



PARISHRAMA NEET ACADEMY

TARGET NEET - 2022

BIOLOGY

TOPIC: TRANSPORT IN PLANTS

41. Water in the soil available to plants is
- (1) gravitational water
 - (2) capillary water
 - (3) hygroscopic water
 - (4) none of these
42. Attraction of water molecules to polar surfaces is known as
- (1) collision
 - (2) capillarity
 - (3) surface tension
 - (4) adhesion
43. Guttation is a process of loss of water in
- (1) liquid form containing dissolved minerals
 - (2) liquid form without dissolved minerals
 - (3) vapour form with minerals
 - (4) vapour form without minerals
44. Root pressure is due to
- (1) passive transport
 - (2) gravitation
 - (3) active transport
 - (4) none of these
45. Force generated by transpiration can create pressure sufficient to lift water even up to the height of
- (1) 130 feet
 - (2) 130 metre
 - (3) 230 feet
 - (4) 230 metre
46. Accumulation of which one of the following acids results into closure of stomata?
- (1) Malic acid
 - (2) Aspartic acid
 - (3) Phosphoenol pyruvic acid
 - (4) Oxaloacetic acid
47. Which of the following is not correct in mass flow hypothesis?
- (1) As hydrostatic pressure in the phloem sieve tube increases pressure flow stops and sap is accumulated in phloem
 - (2) The sugar is moved bidirectionally
 - (3) The sugar which is transported is sucrose
 - (4) Loading of the phloem sets up a water potential gradient that facilitates the mass movement in the phloem
48. Stomatal opening or closing is due to
- (1) change in the turgidity of guard cells
 - (2) the inner walls of each guard cells is thick and elastic
 - (3) cellulose microfibrils of guard cells are oriented radially
 - (4) all of the above

49. The opening and closing of stomata is controlled by the activity of
- (1) guard cells
 - (2) epidermal cells
 - (3) mesophyll cells
 - (4) lenticles

50. Which of the following facilitates opening of stomatal aperture?
- (1) Decrease in turgidity of guard cells
 - (2) Radial orientation of cellulose microfibrils in the cell wall of guard cells
 - (3) Longitudinal orientation of cellulose microfibrils in the cell wall of guard cells
 - (4) Contraction of outer wall of guard cells



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