucleoprotein.
d	d.) phosphoprotein.
1.23) The vis	cosity of water helps plants in
a	a.) absorption of water.
b	b.) photosynthesis.
c	c.) transpiration.
d	d.) upward movement of water.
	/ 1

1.24) An example of a modified root is

a	a.) a prop root in <i>Ficus</i> .
b	b.) a root in Allium sativum.
c.	c.) a tap root in Mangifera indica,
d	d.) fibrous roots in <i>Oryza sativa</i> .

1.25) Which of the following is a similarity between Lycopodium and Selaginella?

a	a.) In both the dominant phase is the gametophyte.	J
b	b.) Both show heterophylly.	
c.	c.) Both are homosporous.	
d	d.) Both produce mega spores.	

(50 Mins)

Part B-Structured Essay Question
2. a.) What are single-cell proteins?
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
b.) Give four (04) advantages of production of single-cell proteins.
i)
ii)
iii)
iv)
c.) How would you describe a mushroom scientifically?
d.) Name two (02) uses of fungi.
i)
ii)
e.) List two (02) bacteria used in bio-technology.
i)
ii)
f.) Bacteria can be harmful sometimes. List two (02) harmful effects of bacteria.
i)
ii)
g.) What are bio-fertilizers?

The Mari

h.) 'Bio-fertilizers help protect the environment.' Comment on this statement.
(40 Mins)

Part II

Essay Type Questions (1 1/2 hours)

Answer any three (03) questions in the answer book provided.

- 1.a.) Draw a typical dicotyledonous plant and label all the parts.
 - b.) In addition to tendrils, what are the adaptations shown by plants for climbing?
 - c.) With the aid of fully labelled diagrams, describe the different structures modified to form tendrils.
- 2 a) What is transpiration?
 - b) Name the structures through which this process occurs.
 - c) List the factors that affect transpiration and briefly describe how these factors affect this process.
 - d) Differentiate between transpiration and guttation.
- 3.) When two plants with red flowers were crossed, the following progeny was obtained.

Plants with red flowers 132

Plants with yellow flowers 33

Based on the above data, answer the following questions.

- a.) What are the dominant and recessive traits?
- b.) What are the genotypes of the parental plants?
- c.) Using appropriate symbols diagram the above cross.
- d.) Give the phenotypic ratios of the crosses given below.
- i) Red X Red
- ii) Red X White
- iii) White X white
- 4 a) What are enzymes?
 - b) What is enzyme inhibition?
 - c) Explain the different types of enzyme inhibition.
 - d) 'Organisms are benefitted by having enzymes within them.' Discuss this statement.
- 5) Write short notes on any three (03) of the following.
 - a) Nitrogen cycle
 - b) Tropical rain forests
 - c) I^{ry} structure of a cross section of a dicotyledonous stem
 - d) Glycolysis
 - e) Viruses

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