

الاسم الثلاثي :

الشهادة المتقدم اليها :

التخصص العام :

MCQ			المادة	ت
رقم الصفحة	الدرجة كتابة	الدرجة رقماً		
1			فسيولوجيا النبات	1
2				
3			الطحالب	2
4-5			التصنيف الحياتي للنبات	3
6			تشريح النبات	4
7			مركبات الايض الثانوي	5
المجموع من 60% =				
S.A			المادة	ت
رقم الصفحة	الدرجة كتابة	الدرجة رقماً		
8			فسيولوجيا النبات	1
9				
10-11			الطحالب	2
12-13			التصنيف الحياتي للنبات	3
14-15			تشريح النبات	4
16			مركبات الايض الثانوي	5
المجموع من 40% =				
الدرجة النهائية 100% =				

Choose the correct answer:-

Q1/ The osmotic injury of salinity stress on plant is called-----
a- Direct injury b- indirect injury c- Direct and indirect injury

Q2/ Biosynthesis of nitrate reductase is increased with the -----
a- Increased salinity level b- Decreased salinity level c- Decreased temperature

Q3/ Chilling shock-----
a- Increases the membrane permeability b- Decreases the membrane permeability
c- Has no effect on membrane permeability

Q4/ Polyphenoles accumulation around conductive tissues is one of the toxins produced due to-----
a- The effect of chilling stress b- The effect of salinity stress c- The effect of drought stress

Q5/ Tolerance of freezing stress can be achieved by-----
a- Increasing unsaturated lipids in the cell membranes b- decreasing unsaturated lipids in the cell membranes
c- Increasing both of the above lipids

Q6/ There are three distinct phases in flower production-----
a- Induction b- Initiation c- Wilting

Q7/ Indirect primary drought injury-----
a- Starvation b- Ion efflux injury c- Mineral nutrient deficiency

Q8/ The action of Gas-----
a- Overcome dormancy b- Epinasty c- Ethylene production

Q9/ The concentration of ions inside the cytoplasm is generally-----
a- Equal to the concentration of ions in the vacuoles b- Equal to 0.3-0.5 of the concentration in the vacuoles
c- More than the concentration in the vacuoles

Q10/ Unloading, the flowering steps occurs-----
a- Sieve element unloading b- Long distance transport c- Storage and metabolism

Q11/ are plant that can grow normally in saline environment-----
a- glycophytes b- halophytes

Q12/ Increased the osmotic compounds in the cell is considered as one of-----

- a- The dehydration tolerance mechanisms
- b- The dehydration avoidance mechanisms
- c- The drought avoidance mechanisms

Q13/ The source of reductant for N-fixation in blue green algae is-----

- a- Reduced ferredoxin
- b- Reduced flavodoxin
- c- Azoflavodoxin

Q14/ Ultracooling is one of the mechanism used by plant for tolerance of-----

- a- Freezing stress
- b- Drought stress
- c- Chilling stress

Q15/ Fruiting consists of the following-----

- a- pollination
- b- Fertilization
- c- abortion

Q16/ Limitation of fruit set-----

- a- Lack of pollination
- b- Abscission of flowers
- c- High nutritive

Q17/ Flooding induces three gas stresses-----

- a- O₂ excess
- b- CO₂ deficit
- c- Ethylene excess

Q18/ Disposal of auxins -----

- a- Oxidation
- b- Conjugation
- c- Conversion

Q19/ Ethylene is ----- for flooding damages

- a- responsible
- b- not responsible

Q20/ Drought decreases translocation of ----- from roots

- a- ABA
- b- cytokinins
- c- IAA

Q21/ The major changes in solutes concentration due to hardening to freezing is -----

- a- Amino acids
- b- sugar
- c- glycerol

Q22/ Lipids have been proved to overcome ----- induced growth inhibition

- a- Salt stress
- b- Drought stress
- c- Heat stress

Q23/ The less dangerous toxin is -----

- a- Neurotoxin b- dermatotoxin c- hepatotoxin

Q24/ Electrons needed for N₂-fixation in blue-green algae are -----

- a- Two pairs b- one pair c- three pairs

Q25/ The most important in N₂-fixation is-----

- a- Heterocytes b- N₂-ase enzyme c- Nitrogen

Q26/ Algae which live on the plant bodies called -----

- a- Epiphytic b- Epizoic c- Epilithic

Q27/The algae which lysed completely during Autumn called ----- seasonal life

- a- Perrenial b- pseudoperrenial c- annual

Q28/ Falgellae are not present in ----- group of algae

- a- Phaeophyta b- Rhodophyta c- Chlorophyta

Q29/ A taxa whose geographical ranges overlap called -----

- a- Apomixis b- allopatric c- sympatric d- self-incompatibility

Q30/ A flower which never open and self-pollination is -----

- a- Polygamy b- perfect flower c- cleistogamy d- heterophylly

Q31/ Which plant bear monodelphous stamens -----

- a- Pea b- Datura c- Tobacco d- Malva

Q32/The plants live in the same region but flower at different time called -----

- a- Geographical isolation b- ecological-isolation c- mechanical-isolation d- seasonal-isolation

Q33/Which term use if the stamens are more in length than the petals?

- a- Exserted b- inserted c- extrorse d- introrse

Q34/Dichogamy is facilitates :

- a- Cross – pollination b- self – pollination c- crossing – over d- as in both a & b

Q35/Cleistogamous flower are:-

- a- Flower are unisexual b- flower are never open c- flower are bisexual d- as two types b&c

Q36/Hydrophilous plant such ad :-

- a- Eloda b- Hydrilla c- Vallisneria d- as in three types a,b,&c

Q37/The famous Linnaeus books

- a- General – plantarum b- species plantarum c- as two types a&b d- non any one above

Q38/The plant with staminate and pistillate flower on the same plant called as

- a- Dioecious b- bisexual c- monoecious d- gynodioecious

Q39/ Ginkgo belong to the taxon:

- a-Ginkgoales b-Ging family c-Ginger family

Q40/ The biggest family of Angiospermae is :

- a-Gramineae b-Cruciferae c-Orchidaceae

Q41/ Tristyly phenomenon means:

- a- Flower shows 3-styles b- 3-short styles,3- medium styles c-Species flower show 3kinds of styles

Q42/ Disruptive N.S. includes or means:

- a-Abiotic & Biotic b-Mean in the middle c-Irregular N.S.

Q43/ Heteromorphic distyly incompatibility called:

- a- Diallelic system b-Dishaped incompatibility c-Heteromorphic family

Q44/ Local breeding population means:

- a- Gamodema b-Gamospory c- Gametospory

Q45/ A membrane around the vacuole it is known as -----

- a- Vacuole membrane b- plasma membrane c- pit- membrane d- tonoplast

Q46/ Who was father of Botany -----

- a- Aristotle b- Leeuwenhoek c- Brown d-Theophrastus

Q47/ The root hairs are usually -----

- a- Multicellular b- unicellular c- uni and multicellular

Q48/In root the region after meristematic region (or apical region) is called as -----

- a- Differentiation region b- absorption region c- elongation region

Q49/type of the vascular bundle in stem of monocote plant called as

- a- Conjoint collateral b- Conjoint collateral closed c- radial vascular bundle d- concentric vascular bundle

Q50/the epidermis becomes multilayered in some plants like

- a- Potamogeton b- Nerium c- Ficus d- as two types b&c

Q51/the inner most layer of cortex in stem it is called as

- a- Peridermis b- exodermis c- hypodermis d- endodermis

Q52/ the epidermis layer has thin or absent cuticle as in plant of

- a- Hydrpphytes b- xerpphytes c- mesophytes d- Bryophytes

Q53/ plant belong to gymnosperms because

- a- Endospermis haploid b- seeds are formed c- ovules are naked d- none of above

Q54/ the science study pleen-grain is known

- a- Pollinium b- pleobotany c- palynology

Q55/ ----- compounds are produced from the primary or secondary metabolites and not have definite physiological function

- a- Primary compounds b-secondary compounds c- both of them

Q56/----- are phenolic compounds with high molecular weight containing hydroxyl and Carboxyl groups which can be bound to proteins and other high molecular weight compounds forming chemical complexes

- a- Non protein amino acids b- tannins c- terpenoids

Q57/ ----- are chemical compounds of low molecular weight consisted of carbon skeleton (amino acids) sugar moiety and HCN. It is present in inside the plant body in inactive form

- a- Cardiac glycosides b- quinones c- glucosinolates

Q58/ ----- are synthesized from amino acids

- a- Quinones b- flavonoids c- cyanogenic glycosides

Q59/ Dragendroffs reagent is used for detection of -----

- a- tannins b- glucosinolates c- alkaloids

Q60/ ----- are compounds synthesized from acetate and shikmate pathway

- a. terpenoids b- alkaloids c- flavanoids

Answer the following questions briefly:-

Q1/ The major three effects of salinity are -----, -----
and-----

Q2/ Accumulation of the amino acid proline is considered as one of the mechanisms for
----- tolerance

Q3/ The three avoidance mechanisms of salinity stress are -----
----- and ----- mechanisms

Q4/ Some of the organic compounds that contribute in osmoregulation process are -----
-----, ----- and -----

Q5/ Types of tropism are 1-----, 2-----,
3----- 4-----and5-----

Q6/ Physiological effects of ethylene in plants are 1-----, 2-----
3----- 4.----- and 5-----

Q7/ Function of ABA are 1-----,2-----3-----
and 4.-----

Q8/ Type of growth regulators are 1-----, 2-----
and 3-----

Q9/ Types of algal toxins and their chemical structures?

Q10/ Enumerate the characters supposed to be present in any organism could fix-N₂?

Q11/ What is the N₂ fixation?

Q12/ What is the eryophilic alga?

Q13/ What are the important characters for any algal to produce toxins?

Q14/ Give names of three types of algal culture?

Q15/ What is the ethological - isolation?

Q16/ What is the Pollinia ?

Q17/ Give two factors cause the change and evolution at the population level?

Q18/ What is the speciation ?

Q19/ Define Taxon ?

Q20/ Give only two characters of the anemophilous flowers ?

Q21/ What is the protogynous?

Q22/ What is the reproduction – isolation ?

Q23/ Define Tribe ?

Q24/ What is the natural – selection?

Q25/ Give only the structure of the cystolith – crystal?

Q26/What are the differences between xylem arrangement in Dicot stem and Dicot root?

Q27/ Give only names of the three types of collenchyma tissue?

Q28/ Give only the structure of the aleuron – grain?

Q29/In which plant finds the motor-cells?

Q30/Explain by labeled drawing three types of starch grains ?

Q31/Explain the differences between hypodermis in dicot and monocot stem?

Q32/Write short note of the characters of sapwood?

Q33/ Write short note of the arenchyma tissue ?

Q34/ Write short note of the characters of heart wood ?

Q35/ Tannins are classified in to

1- -----

2- -----

Q36/ Picric acid is used for detection of -----

Q37/ Give two of the functions of alkaloids ?

1-

2-

Q38/ Give two of the functions of flavonoids?

1-

2-

Q39/ Give two of the physiological mechanisms of effect of tannins ?

1-

2-

Q40/ Give two of the functions of non-protein amino acids ?

1-

2-