



# PARISHRAMA NEET ACADEMY

## TARGET NEET - 2022

### BIOLOGY

#### TOPIC: MINERAL NUTRITION

81. (2)

82. (1)

83. (4)

**Magnesium:** Maintenance of ribosome structure

**Calcium:** Needed during spindle formation

**Potassium:** Opening and closing of stomata

**Zinc:** Needed in auxin synthesis

84. (3)

C, H, O, N, P, K, S, Mg, Ca, Fe, B, Mn, Cu, Zn, Mo, Cl, Ni are essential elements, which has a specific structural or physiological role and without which plant cannot complete their life cycle.

85. (2) and (4)

The deficiency symptoms of some essential elements tend to appear first in the young tissues whenever these elements are relatively immobile and are not transported out of the mature organs, for example, elements like sulphur and calcium are a part of the structural component of the cell and hence are not easily released.

This aspect of mineral nutrition of plants is of a great significance and importance to agriculture and horticulture.

86. (1)

87. (2)

88. (2)

Magnesium is a constituent of chlorophyll, magnesium, pectate, activator of enzymes connected with phosphate transfer in respiration, photosynthesis, DNA and RNA synthesis, fat and carbohydrate metabolism, binding of ribosomes.

Manganese activates enzymes of respiration, photosynthesis and nitrogen metabolism performing oxidation, reduction and decarboxylation.

89. (2)

90. (4)

Some elements, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, can readily move from leaf to leaf; others, such as boron, iron, and calcium, are relatively immobile in most plant species. If an essential element is mobile, deficiency symptoms tend to appear first in older leaves. Deficiency of an immobile essential element will become evident first in younger leaves.