THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA B. Sc / B. Ed DEGREE PROGRAMME -2010/11

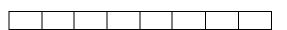
BOTANY – LEVEL 4

BOU2200 / BOE4200: PLANT PHYSIOLOGY ASSESSMENT TEST 111 (NO BOOK TEST)

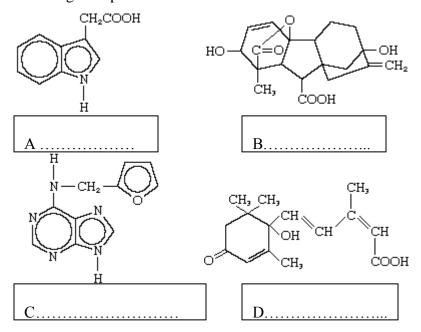
DURATION: ONE (01) HOUR



DATE: 23 RD APRIL 2011	TIME: 4.00 PM – 5.00 PM
PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN T	HE SPACE PROVIDED
Define the following terms in relation to plant a. Growth	life.
b. Development	
2. Following is the growth curve of an annual pla underlying processes in the phases of growth of Growth	
$\longleftarrow_{A} \longrightarrow \longleftarrow_{B} \longrightarrow \longleftarrow_{C} \longrightarrow$ Time	



3. Following are the basic chemical structures of 4 plant hormones. Write the names of A, B, C and D in the given space.



4. Classify following auxins into A) natural and synthetic forms and B) mention the major differences of these two forms in relation to plant responsiveness.

IAA | IBA | 2,4-D | a-NAA | 2,4,5-T

A	Natural	Synthetic	
,			
,			

5. Auxins are widely used in commercial applications of horticulture and agriculture. Write a commercial application of the each function of the auxin listed below.

Function	Commercial Application
1. Cell elongation	
2. Apical dominance	
3. Promotion of root induction	
4. Stimulation of ethylene production	
5. Regulation of fruit development	
6. Causes metabolic imbalance at high concentrations	

7.	 Illustrate the function of Gibberellins in cereal germi labeled diagram. 	nation with the aid of fully
8.	8. What are the hormones involved in the apical domina (Writing more than two will reduce marks)	ance of plants?
	1 2	
9.	9. What are the hormones used to induce organogenesis (Writing more than two will reduce marks)	s in tissue culture procedures?
	1 2	
10.	10. Fill in the blanks in the ethylene biosynthetic pathwa	y given below.
	Methionine \rightarrow \rightarrow ACC \rightarrow	
11.	11. List five commercial applications of ethylene.	
	a	
	b	
	c	
	d	
	e	
12.	12. Briefly explain the cellular mechanism of gravitropic	e responses in plants.
		-

	Plant Movement
1. Bending of apical bud towards	
light 2. Root development into the	
••	
3. Climber twine around the	
support	
4. Drooping of leaves of	
Fabaceae plants at night	
5. Rapid opening of trap door in	
Utricularia T	
6. Leaf rolling in rice during	
noon	
7. Opening & closing of stomata	
b	
5. Which form of phytochrome predom briefly.	ninates after illumination with red light? Expla
orkily.	
5. Distinguish hetween stratification an	nd vernalisation ?
6. Distinguish between stratification an	nd vernalisation?
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17.	stress?	o you distinguish that a plant is affected either by biotic stress or abiotic
18.		ess brings about damage to plants in three different levels. List the three of damage in correct sequence.
	a.	
	b.	
	c.	
19.	What a plants?	re the two ways by which water stress reduce rate of photosynthesis in
	a.	
	b.	
20.		acetyl nitrate (PAN) is a photochemical derivative of air pollutants that stress on plants. List two effects of PAN on plants.
	a.	
	b.	